



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 162.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1916.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Public Works Department	421	Public Works Department	427
Revenue Department	422	Revenue	427
Revenue Department	422	Regulations as to the appointment of probationers for the Indian Forest Service in 1916.	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 159.—M.E. By. Rao Bahadur Theodor Rajakavaya Pantele Gava, privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 1st May 1916, under article 380 of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

For M. Gov. P. No. 11, 1916.

No. 158.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Somasundaram Chettyar, A.M.S., as a non-official member of the Legislative Assembly, for a further period of two years from the 1st March 1916.

C. S. THOMAS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

POSTINGS AND APPOINTMENTS.

No. 178.—The following postings and appointments of officers of the Indian Civil Service are ordered:—

- (1) Mr. Percy Charles Duff, I.C.S., to be appointed to the Madras district, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore.
- (2) Mr. Cecil Bernard Cutler, I.C.S., to be appointed to the Coimbatore district, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore.
- (3) Mr. Charles Alexander Gordon, I.C.S., to be appointed to the Coimbatore district, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

No. 371.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. John J. Hastings of the South India United Church Mission, in the District of Madras, on the 16 November 1914, is hereby renewed.

No. 372.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said sections to the Rev. Franklin Alsworth Jeffery of the South India United Church in the American Madras Mission in the district of Coimbatore on the 24th January 1914 and the 2nd October 1914, respectively, are hereby renewed.

MARRIAGE REGISTRAR.

No. 373.—Mr. John A. Hart is appointed to be a Registrar of Marriages under section 3 of the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (Act III of 1872), for the district of Chingleput, viz. Mr. Edwin Dady deceased.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1915.

No. 374.—Under section 2 of the Madras Medical Regulations Act IV of 1904, the Governor in Council hereby notifies that section 2 of the said Act shall come into force from the 1st June 1915. The provisions of section 4 are published hereunder:—

(1) No certificate required by law to be given by a medical practitioner or officer shall be valid unless signed by a registered practitioner.

(2) Except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council, no one other than a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any hospital, asylum, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in hospital and supported entirely by voluntary contributions or as medical officer of health.

3. The Madras Medical Register for 1915 has been published and copies of the same may be had from the Registrar, Madras Medical Council, Rayagopal, Madras, on payment of eight annas per copy, postage not extra rates.

C. S. FUCHSMEIER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1915.

No. 375.—The following proclamation of the Government of India is re-published:—

PROCLAMATION.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1915.

Whereas the Right Honourable Sir Frederic John Napier Thesiger, K.C., B.A., M.C., Esq., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed by His Majesty to be his Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Honourable Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council.

Order.—Declared, that this proclamation be read at the head of the troops in the different garrisons and at all the principal military stations under a salute of 21 guns.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 200.—Mr. Herman Geoffrey Pearson, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Financial Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, privilege leave for two months from the date of his order under article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 210.—Mr. John Moore, Superintendent of Police, Mysore District, combined privilege leave and furlough for eighteen months from the 28th April 1915 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays thereto under articles 210, 208 (2), 212 and 210 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 211.—Mr. Frank Arnold, Commissioner of Police, Madras, combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for six months from the 28th April 1915 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays thereto under articles 205, 211 (a), 212 and 210 of the Civil Service Regulations.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1916.

No. 152.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R. Ry. Nathamul Ayya Parthasarathi Ayya, Sub-Magistrate, Pduar, is the District of Chittoor, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 27 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of this class, except the power to pass orders as to first offences under section 442.

P. RAJAGOPALA SCHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1916.

No. 153.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. B. Wendell, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs department, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after the 1st May 1916.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

No. 154.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. G. S. Sankararami Appaswami, deputy collector, seventh grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of entry.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 11, 1916.

No. 155.—The following appointments in the Salt, Abkari and Customs department is ordered:—

Mr. Charles James O'Callaghan to be Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on probation.

[Note.—This cancels notification 3, dated 26th January 1915, published on page 22 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 24th January 1915.]

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1916.

No. 156.—Mr. Andrew Wilson, Assistant Economic Botanist, United Provinces, to be Superintendent of the Government Quarantine Plantations with effect from the 22nd March 1916.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1916.

No. 157.—The following appointments and posting of a deputy collector are ordered:—

M.R. Ry. Mallabakham Velamam Ramayya Gari, Last Revenue Tahsildar, Annapur, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

M.R. Ry. Mallabakham Velamam Ramayya Gari to general duty, Cuddalore.

POSTING.

No. 158.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered:—

M.R. Ry. Sankararami Appaswami to general duty, Kistna, to general duty, Yanguipalam.

[Note.—This cancels his posting to general duty, ordered in notification 123, dated 20th March 1915, published on page 22 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 24th March 1915.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

No. 161.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the area specified below which is notified in notification 21, dated 24th January 1915, published on page 45 and 46 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 24th January 1915, was declared to be "reserved forest" under section 16 of that Act, shall cease to be "reserved forest" with effect from 15th May 1916.

Name and number of Huts.	Material.	Form.	Uses of village.	Area.	Remarks.
Mr. Charles gives 14.	Chalked ...	Round, high.	Walls, then with Buddhism, then with Agave.	1,200 ft.	Walls—Starting from the village head we show all the traditional marks of early W. I. of Agave, the low wall

Because for diaphanotoma, only the reserve school is important and it will be kept as a reserve forest, it has been placed in class VI according to the Forest Classification's classification.

Some groups are

Name of District	District	Taluk	Village	Area	Remarks
Thiruvananthapuram	Chithir	Chithir	1. Mahadevan temple, 2. Chithir, 3. Chithir, 4. The temple of Mahadevan, 5. Chithir	100 100 100 100 100	Notes—This is a village in the Chithir taluk. It is a village near the mouth of the river. It is a village near the mouth of the river. It is a village near the mouth of the river.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

Section.	Names of articles.	Per	Tax or duties.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
Iron, American and British Manufacture.				
16	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting fulminate, blasting safety, and all other articles, including detonators and blasting fuses.	---	Ad valorem.	75 per cent.
Chromium and Glass.				
17	Chromium and articles including motorcars, motorcycles, and motor engines, bicycles, mopeds, portable, tank, chain, power-driven, cycle, motor-cars, and all other articles of motor-cars and motor-cars parts thereof.	---	Ad valorem.	75 per cent.
Chromium, Glass and Miscellaneous.				
18	Anti-phlogiston	---	Ad valorem.	Free.
19	Caprine, glass	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
20	Cyber and its substitutes	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
21	Glass and other articles of glass	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
22	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
23	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
24	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
25	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
26	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
27	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
28	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
29	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
30	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
31	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
32	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
33	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
34	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
35	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
36	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
37	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
38	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
39	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
40	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
41	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
42	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
43	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
44	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
45	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
46	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
47	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
48	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
49	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
50	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
51	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
52	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
53	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
54	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
55	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
56	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
57	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
58	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
59	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
60	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
61	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
62	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
63	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
64	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
65	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
66	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
67	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
68	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
69	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
70	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
71	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
72	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
73	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
74	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
75	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
76	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
77	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
78	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
79	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
80	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
81	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
82	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
83	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
84	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
85	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
86	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
87	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
88	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
89	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
90	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
91	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
92	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
93	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
94	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
95	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
96	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
97	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
98	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
99	Glass, small	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.
100	Glass, large and medium, all articles not otherwise specified	---	Ad valorem.	15 per cent.

Number.	Name of article.	Duty.	Taxif. value.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.—cont.				
IRON, STEEL AND STEEL—cont.				
	Sheet-iron.			
	Bar, rod, and channel, (including channel bar made by welding—			
	Bar (other than cast steel)	30s	140 0	2½ per cent.
	“ Flathead and square section	“	Ad valorem	2½
	“ Rod end, round-end, and square, other than flathead or square section, under ½ inch in diameter	30s	140 0	2½
	“ Galvanized, threaded, hot rolled, “planished or polished	“	Ad valorem	2½
	“ Other sorts	“	“	2½
	Channel including channel bar made by	“	“	2½
	Cast (including spring, flathead and hot end)	“	“	2½
	Engels, blooms, slabs and slabs	“	“	2½
66	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Iron or steel cast or drawn, when imported containing phosphorus, which is imported subject to duty under No 22, namely—	30s	0 2½	2½
	Drawn or steel cast, channel, other than patent flat of two galvanized sheets	“	0 2	2½
	Drawn or steel cast or drawn, not heated, of two galvanized sheets	“	“	2½
	Iron or steel drawn or two galvanized sheets—			
	(a) with flat end caps	drawn	1 0	2½
	(b) without	“	0 2	2½
	Iron or steel, sheet or wire, including drawn or sheet and wire ending	“	Ad valorem	2½
	Bars, angles, pipes, tubes and flanges			
67	Cast iron, steel, brass, and copper, wire of the diameter of 1 inch	“	“	Free
68	Cast iron, steel, brass, and copper, wire of the diameter of 1 inch	“	“	Free
69	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	drawn	“	2½
70	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
71	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
72	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
73	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
74	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
75	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
76	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
77	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
78	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
79	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
80	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
81	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
82	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
83	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
84	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
85	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
86	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
87	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
88	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
89	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
90	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
91	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
92	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
93	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
94	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
95	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
96	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
97	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
98	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
99	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½
100	Wire, flat or round, not otherwise specified	“	“	2½

No.	Name of article.	Tar.	Tax per cent.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.—cont.				
MISCELLANEOUS.—cont.				
129	Clothes	..	At valorem	75 per cent.
130	Ornaments and fine cloth	75 ..
131	Footings—English and Indian—articles including footings forming a component part of any article imported in No. 31 and No. 32	75 ..
132	Parloury, including perfumed quills (see No. 33) — Quills pointed and ornamented .. Spermaceti (candles) .. Turkish lemons (perfumed) .. Rum-lavender, liquid .. Rum-scent	150 8 100 0 1 1 0 10 0 2 6	75 75 25 25 75
133	Fabrics, raw and dressed	..	At valorem	75 ..
134	Fabrics and compositions	75 ..
135	Printing and lithography—articles, namely, presses, type, ink, stone tables, engraving machines, drawing machines, and lithographic stones, stone blocks, roller apparatus, roller frames and stands, roller compositions, smudging screw and lat presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, drawing presses, engraving, metal finishing, pyro-etching machines, and printing and lithography machines, hot-rolling paper (see No. 35)	75 ..
136	Prints, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture cards	75 ..
137	Books for the binding of law and	75 ..
138	Books (type for metal and other uses, and other books by type, and other compositions of rubric, not otherwise specified)	75 ..
139	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
140	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
141	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
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181	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
182	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
183	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
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185	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
186	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
187	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
188	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
189	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
190	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
191	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
192	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
193	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
194	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
195	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
196	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
197	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
198	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
199	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..
200	Books and other vessels for oil and higher navigation, including compasses, barometers, boats and buoys, improved sailing and rigging	75 ..

NOTE.

Duty, the 1st April 1856.

No. 1803—In answer to the power conferred by the Indian Trade Act, VIII of 1854, as subsequently amended and its provisions in the Customs and Commerce Department No. 1845-55, dated the 11th March 1854, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the date of this notification a duty at the rate of seven and a half annas per hundred of 18½ lb. Avoirdupois shall be levied on, and paid for, and not, imported into any Customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

L. DAVISON,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

Continued, April 18, 1913.

No. 148.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

India, 18 April 1913.

No. 1393-112.—Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S., Acting Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 28th April 1913, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. F. J. G. Gasey, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay.

J. P. REDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

CUSTOMS.

No. 1445.—In the fourth column of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1473, dated the 1st April 1913, and published on pages 894-898 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, of the week ending under item No. 315 against "Kupusindhi (sundry)"

For "202" read "10."

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

INDUSTRIES.

No. 1468-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1902 (IX of 1902), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. S. Panthulu of Madras, former Deputy & Company, Limited, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. M. Graham.

J. P. REDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

For 30 days, April 14, 1913.

Under articles 235, 265 and 276, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.S. Kottagel Periyath Habbay Avargal, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, with effect from 1st June 1912, privilege leave for six months, i.e., privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Act 41, G.Os., April 24, 1913.

With effect from 1st February 1913.

(In consequence of the appointment of Sub-Inspector William Alfred Sawyer, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, to the Provincial Engineer establishment.)

M.R.S. Subrahmanya Dabhinowsari Surti Avargal, from Supervisor, first grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank.

With effect from 12th February 1913.

(In consequence of the return from furlough of M.R.S. Anantham Ramaswami Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade.)

M.R.S. Subrahmanya Dabhinowsari Surti Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, 5th grade, permanent, and Temporary Sub-Engineer.

With effect from 12nd February 1913.

(Vice M.R.S. Kalathara Ayyar Pachamathi Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, 6th grade, on furlough.)

M.R.S. Subrahmanya Dabhinowsari Surti Avargal, from Supervisor, first grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank.

S. S. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Port St. George, April 14, 1915.

Under section 4, Act 4 of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 341 acres, to be the same or less or more, is needed for a public use, to be used for the construction of quarters for the police of the Taluk and Police offices at Hatties and a school, and section 5 of the same Act, the Honorable Lieutenant Governor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Office, Dharwad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 1

Date before test, not in dry, open or greenhouse, with plenty of daylight available.	Name of testee or caregiver.	Description of the food required to be eaten, e.g.,	Weight before test, in lb. or kg.
	<i>Source of diet, if different from</i>	<i>Formulation of diet.</i>	
Hydrolyzed soy, B. No. 74.	Peptidase-Glucosidase: Baidi and Tsubokawa (1967); (1) Glucosidase: Baidi, (2) Tsubokawa (1967); (3) Peptidase: Baidi, (4) Tsubokawa (1967); (5) Glucosidase: Baidi, (6) Tsubokawa (1967); (7) Peptidase: Baidi, (8) Tsubokawa (1967); (9) Glucosidase: Baidi, (10) Tsubokawa (1967); (11) Peptidase: Baidi, (12) Tsubokawa (1967); (13) Glucosidase: Baidi, (14) Tsubokawa (1967); (15) Peptidase: Baidi, (16) Tsubokawa (1967); (17) Glucosidase: Baidi, (18) Tsubokawa (1967); (19) Peptidase: Baidi, (20) Tsubokawa (1967); (21) Glucosidase: Baidi, (22) Tsubokawa (1967); (23) Peptidase: Baidi, (24) Tsubokawa (1967); (25) Glucosidase: Baidi, (26) Tsubokawa (1967); (27) Peptidase: Baidi, (28) Tsubokawa (1967); (29) Glucosidase: Baidi, (30) Tsubokawa (1967); (31) Peptidase: Baidi, (32) Tsubokawa (1967); (33) Glucosidase: Baidi, (34) Tsubokawa (1967); (35) Peptidase: Baidi, (36) Tsubokawa (1967); (37) Glucosidase: Baidi, (38) Tsubokawa (1967); (39) Peptidase: Baidi, (40) Tsubokawa (1967); (41) Glucosidase: Baidi, (42) Tsubokawa (1967); 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Port St. George, April 10, 1914.

Under section 4, Act 2 of 1902, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 0.90 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a quarry at site 707 on Calicut Highway further south, and, by said sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A piece of the lead is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Calicut, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Source: <http://www.irs.gov>

Description of land, and its use, (ways or methods, with survey or parcel number)	Shape of water or meadow,	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Water's source, extent of land, and present use.			
Pasture, uncultivated dry, 16. 20. 20.	Oyster, Kalkbush (Quercus) Pergamon, Nambal, and Kalkbush (Quercus) Makabush (Quercus) Kalkbush (Quercus) Kalkbush (Quercus)	Mud, mud, and water, 5. 10. 42	1000 1000

W. O. MOLESWORTH,
Chief Secretary to Government, F. S. D.

Feb 20, 1928, April 14, 1928

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1894, the Executive and the Governor in Council hereby declare that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 0.55 acre, be the same a little more or less, as certified for a public park, to-wit, for repaving the board of the Kingside bank of Sakharole, and, under sections 2 and 3 of the said Act, the Chairman, Dhammalakshya, is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the said Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

It may have during office hours.

Journal of Management Inquiry 20(4)

[illegible]

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9-60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of an irrigation channel; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Thankapilly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Thankapilly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

ROSEMEAD.

Description of land, not to dry, when so possible, with survey in palm-leaf number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Alwar district, Palakkad taluk, Marungur village.			
Thyngal, dry, S. No. 478 A-5.	Paruthikudi Pillai of Arupamangalam Estate, Pillai of Thiruvannam.	North, No. 474; east, No. 474 A-1 and 474 B-1; south, No. 474; west, No. 474 A-1.	ACRES 12
Dry St. 611 E	N. Z. Vanniar, son of Kallathurukki.	North, No. 673; east, No. 673 C; south, No. 673 A-1; west, No. 673 A.	58
Do. No. 611 D	Do.	North, No. 673 A; east, No. 673; south, No. 673 C; west, No. 673 B.	58
Do. No. 611 E	Do.	North, No. 673 A; east, No. 673 B; south, No. 673 C; west, No. 673 B.	118
Do. No. 611 D	Do.	North, No. 673 A; east, No. 673 B; south, No. 673 C; west, No. 673 A-1.	58
Do. No. 611 A-1	Do.	North, No. 673 B; east, No. 673 A-1; south, No. 673 B; west, No. 673 A-1.	40
		Total	360

Port St. George, April 11, 1916.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring more 1, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of an irrigation project within the limits of Virupatham village; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Virupatham, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Virupatham, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHERLA.

Description of land, not to dry, when so possible, with survey in palm-leaf number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Virupatham district, Palakkad taluk, Virupatham village.			
Doon, wet, S. No. 12 A.	Sekharai Chinnappan	North, S. No. 12 B; east, S. No. 12 A; south, S. No. 12 C; west, S. No. 12 B.	ACRES 10
Repaired dry, S. No. 11 E	Chinnai Sathumman, wife of Sathumman.	North, S. No. 12 A and 12 B; east, S. No. 11 A; south, S. No. 11; west, S. No. 11 C.	58
Overgrown land, survey in palm-leaf No. 12 A.	Do.	North, S. No. 12 B; east, S. No. 12 A; south, S. No. 11 B; west, S. No. 11 A.	11
		Total	79

Port St. George, April 14, 1916.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6-7 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the tank land of Prapudolam; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Seremadai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Seremadai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SOURCES.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or purchased, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Literally stated, descriptions of land, Wunduppur village.			
Day, No. 511-3	Average Kani	North, Nos. 114-3 and 114-4; east, No. 114-5; south and west, Nos. 114-6.	0-8
No. 513-5	Average Kani	North, No. 114-7; east, No. 114-8; south, No. 114-9; west, No. 114-10.	0-1
No. 514-4	Average Kani	North, No. 114-11; east, No. 114-12; south, No. 114-13; west, No. 114-14.	0-1
No. 514-5	Average Kani	North, No. 114-15; east, No. 114-16; south, No. 114-17; west, No. 114-18.	0-1
Wet, No. 113-17	Uppala Kani, including Kani Kani Kani, present owner.	North, Nos. 114-19 and 114-20; east, No. 114-21; south and west, No. 114-22.	0-1
Total ..			0-7

Under section 5, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 0-79 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the water supply channel, Thakur's project, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land to be taken in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittagong, and may be deposited at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the Divisional Officer, Chittagong, is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (c) of the Land Acquisition Act.

SOURCES.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or purchased, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South East division, Kalkatahara tract, Kalkatahara village.			
Bytara, day, No. 113-1-1	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-1; east, No. 113-1-2; south, No. 113-1-3; west, No. 113-1-4.	0-11
No. 113-1-2	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-5; east, No. 113-1-6; south, No. 113-1-7; west, No. 113-1-8.	0-11
No. 113-1-3	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-9; east, No. 113-1-10; south, No. 113-1-11; west, No. 113-1-12.	0-11
No. 113-1-4	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-13; east, No. 113-1-14; south, No. 113-1-15; west, No. 113-1-16.	0-11
No. 113-1-5	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-17; east, No. 113-1-18; south, No. 113-1-19; west, No. 113-1-20.	0-11
No. 113-1-6	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-21; east, No. 113-1-22; south, No. 113-1-23; west, No. 113-1-24.	0-11
No. 113-1-7	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-25; east, No. 113-1-26; south, No. 113-1-27; west, No. 113-1-28.	0-11
No. 113-1-8	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-29; east, No. 113-1-30; south, No. 113-1-31; west, No. 113-1-32.	0-11
No. 113-1-9	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-33; east, No. 113-1-34; south, No. 113-1-35; west, No. 113-1-36.	0-11
No. 113-1-10	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-37; east, No. 113-1-38; south, No. 113-1-39; west, No. 113-1-40.	0-11
No. 113-1-11	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-41; east, No. 113-1-42; south, No. 113-1-43; west, No. 113-1-44.	0-11
No. 113-1-12	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-45; east, No. 113-1-46; south, No. 113-1-47; west, No. 113-1-48.	0-11
No. 113-1-13	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-49; east, No. 113-1-50; south, No. 113-1-51; west, No. 113-1-52.	0-11
No. 113-1-14	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-53; east, No. 113-1-54; south, No. 113-1-55; west, No. 113-1-56.	0-11
No. 113-1-15	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-57; east, No. 113-1-58; south, No. 113-1-59; west, No. 113-1-60.	0-11
No. 113-1-16	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-61; east, No. 113-1-62; south, No. 113-1-63; west, No. 113-1-64.	0-11
No. 113-1-17	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-65; east, No. 113-1-66; south, No. 113-1-67; west, No. 113-1-68.	0-11
No. 113-1-18	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-69; east, No. 113-1-70; south, No. 113-1-71; west, No. 113-1-72.	0-11
No. 113-1-19	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-73; east, No. 113-1-74; south, No. 113-1-75; west, No. 113-1-76.	0-11
No. 113-1-20	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-77; east, No. 113-1-78; south, No. 113-1-79; west, No. 113-1-80.	0-11
No. 113-1-21	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-81; east, No. 113-1-82; south, No. 113-1-83; west, No. 113-1-84.	0-11
No. 113-1-22	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-85; east, No. 113-1-86; south, No. 113-1-87; west, No. 113-1-88.	0-11
No. 113-1-23	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-89; east, No. 113-1-90; south, No. 113-1-91; west, No. 113-1-92.	0-11
No. 113-1-24	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-93; east, No. 113-1-94; south, No. 113-1-95; west, No. 113-1-96.	0-11
No. 113-1-25	Yakuba Kani	North, No. 113-1-97; east, No. 113-1-98; south, No. 113-1-99; west, No. 113-1-100.	0-11
Total ..			0-79



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 25.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1916.

[PART I. contd.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Obtained, April 13, 1916.

The following regulations for the selection and training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service are published:—

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Regulations as to the Appointment of Probationers, 1916.

1. *Appointments*.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council will act with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment*.—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, E.W., and be returned to him not later than Saturday, the 1st July 1916. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee within three weeks from that date.

3. *Age Limit*.—Candidates must, save as provided in Appendix I, be not less than 18 but under 25 years of age on the 1st January 1915.

4. *Fellowship, &c.*—Every candidate must be a natural-born subject of His Majesty. He must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he does so, he will forfeit his appointment. He must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is fitted for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications*.—Candidates must have obtained a degree with Honours in some branch of Natural Science* in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland.† A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these regulations. Candidates will be required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French.

Note.—Applications for appointment will be accepted from candidates who on the 1st July 1915 have already set at an examination for a degree as mentioned above, but have not passed the result of the examination.

6. *Should there be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of this examination, which would be held in August, will be found in Appendix II.*

7. *Medical Examination*.—Selected candidates will be required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department (see Appendix III).

* A Membership or Natural Science in Experimental Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as fulfilling these conditions.

† Candidates in Chemistry at the University of Edinburgh are permitted in satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in one or more of Natural Science contained in the degree in Pure Science.

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service will not be admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in regulation 6.

8. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department, a probationer will be required—

- (a) to have obtained, either before admission as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at one of the Universities named in the margin;^a
- (b) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in such British and Continental institutions as may be selected for the purpose;
- (c) to have passed an examination in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Zoology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;
- (d) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (see Appendix III);
- (e) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to do so.

The period of probation will in ordinary cases be two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies will instruct probationers in such case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

9. *Charge.*—The probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and recreation, while at the University, and to purchase instruction in Great Britain and in the Continent, with the exception of fees payable to local forest officers in Great Britain and in the Continent.

10. *Allowance.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will make payments to such probationers at the rate of 2500 annually, not exceeding a total of 2600 (besides the fee to local officers mentioned above). These payments will ordinarily be made on the following dates in each year—

	On the 1st December	On the 1st March	On the 1st June
£	50	50	50

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full two years will be specially considered.

The grant of the allowance is subject to the following conditions—

(a) that the purpose of the probationer in his application is satisfactory;

(b) that the probationer gives security to release the payment in respect of this allowance, as well as such deposits not exceeding 500, as may have been received by the Secretary of State on the probationer's behalf in respect of fees to local forest officers, in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment to the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *Records.*—Every probationer will be required to maintain himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, having which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

12. *Appointments and Discharge.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 8 within the assigned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, will be appointed Assistant Commissioners in the Indian Forest Department, provided they were at least in continuation and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service.

Four parties in the Provincial Forest Acts will be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council as the agents of the Director of Indian Forest Studies but in making selections for the post of Commissioner, officers joining the service in the same year are not taken into account, unless the Secretary of State for India in Council shall for special reasons have directed otherwise in any particular case or cases.

Probationers will be allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the Province to which they desire to be allotted, but the distribution will be made in Government Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, in all cases liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

13. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Commissioner, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment, stated hereafter, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Prize in India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service will be provided with a free first-class passage to India.

15. *Salary.*—An Assistant Commissioner of Forests will draw pay at the Indian Rs. 150 a month (equivalent to Rs. 1,000 a year, when the rupee is at 1s. 6d.) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India.

16. *Privileges, Leave, Pension and Pensions Fund.*—Privileges, leave and pensions will be governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

Series information regarding appointments in the types controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service, the pay of which has been recently reformed, will be found in Appendix IV, a summary of information regarding leave is contained in Appendix V, and regarding Pension and the Provident Fund in Appendix VI.

India Office, January 1916.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

DISCUSSION FROM AGE IN SERVICE OF MILITARY SERVICE.

1. Any person who has joined since the 1st August 1914, or may join during the present war, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has volunteered or may volunteer during the same period, and auxiliary service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they may stand for admission to the competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917, or 1918 respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the competition held in 1915, 1917, or 1918, as the case may be—

(a) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(b) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad, giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminating at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Ammunition Fugitive, clerk, artisan, and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (b) will be at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, whose decision in such case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (b) will be well to apply to the India Office for a ruling on their case.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concession in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and extraordinary character of their service, and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate or of the kind contemplated by this Notice, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves the right to decide the case upon its merits.

APPENDIX II.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

In the event of the Civil Service Commission being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates nominated by him to compete for appointments as probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects in which such candidates will be examined:—

	Maximum marks.		Maximum marks.
1. English Composition	100	6. Physics	100
2. German or French	100	7. Geology	100
3. Elementary Chemistry	10	8. Botany	100
4. Higher Chemistry	100	9. Zoology	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 6 to 9 may be offered.

Candidates must pass in the examination of the Civil Service Commission in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 6 to 9, only marks showing real attainment will be counted towards the order of merit, so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

Syllabus.

Language.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition, and conversation.

Science.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany and Zoology will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on the more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry.

APPENDIX III.

FORMAL EXAMINATION.

With a view to the affording of the highest Career Scholarship for Indian Forest Service (value about RM 1), and to facilitate the admission of probationers to the several provinces is accordance with paragraph 13 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training will be required to undergo a competitive final examination in February.

2. A list of the postholders in order of merit will be prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (b) will be the same as under (a).

3. The final examination will consist of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

(i) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization (including Forest Engineering).

(ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.

(iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. The final examination will be held at the beginning of October. Arrangements as to the date and place of examination will be made by the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Postholders will not be required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS OPEN TO MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE OF THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Note.—This list is liable to alteration at any time.

	Appointment.	Salary.
		Rs.
(a)	1 Deputation-General of Forests	3,500 a month.
(b)	21 Assistant Deputation-General of Forests	3,100 "
(c)	4 Chief Conservators (Bombay, United Provinces, Burma and Central Provinces).	2,800 "
(d)	22 Conservators in three grades (including Deputation, Forest Research Institute and College).	1,800 "
		1,500 "
		1,300 "
(e)	108 Deputy and Assistant Conservators	2,000 380 a month, rising, by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 380 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.
Total .. 255	3 Foreign Service appointments	
These appointments are included in (d) and (e).	122 Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.	

APPENDIX V.

(Note.—Paragraphs V and VI are included merely to show the proposed increased pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to officers appointed in the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom, without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The relevant subject is extensive, and any detailed question must be decided with reference to the authorized text of the Civil Service Regulations in the final stage.)

LEAVE.

Long Leave.

1. Furlough and special leave with allowances (see paragraph 5) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

2. Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

3. Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (a) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years; and (b) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service up to one year in any case, and up to two years longer period, if any (but not exceeding two years in all), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

* The officer holding this appointment draws in addition to the pay of his grade a maximum local allowance of Rs. 500 a month.

† These appointments are allotted to the various provinces as follows:—Bombay, 20; Madras, 22; Bombay, 10; Imperial Provinces, 11; United Provinces, 10; Punjab, 12; Bengal, 12; Assam, 10; and Bihar and Orissa, 9; and 4

2 Until he has passed the prescribed Departmental examination, an Assistant Conservator is liable to stoppage of increments of pay. On passing the examination he will receive drawing pay under the last scale at the rate for which his length of service entitles him.

4 Of these officers, the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, draws local allowance of Rs. 500 a month in addition to his grade pay, one of the conservators draw a local allowance of Rs. 150 a month, and four hold allowances of Rs. 100 a month, in addition to their grade pay. Of these 12 appointments, the four posts of Imperial Provinces have been vacant for five years from 1911, for the present.

NOTE.—Under the Imperial scale of salary drawn above, no Exchange Contingencies Allowance is granted.

4. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate, and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be less than half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible— one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

5. Special Leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

Short Leave.

6. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-fourth part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 32 months' duty. During privilege leave, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be ported to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowance. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave may not be granted for a period of less duration than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

7. Sickness Leave in India for a maximum of 18 days, usually, with half average salary, is granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on movement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to replace his appointment. It is admissible only at the end and not at the beginning of sanctioned leave.

8. Short Leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, &c.

9. Extraordinary Leave without allowance may be granted in cases of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in conjunction of other leave.

General Rules.

10. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

11. When leave of absence other than privilege leave pay or paid up the House Treasury, or in a colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of Government transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorized. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a maximum of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. Privilege Leave pay when issued from the House Treasury (this is only admissible when privilege leave is combined with other leave) is converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

APPENDIX VI.

[See also under Appendix V.]

PROMISE AND PROMOTORY TEST.

1. An officer of the Indian Forest Service is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 10 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health, not caused by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension on gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows:—
After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Maximum Pay of pension, Rs.
10	1,000 a year.
11	1,200 "
12	1,400 "
13	1,600 "
14	1,800 "
15	2,000 "
16	2,200 "
17	2,400 "
18	2,600 "
19	2,800 "
20	3,000 "

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Rate of pension.	Maximum Pay of pension, Rs.
20 to 24	Statistics of average emoluments	4,000 a year
25 and above	50	5,000 "

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years as Inspector-General of Forests or Conservator may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,800 a year, subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 35 years.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, regular pensions are also issued to pensioners residing in countries where the Indian rupee is not legal tender at the rate of exchange of 1s. 6d. the rupee.

2. A General Provident Fund has also been established on the following basis:—

- The contribution is compulsory up to 4½ per cent on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further ½ per cent. Subscriptions on loans of any kind are optional.
- Compounded interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer, who may, if he so desires, have the interest paid to him at present 4 per cent per annum.
- The sum which thus accumulates is the credit of an officer in his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, upon retirement, on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund, he may have designated in his will, or may be entitled thereto.
- Other forms of life insurance will, however, if they fulfil certain conditions, be accepted in lieu of the contribution in (a).

APPENDIX VII.

GENERAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS.

[Note.—These Regulations are put forth for the acceptance of candidates in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself the absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after having the opinion of his medical officers, to be physically disqualified for the public service, and that his decision in this respect is final by these Regulations.]

1. A candidate must be in good health and bodily build, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of standards of age, height, and chest girth:—

Age.	Height without shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of expansion.
18 to 24	5ft. and under 5ft. 6 in.	30	2
	5ft. 6 in. to 5ft. 9 in.	32	3
	5ft. 9 in. to 5ft. 10 in.	34	4
	5ft. 10 in. to 5ft. 11 in.	36	5
	5ft. 11 in. to 6ft. 0 in.	38	6
	6ft. 0 in. and upwards	40	7
25 and upwards	5ft. 6 in. and under 5ft. 9 in.	32	3
	5ft. 9 in. to 5ft. 10 in.	34	4
	5ft. 10 in. to 5ft. 11 in.	36	5
	5ft. 11 in. and upwards	38	6

3. *Measurement of Height*.—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight placed on the heels and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed taking the vertex of the head level with the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch or eighth. No fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest*.—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be correctly adjusted round the chest, the posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to depress the tape. The candidate will then be directed to inspire his chest to air as much as possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the maximum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to expire his chest to its normal capacity. The maximum measurement will again be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

a. The breathing must be good.

b. The spine will be straight.

5. The teeth in good order, i.e., decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or removed, and defective teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

6. The throat must be well formed, the larynx and throat sound.

7. Eyes, nose, lips, ears, throat, and voice must be in a sound degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

8. The limbs, feet and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. Candidates may, if they wish, undergo a preliminary examination as to their physical fitness by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions—

- (a) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas.
- (b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.
- (c) It must be understood that the opinion of the Medical Board, which will be communicated by the Board to the candidate at the end of the examination, is solely for the candidate's own information and is not an official finding. The Board, if they consider a candidate unfit, will exercise their discretion as to informing him of the particular grounds on which their opinion is based. No further information can in any case be given as to the Medical Board's opinion which will be confined solely to the physical fitness of the candidate; and any question as to the eligibility of the candidate, if found physically fit, to be admitted to the particular Indian service which he desires to enter, should be addressed in writing to the Under Secretary of State.
- (d) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at their preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, if they so wish, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for final medical examination by the Medical Board prior to their appointment.
- (e) As the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, a candidate who is informed after such an examination that he is physically fit will have no claim on the State to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final medical examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO THE STANDARDS OF VISION FOR THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

1. If myopia is one or both eyes only, a candidate may be passed, provided the maximum does not exceed 3½ D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2½ D, the maximum of vision in one eye equals 5 and in the other 4, there being normal ranges of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopia accompanied does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical is such required to correct the error of refraction, do not exceed—
 3½ D; the maximum of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to 5, and in the other eye 4, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the eyeball, or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia, not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (taken under the influence of strong) equals 5, and in the other eye equals 4 with 4 D or any lesser power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service, provided the lens or cylindrical lens required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals 5 and of the other 4, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from astigmatism of the meridian is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than 3½. In such a case the better eye must be anisometropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of the eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint, or any marked condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of impairment of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

FORM OF AN APPLICATION FOR CANDIDATURE FOR APPOINTMENT AS FORESTWARDEN, 1906.

The person will be considered as a candidate from whom the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, W.C., shall not have received, on or before December 31st 1905 at latest, an application in this form.

If candidates who fill up and return the application form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department.

India Office, January 1906.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. (Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, W.C.)
3	Date and place of birth. (In the event of the candidate's relation, he will be required to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age.)
4	Profession or occupation, and nationality, of father.
5	The names of any close relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or dismissal, held by them.
6	All institutions where educated, with dates, designating whether or not the candidate was in residence at each institution. <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> From _____ to _____ at _____ From _____ to _____ at _____ From _____ to _____ at _____ From _____ to _____ at _____ </div>
7	Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.
8	The candidate should insert here full information with regard to his qualifications under paragraph 5 of the Regulations.
9	Whether married or single (see paragraph 5 of Regulations).
10	Names and addresses of three persons (of whom at least one should be connected with the institution at which the candidate has been studied) who will testify, if applied to, as to his conduct and character during the last four years. (References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the candidate.)
11	Whether the candidate has previously applied, either in England or in India, for an appointment under the Government of India.

Signature of Candidate _____

Date _____

Accounts of the three years from 1912-13 to 1914-15.

	Accounts of 1912-13.	Accounts of 1913-14.	Accounts of 1914-15.
(1) Balance brought forward	Rs. 14,894	Rs. 18,601	Rs. 21,830
(2) Municipal rates and taxes	86,984	79,028	54,293
(3) Contributions and special dues	361	678	581
(4) Services derived from municipal property and powers apart from works	19,184	17,358	32,389
(5) Grants and contributions	44,492	67,648	8,180
(6) Miscellaneous	8,619	5,787	5,473
(7) Extraordinary and debt	1,875	51,994	18,199
Total Income ..	1,45,389	1,37,086	1,36,863
Grand total including opening balance ..	1,60,283	1,55,752	1,58,693
Grand ..	20,701	22,143	16,419
.. 10	8,384	8,340	5,922
.. 11	26,174	26,278	20,431
.. 12	5,107	48,056	9,686
.. 13	13,008	7,310	1,601
.. 14	10,978	66,391	24,568
Total Expenditure ..	92,412	1,45,819	1,47,791
Balance ..	67,871	10,933	11,164
Grand total ..	1,60,283	1,55,752	1,58,693

No. 492.—Under sub-section (2) of section 108 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the aforementioned villages in the Coimbatore taluk of the Trichinopoly district with effect from 31st May 1914:—

(1) Arakkulam.	(3) Mattanamallur.	(5) Talsikudi.
(2) Bannamattur.	(4) K. Aththakuram.	(6) Nellikudi.
(7) Aduthur.	(8) Uyyakondam Goundal.	(9) Jangamallur.
(10) Kottur.		

No. 491.—Under sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 1,124 sq. ft. of land comprised in R.S. 4930, 4931 and 4932 of Gungupuzha, Madras, which it was declared as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the line between Moor street and Jalvinge street in Gungupuzha (vide notification 206, published at page 167 of Part I-A of the Part 84, Coimbatore Gazette, dated 27th February 1913).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 492.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.25 acres, to the area of 1.25 acres as less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a public road, and, under sections 2 and 7, the Tahsildar of Rasele is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Rasele, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, less or possibly, with any or power thereon.	Name of owner or occupier.	Number of the land required to be taken up.	Subject to be taken up.
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Coimbatore district, Rasele taluk, Kothupuzha village.

Date, 4th Feb 1913	Kothupuzha	..	North, Nos. 174-1 E and 172; met. No. 177	area
Do. No. 174-2 E	Do.	..	South, No. 174-2 E; met. No. 171, met. No. 174-2 E	0.48
				1.00
			Total ..	1.48

No. 418.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.18 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a public sewer, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, more or less, with survey or previous survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Location of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Maiden district, Tellicherry taluk, Kottayam village.			
Wet, dry, S. No. 141-B.	See official Tondanath Kunjamma.	North, west and south, S. No. 141-B, west, S. No. 141-B.	0.18.

No. 419.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 211 sq. yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a school building at Kottayam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Pudukottam division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Pudukottam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or previous survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Location of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Dudum district, Pudukottam division, Kottayam village.			
Wet, dry, with a building thereon.	Kottayam Kunjamma.	North and east, public street, south, site of building, Kottayam; west, here of Kottayam.	211 sq. yards.

No. 420.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a garden to the land fund school at Kottayam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or previous survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Location of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Coimbatore taluk, St. 73 Revenue village.			
Wet, S. No. 141-B.	See official Madhul, son of Kottayam Kunjamma.	North and east, S. No. 141-B, west, S. No. 141-B and 141; west, S. No. 141-B.	0.16.

No. 421.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road, drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Sub-Collector of Madanapalle is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector of Madanapalle and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or partially with survey or private number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
District of Arcot, Madanapalle taluk, Madanapalle village.			
Extent, 402, 75, No. 185-3 B.	Mrs. Perappa vel. Rupa, Dargah.	North, No. 185-3 A; west, No. 678-2, south, No. 677-1, east, No. 185-3 A.	area 2

C. S. TOOTHURST,
District Secretary to Government.

PLAGUE.
NOTIFICATIONS.

Collected, April 28, 1914.

No. 80-P.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Madanapalle in the Madanapalle taluk in the Godavari district, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the annual Srinivasaswami festival;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Disease Act, 1897 (111 of 1897) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no persons be travel by railway to the station of Singur Collieries in the Nizam's Protected State Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 16th April 1914 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any person proceeding or believed to be intending to proceed to the Srinivasaswami festival at Madanapalle.

No. 81-P.—In notification of notification No. 80-P, published on page 240-3 of Part I. A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th April 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of quarantine villages are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.
As in the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Arcot.	Madanapalle ..	Chidambaram, Madanapalle (including the lands of Nannakoppali and Sullayalli), Lopkudi.	Cuddalore and.	Cuddalore and.	Tadipatri, Vellurichikudi, Vellurichikudi, Vellurichikudi.
	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.		Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.
Salem.	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.	Salem.	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.
	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.		Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.
Salem.	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.	Salem.	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.
	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.		Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.
Salem.	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.	Salem.	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.
	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.		Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.
Salem.	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.	Salem.	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.
	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.		Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle.

Is the Under Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	Circle.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Arcot Cauvery.	Vellore ..	{ Killeshwar, Pulickandal Vellorevaran.	Salem— cent.	Ilalur ..	{ Arappalli Agnigahra, Pottanangulam, Uttankumbh Ilalur, Kottanangulam, Kumbhari, Kovint, Matacondapalli, Mettapalli, Pottapalli, Thamburdi, Tirupalli.
		{ Kottanangulam, Vellore-agaliam- pattanam, Kottanangulam- sallyam, Nigigaram, Mottanangapatti.			{ Anankudi, Yanamdi.
Salem ..	Dharmapuri.	{ Chinnayyur, Erumbalur, Kadagachur, Nattankuthi, Pulickandal, Velligum-palli, Vellikani.	South Cauvery.	Salem ..	{ Agnigahra, Nattan- golum- pallam, Frappalli, Sottanangulam.
					{ Mangalore .., Maruppalam.

How Do We Use the Other Prayers?

Produce or Furniture.	Internal facilities.	Produce or Furniture.	Internal facilities.
	Wholesale and Retail, and Terms of Sale, as far as such facilities.		Wholesale and Retail, and Terms of Sale, as far as such facilities.
I. Mysore.	The whole province.		(9) Towns and ports— Aden, Hala, Soleimani, Yenagui.
II. Bengal.	(a) Districts— Bihar, (b) Presidencies— Calcutta.		4. Sea— (a) Districts— Dutchland, Kassau.
	1. Southern Division— (a) Districts— Kaira, Parsi, Taveri, (b) Towns and ports— Ahmedabad, Bandra, Bombay, Breach, Kalyan, Kutch, Surat, Thana.	III. Bombay.	(c) Town and ports— Kastell.
	2. Central Division— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar, Nasik, Khandesh, Nand, Poonah, Satara, Solapur, (b) Towns— Poonah, Solapur.		5. Political Clauses— States and Agencies— Mahratt States, Rohda State, Bijapur Agency, Karnata Agency, Kalyan and Ch. Agency, Mahratt Agency, Poonah Agency, Surat Agency.
III. Berber.	3. Southern Division— (a) Districts— Belgaum, Durgam, Latur, Karnata, Kalyan.	IV. Other and Green.	(c) Districts— Bijapur, Ch. Agency, Durgam, Kalyan, Latur, Mahratt, Poonah, Surat, Khandesh.
	(b) Towns— Belgaum, Durgam, Latur, Karnata, Kalyan.		(d) Towns— Bijapur, Ch. Agency, Durgam, Kalyan, Latur, Mahratt, Poonah, Surat, Khandesh.

ILC-Cuba is the Mexico Presidency - cont.

[illegible]

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R. By. Ch. Vengappa Subashis of Namakkal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Grammar, in the district of Coimbatore.

Quinquennial Collector's Office,
8th April 1916.

N. MACHIMIAH,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R. By. Postari Lakshmanayya Parthab Urs and M.R. By. Chatti Marudappa Acharyappa Paru have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the Municipality of Guntur.

Quinquennial Collector's Office,
25th February 1915.

N. K. MARJOMERANKS,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the following candidates have been duly elected as councillors for the II, III and IV wards of the Municipality of—

- (1) M.R. By. Taimarasa Krishnaswami Urs, II.
- (2) M.R. By. Tadapa Sri Siva Rao Urs, III.
- (3) M.R. By. Potharasi Subrahmanyan Urs, IV.

Quinquennial Collector's Office,
7th April 1916.

E. G. BURKITT,
Deputy Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, M.R. By. Kanjamma Subbapal Udayar Kataru Udayar has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Tirukkalaiyur, in the district of South Arcot.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
11th April 1916.

M. ABIS-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. By. Reddi Thoma Rai Anayal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Mangalore, in the district of South Canara. He will enter on his functions from the 15th instant.

South Canara Collector's Office,
15th April 1916.

L. VIREKT,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R. By. Srikrishna Appayya Sankarappa Acharyappa Anayal &c., &c., has been duly elected as councillor of the Municipality in the Talukmangalam division.

Talukmangalam Collector's Office,
8th April 1916.

E. B. LLOYD,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R. By. Kottalappan Srinivasan Parthab Urs has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Paravur, in the Tiruvallur district.

Tiruvallur Collector's Office,
8th April 1916.

L. T. HARRIS,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the Talukdar of Chingleput has been duly elected as a member of the District Board of Chingleput by the Chingleput Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
18th April 1916.

A. E. KNAPP,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R. By. Chinnayyan Marthand Kallave's Pillai Anayal has been appointed by election as a member of the Chinnayyan District Board by the Taluk Taluk Board.

Chinnayyan District Board's Office,
26th April 1916.

A. R. CHENNAI,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, the undersigned has been appointed by election as a member of the Karveti District Board by the Karveti Taluk Board.

Karveti District Board's Office,
8th April 1916.

H. G. STOKES,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President hereby appoints the undersigned M.R. By. Kottalappan Kallu Vijayarangappa Nayudu Anayal.

Salem District Board's Office,
8th April 1916.

E. W. LEIGH,
President.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. 373 L., dated the 30th March 1966, the President of the Taxpayers' Forum Board appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be a member of the Panakkalakkal Salak Board :—

Dr. Muhammad Lariq Nurahayati, Mubtawidh Nukil-ah-Ilm Marahayati, Sahib-Bahadur of Adhwan, Indonesia.

Tenjore District Board's Office,
1st April 1968.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by S.O. 373 L., dated the 30th March 1968, the President of the Tagore District Board re-appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be a member of the Kacharua Taluk Board :—

Dear Hamza: Fakih Mahdad,

Tusquee District Board's Office,
17th April 1918.

H. S. WOOD,
President

Under rule 26 of the revised rules for the conduct of elections of members of Taluk Boards, the President, District Board, Trichingopoly, hereby appoints M R Sg. Nallaya Pillai Sivaraya Pillai Ayyaral of Omandur, to be a member of the Namakkal Taluk Board.

Tishingspely District Board's Office,
21st April 1918.

E. S. LLOYD,
Buckland

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 140 of the *Native Land Board's Act V of 1864*, the President, District Board, Tinsapung, hereby re-appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the *tribal board* specified against his name:-
The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Khamarsahel Buzur. . . Karamchur Taluk Board.

Vingapuram District Board's Office,
14/3 April 2018.

L. T. HARRIS,
Franklin



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 38.7

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1908. [PARTS: 2 OF 5.]

Part 3-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2
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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

For. Sci. Assoc., April 4, 1915.

No. 11.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Manuscripts and Prints will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or packets of books intended for deposit should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Manuscripts and Prints, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the same or parcels.

²Prof. H. L. George, March 22, 1948.

No. 47.—In supersession of all rules previously promulgated, the Governor in Council is pleased to enact the following revised rules regulating the constitution and working of the Law College, Madras:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE M. A. B. S. LAW COLLEGE.

Keywords:

The following rules relating to the constitution and working of the Madras Law College have been sanctioned by the Government.

Object.

1. The college which is affiliated to the Madras University in the faculty of law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations, the High Court pleadership examination, the civil and criminal special test examinations, and such other examinations in law as may hereafter be instituted.

Control.

2. Save as hereinafter provided the general management of the college shall vest in the Director of Public Instruction.

3. There shall be a Council for the college consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court, one of whom shall be the President, the Principal, the two professors, and such other persons as may be appointed by the Government. The Principal shall ex officio be the secretary to the Council. The Council shall be constituted (1) in all matters regarding the general management of the college, substantial changes in the curriculum or the hours of work, and (2) in such other matters, including the nomination of members of the staff, as the Government or the Director of Public Instruction may deem fit.

4. (a) The Principal shall, at the end of each term, circulate a report to the members of the Council on the state of affairs of the college.

(b) There shall be an ordinary annual meeting of the Council in the month of March.

(c) The President may call special meetings at such times as he may deem fit or at any time on the requisition of any two members of the Council.

5. In the absence of the President the senior member present shall preside at such meetings. The President or presiding member shall have a vote on all questions placed before the meeting, and in the event of the votes being equally divided, he shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Council shall be submitted to the Director.

7. The executive management of the college is vested in the Principal who shall be independent of the Council in all matters of discipline, but he shall not make any changes in the prescribed course of instruction or the general management of the college without the sanction of the Director.

8. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to the Council or to the Director must be submitted through him.

Staff.

9. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two professors and six assistant professors. The members of the staff will be appointed by the Government.

10. Special lecturers will, when necessary, be appointed by the Government to deliver special courses of lectures or to hold special tutorial classes in any of the subjects of instruction.

11. The Principal shall devote his whole time to the work of the college and shall be relieved from pursuing his profession except in consulting or chamber practice. This restriction shall not however apply to an officiating principal. The professors and assistant professors shall be at liberty to practice.

12. The duties of the professors, assistant professors and special lecturers shall, from time to time, be determined by the Principal.

13. The distribution of work for each term shall be settled by the Principal in consultation with the professors and assistant professors and announced before the end of the preceding term.

Course of instruction.

14. The course of instruction for the B.L. class shall be so laid down in the by-laws and regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over three years divided into six terms, five terms being separated by the two summers of the year. During the first two terms students shall be prepared for the first examination in law, during the next two terms students who have passed the first examination shall be prepared for the second examination in law, and during the remaining two terms students who have passed the second examination shall be prepared for the B.L. degree examinations. The course of instruction for the pleadership class shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners' Act and shall extend over one year at two consecutive terms. The course of instruction for the special class shall be fixed by the Director on the recommendation of the Principal.

Classes.

15. The college shall contain the following classes:—

(1) *B.L. class* to consist of students preparing for the B.L. degree examination.

(2) *Pleadership class* to consist of students preparing for the pleadership examination conducted by the High Court.

(3) *Special class* to consist of all other students attending any course of instruction in the college.

Strength of classes.

16. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed in regard to admission, selection shall be made in the order of the receipt of applications by the Principal.

Admissions, demerits and withdrawals.

17. All applications for admission shall be in the form prescribed below and shall ordinarily be submitted as far as reach the Principal not later than the 1st of July in the case of the F.A. and the pleadership classes. Students for the special classes should ordinarily join the college at the commencement of either the spring or the autumn term.

Application for admission to the F.A. and Pleadership class.

Classification according to the rank or level of the applicant.	Name of the applicant in full.	
	Home or village name.	
	Age last birthday and date of birth.	
	Address of the (1) Local (country).	
	applicant. (2) Pinout (Madras).	
	Occupation of student.	
	The University examinations or other educational test which applicant has passed (with the date of passing).	
	Branch of the B.A. examination which applicant has passed.	
	The examination for which applicant desires to study.	
	Religions and Rites.	
Didactic.	Indian Christians	
	Muslims.	
	Brahmins.	
	Hindus.	
	Non-Brahmins (caste Hindu.	
	Pariahs or Untouchables or untouchables.	
	Buddhists.	
	Jains.	
	Others.	
	Didactic.	Higher classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).
Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).		
Lower classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200).		

Any subsequent change in the address or occupation of the applicant should at once be communicated to the college office.

Occupation of parents.	Official.		
	Peity officials and people servants.		
	Traders.		
	Landholders.		
	Artisans.		
	Cultivators.		
	Militants.		
	Others.		
	Vaccination or small pox.	Vaccination or vaccination certificate by whom granted.	
		Small pox certificate by whom signed.	

The college where the applicant studied last for his Ayle examination.

I do hereby solemnly declare that to the best of my belief the information I have given above is correct.

Date.

Application for admission to the S.L. Class

Signature.

Date of passing the F.A. examination.

Date.

Signature.

Application for admission to the B.L. Class.

Date of passing the B.L. examination.

Date.

Signature.

N.B.—Under Government Order, dated 24th August 1904, 409, Public, all persons applying for admission to Government Polytechnic College are required to produce "certificates of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having received their vaccination before or during their school year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be accepted unless it bears the number of small pox and vice versa produce a certificate signed by two respectable persons before that of their personal knowledge the individual was vaccinated with small pox after he had completed his school years."

4. The certificate of vaccination or vaccination referred to above must, under the rules embodied in the Government Order specifications (rule 10), be issued by either Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon or Applications or Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

The entries below will be filled up by the College Officer.

Application received on

Applicant can be admitted.

Clerk.*

Principal.

18. The application for admission shall also be accompanied by the transfer certificate referred to in Regulation 305 of the University Regulations. In the case of an applicant who has been previously employed, the application shall also be accompanied by a certificate of good conduct from the head of the office where he was employed, and in the case of an applicant who has been at any time in Government service the register of such service shall also be produced if so required by the Principal. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose previous conduct has not been satisfactory. His order shall be subject to appeal to the Director whose decision shall be final.

19. Any student who has obtained admission into the college by means of a false certificate or by false representations of any kind or who has been found guilty of grave misconduct shall be summarily dismissed, the fact of such dismissal and the reasons for it being at once reported to the Director.

Qualifications for admission.

20. Candidates for admission to the B.L. class must have passed the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by the University as equivalent thereto, provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. degree examination may be admitted provisionally pending the publication of the results.

21. Candidates for admission to the pleaderships class must have passed the B.A. degree examination of a British Indian University or such examination at one of the High, local or Scotch Universities as may be declared by the High Court to render them eligible for admission to the pleaderships examination.

22. Candidates for admission to the special classes shall possess such educational qualifications as the Principal may consider necessary to enable them to profit by the instruction given in the subjects selected by the candidates.

Fees.

23. Fees shall be levied as under:—

B.L. class.—Rs. 40 for the first term and Rs. 50 for the second term in each year.

Pleadership class.—Rs. 50 per term.

Special class.—Rs. 25 for each subject, provided that the minimum fee shall be not less than Rs. 20 per term.

24. Fees shall be levied at half rates from Mohammedans, Uryas, and the backward classes or castes specified in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

25. All fees shall be paid in advance.

26. No refund of fees shall be made except in the case of students admitted into the first year B.L. class who had appeared for the B.A. degree examination, and who, having failed in that examination, have withdrawn from the college.

27. If a student for sufficient reasons leaves the college during term, the Director may return or remit such portion of the fee as he may consider equitable.

Scholarships.

28. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per term shall be awarded annually in the second law and B.L. classes in the months of the first and second examinations on law, respectively. One of the scholarships shall be awarded to the Mohammedan or Urya student who passes highest in the examination, and the other to the student, other than a Mohammedan or

Uriya, who passes highest in the same examination. Provided that, if the Marshall scholarship is awarded to either of the students eligible for scholarships under this rule, the corresponding Government scholarship shall be awarded to the student who stands next highest in the examination. In cases in which students are bracketed equal, the Principal shall decide to whom the scholarship shall be awarded.

26. The scholarships shall be tenable for one year and are payable in the middle of each term.

27. A scholar shall be required to attend at least 75 per cent of the lectures assigned to the class to which he belongs during the tenure of his scholarship; he shall also be required to attend and to pass all class examinations held during the year and to appear for the University examinations at the close of the year.

28. The scholarships shall be awarded by the Principal. They are liable to be refused or withdrawn for misconduct, idleness or want of adequate progress.

Each scholarship holder shall further bind himself by a written covenant, to be approved by the Director, (a) to place himself under the control of the Principal and of the professors directing his studies, (b) to pursue his studies continuously and diligently during the tenure of his scholarship, (c) to hold no appointment carrying a fixed salary or allowance, and (d) at the direction of the Director to refund the amount of scholarship drawn for whilst breach of the above-mentioned conditions.

Hours of instruction.

29. The lectures and tutorial classes shall collectively be held between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The general scheme of study shall be arranged by the Principal in consultation with the Council, and subject to the control of the Director, to whom a copy of the time-table shall be submitted at least ten days before the beginning of the term. No material change shall be made in the time-table or in the general arrangement of college work except under the Director's authority.

30. Students are expected to attend such class examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Principal and failure to do so without good reason would entail forfeiture of the term certificate.

Festivals and holidays.

31. The college shall be closed for the Midsummer and Christmas vacations for each period as may be fixed by the Government.

32. The miscellaneous holidays allowed in rule 26, chapter VII, of the Educational rules shall apply to the college in so far as its special character would allow.

Certificates.

33. B.E. and Scholarship classes.—Certificates of attendance, progress and conduct which entitle for the first examination, the second examination and the B.L. degree examination, or for the scholarship examination, are required by the regulations to produce, shall be issued by the Principal to the students who have satisfied the prescribed conditions.

34. Special classes.—Students attending the special classes shall, at the end of their course, be granted a certificate specifying the subjects in which they received instruction.

Registers and accounts.

35. The following registers shall be kept—

- (i) Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
- (ii) Monthly register of attendance.
- (iii) Register of fees and fines for each class.
- (iv) Acquittance roll and pay abstract.
- (v) Library catalogue and register.
- (vi) Register of scholarships.
- (vii) Register of expenditures on contingencies.
- (viii) Inventory of valuable stock.
- (ix) Time-table for each term to be approved by the Director half-yearly.
- (x) Register of stationery and printed forms.
- (xi) Day book showing the daily transactions relating to receipts and charges.

Discipline.

36. The provisions of the Educational rules relating to accommodation and sanitation, common rooms, discipline and dress, shall apply to the college, in so far as its special character permits of their application.

37. The Principal shall obtain the previous sanction of the Director for any deviation from the prescribed rules.

38. These rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned during the preceding twelve months, shall be published every year by the Principal in the first issue of the Port St. George Gazette in June.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR,

Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R. E. Venkatesanbha Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras Range, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12nd February 1916, is extended by leave of the same kind for three days and leave on medical certificate for four months and twenty-seven days in continuation thereof.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 17th April 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave granted to M.R. E. C. Paghiam Achari, Headmaster, Model section of the Government Training School, Madras, and sub. sec. in, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganeswaram Range, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 6th April 1916, is further extended by two days, i.e., up to and inclusive of the 23rd March 1916.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 14th April 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R. P. Mangabai Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mangalore Range, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st February 1916, is extended by leave of the same kind for eight days.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 15th April 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and five days with effect from the date of relief to M.R. M. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary District, acting in the Bellary District, and to appoint M.R. A. Venkatesanbha Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor Range, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor District, in the second class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

M.R. H. Venkatesanbha Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Nilgiris sub-range, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruppur Range, is appointed to act, on relief as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor Range, in the probationary class, during the employment of M.R. A. Venkatesanbha Ayyar on other duty or until further orders. To join after sending himself of the full salary then admissible under the rules.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th April 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R. P. Lakshminarayanan, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palanasy Range, acting in the Kanyakumari Range (new posts), to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kanyakumari Range, on the probationary class. To join on relief by (2).

(2) M.R. P. V. Subrahmanyam, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Nilgiris sub-range, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruppur Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kanyakumari Range (new posts), on the probationary class. To join on relief by (3).

(3) M.R. P. V. Narayana Rao, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Nilgiris sub-range, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruppur Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruppur Range, in the probationary class, vice M.R. P. R. G. Krishna Rao on other duty or until further orders. To join on relief by (1).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th April 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

ELEVENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS INSPECTION CODE.

Sub 16.—Amend the following to the existing rule and amend the note thereunder:—

"For the purpose of calculating the minimum period prescribed in the rule a day so far as necessary means a day as defined in article 93 of the Civil Service Regulations spent away from headquarters or in a conference of inspecting officers held at whatever place under competent authority. If a Sub-Assistant Inspector or a Supervisor of schools returns to headquarters on the same day as which he went out such day shall not be counted as a day of leave from the above purpose."

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th April 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Candidates for the Advanced grade may appear for the first or second batch at their option and no tickets accordingly are issued for this grade.

At Machines.—Managers and instructors of institutions and other persons who wish to be allowed into the examination hall to inspect the machines and remedy any defects should call at the office on the 10th or 15th April and have their names registered. Tickets of admission specifying their names, the institution to which they belong, etc., will be issued to them and these should be produced at the entrance to the examination hall.

The examination in Typewriting will, wherever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted as in the following timetable:—

Batch.	Elementary Examination.		Intermediate Examination.		Advanced Examination.	
	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.
	15th April.		15th April.		15th April.	
First batch	7.30 a.m. to 8 a.m.	9.30 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.	9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	10 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.
Second batch	10 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.
Third batch	10.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.
Fourth batch	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.

N.B.—No candidate will be allowed to leave his seat in the interval between the first and second papers.

In the case of the Elementary examination, candidates of the first and the second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12.15 p.m., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this he will be admitted to the examination. For the Intermediate examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 12.45 a.m., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Similarly for the Advanced examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 1.45 p.m., and no candidate for the second batch coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates who have each a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary, and with the second batch for the Intermediate and Advanced examinations.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate this to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (through the candidate's key in at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely as referee, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a portable candidate if he has some one with him who is willing to repair the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to candidates to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Examinations,
Madras, 6th April 1916.

G. MAHDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

Candidates for the coming GOVERNMENT Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be made, or scales and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling (Advanced grade only)* will be allowed to bring with them those mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in *Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject*, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their saws, tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in *Book-binding, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Typewriting* will be expected to bring with them for use in the examination hall, their own scales, squares, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink at two or more colors (other than black ink) for book-binding, drawing lines in book-binding, etc.

Candidates in Shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "blank" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "blank" paper, if they wish to use such paper. The use of such paper will on no account be allowed in transcribing the shorthand notes with a typewriter. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extension will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Typewriting will have to bring their own typewriters also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE DATES ON WHICH ARE EXAMINATIONS TO WHICH 124 WRITERS EXAMINATIONS WILL BE SUBMITTED.

N.B.—The examination will begin each day in the forenoon at 10 a.m. and on the afternoon of 9 September in the case of the examinations on the 10th and 11th April for which the arrangements are different as shown in the timetable.

[The figures under the letters E, S, T and A in the first column show the division of the question papers for the respective grades.]

Days	Time	Subjects
1918.		
Wednesday, 26th April	9 a.m. (S)	Typewriting and Lettering (S, 1, 2, 3, 4)
	11 a.m. (S)	Machine Typewriting (S, 1, 2, 3, 4)
	12.30 p.m. (S)	Typewriting (E)
Thursday, 27th April	9 a.m. (S)	Typewriting and Lettering (A, 1)
	11 a.m. (S)	Applied Mechanics (A, 1)
	12.45 p.m. (S)	Typewriting (S)
Friday, 28th April	9 a.m. (S)	Typewriting (S)
	11 a.m. (S)	Typewriting (S)
	12 noon (S)	Shorthand (S, 1, 2, 3, 4)
Friday, 28th April	Forenoon	Applied Mechanics (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Practical Telegraphy (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Photography (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (A—note transferable to the next page)
	Afternoon	Applied Mechanics (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Practical Telegraphy (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (E—note transferable to the next page)
Saturday, 29th April	Forenoon	Shorthand and Bookbinding (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Book (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (S—note transferable to the next page)
	Afternoon	Shorthand (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Book (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (E, 1, 2, 3, 4)—note transferable to the next page
Monday, 30th May	Forenoon	Explains and Descriptive Works (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Geography (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Bookbinding (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Electricity and Magnetism (E, 1, 2, 3, 4)
	Afternoon	Explains and Descriptive Works (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Fisher's work (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Bookbinding (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Electricity and Magnetism (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Organic Chemistry (S, 1, 2, 3, 4)
Tuesday, 31st May	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Machine Construction (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Inorganic Chemistry (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Vitrology (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E, 1, 2, 3, 4)
	Afternoon	Building Materials and Construction (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Machine Construction (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Inorganic Chemistry (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Photography (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Theory and Practice of Commerce (S, 1, 2, 3, 4)
Wednesday, 1st May	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Practical Photo and Field Geometry (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Agriculture (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Bookbinding (E, 1, 2, 3, 4)
	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Lettering (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Practical Photo and Field Geometry (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); States and the Atmosphere (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Botany (E, 1, 2, 3, 4); Economic Botany (S, 1, 2, 3, 4); Commercial Geography (S, 1, 2, 3, 4)

Note transferable to the next page.

Days	Emt.	Subjects
1928	Forenoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (2 1/2 h.); Stone and the Stone- mason (2 1/2 h.); Horse-Stabling (1 1/2 h.); Stabling (A); Biology (1); General Biology (1 1/2); Hygiene (1 1/2); Marine Notes (1 1/2); Horti- culture (1); Veterinary Science (2 1/2). First stage or Third stage
Thursday, 4th May	..	Continental Geography (2 1/2 h.); Arithmetic and Life Insurance (1 1/2)
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (2 1/2 h.); Stone and the Stone- mason (A); Stabling (A); Arithmetic (1 1/2); Animal Husbandry (1 1/2); Veterinary Science (A)—Second stage or Third stage; Continental Geography (1 1/2); Arithmetic and Life Insurance (1 1/2)

X. = Finest	Y. = Intermediate	Z. = Adverse	W. = Spinal
Adverse	Intermediate	Spinal	Finest

^b Base of an unconsolidated examination.

(d) No students in Typewriting, reading after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination shall may not take place until after 28 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-45 a.m., 8 a.m. and 11 a.m., respectively, if the candidates have to be assembled in that order.

Abstract—The *Brain and Heart Book* for the Elementary Association in Durgamcherry will be Piller's work and for the Association in Prakash Panchayat, Special Laboratory system and Prakash Dispensary will be notified separately along with the data and *Brain Book* for the Oral and Prakash communications in the other subjects.

SOCIETY OF (THEORY OF) VERIFICATION ENGINEERS

Hours.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
Friday, 26th April 1908.			
10-11 a.m. to 11-12 a.m.	Advanced	Final paper ..	Statistics.
11-12 a.m. to 12-1 p.m. (10)	"	"	Classification of the same.
1-2 p.m. to 2-3 p.m.	"	"	Statistics.
2-3 p.m. to 3-4 p.m.	"	"	Classification of the same
4-5 p.m. to 5-6 p.m.	"	Second paper ..	Paper on probability.
Saturday, 28th April 1908.			
10-11 a.m. to 11-12 a.m.	Intermediate ..	Final paper ..	Statistics.
11-12 a.m. to 12-1 p.m.	"	"	Classification of the same.
12-1 p.m. to 1-2 p.m.	Advanced ..	Second paper ..	Statistics and Classification of same.
1-2 p.m. to 2-3 p.m.	Intermediate ..	"	"
2-3 p.m. to 3-4 p.m.	Advanced ..	Third paper ..	Statistics.
3-4 p.m. to 4-5 p.m.	"	"	Classification of the same
4-5 p.m. to 5-6 p.m.	Intermediate ..	"	Paper on probability.

(a) 16:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. in the case of Varnische Plootland.

Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

- [illegible]

Trips with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of scientific studies.	Number of persons accompanying the party.	Place of observation.	Remarks.
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

(2) For Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tiruvallur and Tiruchengode Districts.

Al. trilineare

Truman, A. H. Roy, Washington, 104 King, and Thaw Drive, 11th St. Friday, 11th Mo. 1909	Practical Telegraphy.	Electrology.	10 a.m.	27	Edward Tadi- mi, Detroit, Michigan.	Dr. G. L. De- sautels (a).
	Do.	Jefferiesville.	10 a.m.	9	Do.	(b).
Truman, A. H. Roy, Washington, 104 King, and Thaw Drive, 11th St. Friday, 11th Mo. 1909	Electric and Lighting and Thermodynamics	Do.	10 a.m.	9	St. Joseph's Col- lege, Wash- ington.	Do.

2011年11月11日 星期三

245 Mrs. Margaret Ann Maria Curzon

Yide, China 4.

[illegible]

14. Professor of Higher Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Chapeau.
15. Tokyo, Japan.
16. Chikago, Kansas, U.S.A.

1.2.8 —The block will be fixed up in a later pass.

(1994, p. 103)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 14th April 1919.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

SUBJECT: FOR EXAMINATION.

Mammalian Respiration, 1972.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-esteem threat, self-esteem threat sensitivity, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale-2*

The following textbooks in English are prescribed for the Matriculation Examinations of 1917:—

- (5) *Life, Light and Chemistry—A Simple Primer for Schools*, published under the direction of the Bureau of Public Instruction, Punjab. Revised (Fourth edition) with lessons on the Science of Injunctives.

Note.—The name of the publisher from whom copies of the revised edition can be had will be inserted later.

- (2) *Antient Egypt in the Series of Progress at Many Lands* (James Balkin)—Adam and Charles Black, London.
- (3) *David Duffie's Advantages of Between Causes* (T. W. Schuchardt)—Leipziger's Chemisches of English Literature.
- (4) *Chemical Elements and New* (J. S. Townsend)—Messrs. & Co., Limited.

Harris had been "deaf of the Great War" (D. A. Mackenzie)—Electric & Son, Limited, 40, Fleet Street, of which a detailed knowledge need to be acquired.

Factor - Solutions to be submitted by the University.

^a *cf.* *Elly modica* S.

W. DZIEDZICZAK, B.A., M.S.,
Ph.D.

March 11/1909, 4th April 1909.

11.4

NOTIFICATIONS.

1. The L.T. Degree examination of 1917 will be held at Madras, Seilapet, and Tiruvannam.

2. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Examination, Part I of 1917, will be held at Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Tiruvannam.

3. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Examination, Part II of 1917, will be held at Madras,

Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Tiruvannam.

4. The B.A. Degree Examination will be held at the following places in 1917 :—
The examination in Part I and the division examination in Part II at all the above. All such candidates will, however, be required to take the practical examinations in Madras. These will be arranged for suitable dates following the written examinations.

5. The Intermediate examination in Arts will be held at the following places in 1917 :—

Madras.	Hyderabad (Decca).	Palestine (for female candidates only).
Bombay.	Konkani.	Palestine.
Batavia.	Madras.	Batavia.
Calcutta.	Bombay.	Batavia.
Canton.	Mysore.	Tamir.
Canton.	Mysore.	Trichinopoly.
Canton.	Mysore.	Tiruvannam.
Canton.	Mysore.	Tiruvannam.
Canton.	Mysore.	Tiruvannam.
Canton.	Mysore.	Tiruvannam.

6. The Intermediate examination will be held at the following places in 1917 :—

Madras.	Madras.	Rajahmundry.
Bombay.	Mysore.	Tamir.
Batavia.	Mysore.	Trichinopoly.
Calcutta.	Palestine (for female candidates only).	Tiruvannam.
Canton.		Tiruvannam.

7. The F.L. and B.L. Degree examinations of 1917 will be held at Madras and Tiruvannam.

8. The Oriental Title examination of 1917 will be held at Madras.

(By order.)

Senate House, 7th April 1916.

F. DEWISURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

It is hereby notified that Examinations for Titles in Oriental Learning will be held at Madras in April 1917, in accordance with the Regulations. The order and number of papers in the various examinations will be modified through the course of study thereto will remain unaltered.

3. Candidates are warned that no vacancies granted for the examinations of 1915 and 1916 will apply to the Examinations of 1917. Candidates requiring exemption to enable them to appear for the Examinations in 1917 must make fresh applications for such exemption before 31st October 1916.

(By order.)

Senate House, 8th April 1916.

F. DEWISURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

With reference to the University Statutes under Regulation 295 mentioned by the Senate for the academic year 1916-17, it is hereby notified that the following courses of lectures will be delivered as given below :—

Name of lecturer.	Subject of lecture.	Duration of course.	Place of delivery.	Date of commencement of lecture.	Days and hours of delivery.
M. E. F. V. Spies, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.	Theory of Functions of a Real Variable.	Twenty lectures.	University College.	19th July 1916.	Twice a week, at 1-20 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 11 a.m.
A. J. C. Smith, B.A., LL.B.	Philosophical relations of the development of culture with special reference to the English constitution.	Do.	Weyman Christian College.	20 "	Twice a week, at 1-20 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 11 a.m.
The Rev. A. H. H. H., B.A., LL.B., LL.M.	University of London.	Do.	Do.	20 "	Twice a week, at 1-20 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 11 a.m.

The lectures will be open to students taking the Honours course in any college affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of the Principal of his college. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fees in his college for the term.

The Principals of all colleges affiliated to the University are requested to forward to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the commencement of the lecture, lists of students taking the Honours course recommended for admission to the lecture.

Persons other than those mentioned above may, also on the recommendation of the lecturer and at the discretion of the Registrar, be admitted to the lecture.

(By order.)

F. DEWBERRY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 15th April 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

The Primary Grade Teachers' Certificate bearing No. 531, dated 25th September 1905, of the Madras University, Madras, Kanchi and Palani Districts, is suspended for a period of one year from 1st February 1916.

Madras, 25th February 1916.

M. S. H. THEODOROS,
Jr., Registrar of Education and Training School.

EXAMINATION.

At the examination held on the 15th March 1916, the officers noted below have been declared by the Board to have passed the Collegial Test in the three languages—

Mr. L. H. ARNOLD, L.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Bangalore.
Mr. R. D. BRIGHTON, L.C.S., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Hill Range.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chapeau,
Madras, 4th April 1916.

J. W. GREATBORN,
Secretary.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY ENGINEERS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Engineers in this college will be held for six months (from July to December 1916).

3. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Typewriting are also eligible. (Forty per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent in each of the other subjects or 50 per cent of the total number of marks in the other subjects will be required.) Applications received from those who do not possess these qualifications will be refused. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Province and have passed the higher educational tests. The Principal may require any applicant to appear before him before his admission is decided on.

No exception of any kind can be granted.

Note—Applicants should state in his application whether he has also applied to the Sanitary Engineers Government for admission to the Minor Sanitary Engineering class of July to November 1916. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who seek admission to the Minor Sanitary Engineering class.

2. The fee prescribed for the course is Rs. 30 (Thirty).

4. Applications from candidates eligible under paragraph 2 above must be made to the Principal or granted before which can be had from the Director, Education, Madras College, on sending a half crown postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees; this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee if the case of candidates who are selected who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government treasury to the credit of the "Madras Medical College" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriological demonstrations, and the standard correspondence to the intermediate technical examination in Physiology and Hygiene under the Government Technical Examination Scheme.

6. Applications will be received by the Principal from the 15th April to 1st June next. Selection will be sent to selected candidates who should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 1st July.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application:—

Qualification certificate; Current certificate; Transfer (or leaving) certificate; Vaccination certificate; Treasury receipt for the fee; the registration fee; and Form 100 from the superior officer (if in public service).

Applications from ineligible candidates or those not supported by prescribed documents or those which have been received on the 1st June will be refused.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. The application and other documents of candidates not selected will be returned. No negative from applicants will be attended to.

10. Students will not be granted leave during working days of the session.
11. Students who have not made satisfactory progress in classes will not be permitted to appear for the Government Technical Examination and an certificate of attendance will be granted to them.
12. Before obtaining their certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commissioner of their ability to ride and speak. No one will be proceeded to the post of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and Telugu.

Medical College, Madras,
27th March 1916.

A. MILLER, M.B., F.R.C., Licent.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal.

CLASSES FOR SECOND CLASS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SANITARY ASSISTANTS
AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A class for the instruction of the subaltern medical students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 2nd July 1916.

I. Students for the B.S.S. degree of the University of Madras.
The minimum qualification for this course is the L.M. & S. degree. The course extends from July 1916 to March 1917. The fee for the course is Rs. 120 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees".

II. Candidates for the posts of Second-class Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers.

Minimum qualification—L.M. & S. degree. The course for these candidates extends from July to December 1916. The fee for the course is Rs. 120 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees". The final examination for the post of assistant of qualifications will be held by the Inspectors at the end of each course. The fee for the final examination is Rs. 40 to be paid at the Medical College Office before the 15th December.

III. Sanitary Inspectors destined for quinquennial training.

These consist of Sanitary Inspectors destined for the training by the local bodies concerned. The course extends to July and August 1916. The fee for this training is Rs. 10 payable by the local bodies in cases of those students destined for the first time for the course and by the Sanitary Inspectors themselves for subsequent courses. The fees in this case to be paid before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Minor Sanitary Engineering class Fees". The final examination for this class will be held by the Inspectors at the conclusion of the course.

Application for classes I and II must be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, before 10th July next.

Medical College, Madras,
27th April 1916.

A. MILLER, M.B., F.R.C., Licent.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATION OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR
ENGINE-DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1278 M., dated 15th August 1914, the next Examination for Certification of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Town Hall, Madras, on the 29th and 30th May 1916 commencing at 9 a.m.

2. Candidates must send, in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 29th April 1916, where which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certification of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers shall be done up in accordance with rule 2 of the Rules for the Examination for Certification of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th October 1914, pages 186 to 211, and must be supported by the recommendations referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certification of Service in accordance with rule 11.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 29th April 1916, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely attached to the application together with other documents.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post-paid, registered and addressed as follows:—

[Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chennai, Madras.

Indemnity stamped covers will be accepted.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications inadmissible in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th October 1914, pages 186 to 211.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chennai, Madras, 26th March 1916.

HOHMUNJI MOWBRAY,
Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government and
President, Board of Examiners.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

1. His Highness the Maharaja's College will re-open after the long vacation on Monday, the 3rd July 1916/1909, Midhnoon 1901.

14. All students who wish to seek admission to the Junior Intermediate class of this college should send in their applications immediately after (not before) they have received their Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

Holders of certificates which have been declared eligible for admission, only need apply.

Applications submitted by individuals or at least its complete copy from cover to cover will not be considered.

All applicants for admission to the Junior Intermediate class should specify the prizes and subjects they wish to take for the Intermediate Course as well as the languages they offer for University Composition or Classical Translation.

111. Students will be entered for admission to the Ignite B.A. Honours and Pass classes on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

The following subjects will be taught in three classes: —

(a) Class 111 (Houston) English V, History and Economics.

Month VII English Language and Literature

(A) Class III (Pass), Part I (English).

Part II, Group C) Northampton

(a) A. Physical Science.

(2) *Physical Sciences*.

(*) History and Knowledge

(vi) (a) *Smoking and Early Action History*.

[4] Mahavamsa and Kalya South Indian History.

(v) Malayalam, with Sanskrit as a subsidiary subject.

Applications should be sent in to give as designated as soon as possible. Applicants should state their age, the college or colleges in which they have studied, the year in which and the register number under which they passed the Intermediate Examination (or, in the case of Candidates wishing to take an Honours Course, the B.A. Degree Examination).

IV. Accommodation is provided at students' rooms for the residence of a limited number of students in His Highness the Maharaja's Guest House, Shree and the L.L.B. Hostel. The attention of students who wish to join the Ganga Hindu School is drawn to the notice below issued by the Warden. Students wishing to secure admission in either of the above hostels should apply in good time to the warden of the hostel they wish to join.

His Highness the Maharaja's College,
Travancore, 31st March 1910.

A. B. SAJA SAJA VARELA,
Editor Principal

HEA INDIGENES THE MAHARAJA'S CATH HINDU HOTEL, TRIVANDRUM

The hostel, which provides accommodation for about 80 students of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, will re-open on the morning of Sunday, the 2nd July 1918 (Vidya Mahotsavam).

Professors in attendance will be given to students whose parents or guardians do not live in Tennessee. The following payments are due from students commencing residence for the first time.

(e) Admission fee of \$10, No. 2.

(9) A deposit of Mr. Wu. 2 as guarantee for good behavior, returnable when the student comes to be a member of the hotel, if his conduct has been satisfactory.

The exclusive charges for board and lodging, agent, linen, etc., is Rs. 10, 72 per month.

In addition, students must make their arrangements for the lighting of their rooms and for the purchase of a heater and washman.

Early applications for admission should be made to the warden as numerous will be filed about June 1st.

Hu Hybomache Mahanya's Cave Hilda Hotel,
Tosonm. N. 1000, 1916.

D. J. BLOSS,
Fresno.

PROPERTIES OF THE MISOR SANITARY ENGINEERING CLASS

In G.O. 1130 L., dated 11th September 1908 and 278 L., dated 29th March 1909, the following rules are laid down regarding the qualifications required for the appointment of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:—

1. From and after 1st January 1923, an officer shall be appointed to the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector unless in previous the following associations, namely:—

(1) A statement from the Principal of the Medical College that he has undergone the prescribed course in Theriody, Hives and Bacteriological demonstrations

(2) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the Intermediate External Examination in Physiology and Hygiene, or a similar special examination in the same subjects.

N.B.—The course provided by clause (1) must exceed the examination provided by clause (2).

2. No person shall be appointed to the post of Sanitary Inspector unless he possesses the qualifications necessary for the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and the following additional qualifications, namely:—

(1) takes a certificate of having successfully passed the Engineer's Examinations class at the College of Engineering;

(5) or (6) a certificate from the Sanitary Engineer or the Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone the prescribed course in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

(6) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed a special examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

Note.—The course required by clause (2) (a) must precede the examination prescribed by clause (2) (6).

3. The course affords theoretical and practical instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering and is held from about the beginning of July to end of November every year at the office of Sanitary Engineer in Government, Cherpunk, Madras.

4. The course of instruction is as set forth in the syllabus and the standard corresponds to the Intermediate Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering under the Government Technical Examination scheme. Copies of the syllabus may be had from the Government Press at one anna a copy.

5. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate award under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Sanskrit and Typewriting are also eligible. (Twenty per cent of marks in English and 30 per cent in each of the other subjects or 50 per cent of the total number of marks in the other subjects will be required.) Applicants received from those who do not possess their qualifications such as exempted. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who taking in this presidency and have passed the higher educational tests. The Sanitary Engineer to Government may request any applicant to appear before him whenever he is desired to.

No exception of any kind can be granted. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who seek admission to the Physiology and Hygiene class.

6. The fee prescribed for the course is Rs. 10 (twenty). This sum must be paid into a Government Treasury and the treasury receipt sent to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Cherpunk, Madras, before any candidate is allowed to attend the class.

7. Applications for admission should be made in printed forms, which can be obtained from the office of the undersigned and should be sent to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Cherpunk, Madras, not later than the 1st June. Each application should be accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 2 as a registration fee which sum will be refunded to the student for the use of those candidates selected for admission and refunded in the case of those who are refused admission for want of accommodation or other reason.

8. Any student candidate who may fail to join the class within three days after such announcement will be refused admission and his registration fee of Rs. 2 will not be returned.

9. The number of students admitted annually will naturally be limited to 60.

10. A deposit of Rs. 5 shall be made by each student as "possession money" on the day of his joining the class. This is intended to serve as a fund out of which to pay fines, cost of repair or replacement of instruments, etc., supplied to him. Should any balance ultimately remain as a student's credit, it shall be paid to him on his leaving the class.

11. In column 5 of the application form, the applicant should state full particulars as to his eligibility for admission to the Minor Sanitary Engineering class as specified in paragraph 3 above.

In the case of a candidate holding completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate, he should forward with his application true copy of certificate in Sanitary paper.

In other cases, the date and page of *Dev Sh. Ganga Ganga*, notifying his names at the examination should necessarily be quoted by the applicant.

In column 6, the applicant should specifically state whether he has also applied in the Principal, Madras College, for admission into the Sanitary Inspector's class of July to Dec., for 1910.

12. True copies of two latest certificates of character in Sanitary paper should accompany each application.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Cherpunk, Madras, 26th April 1910.

HONMURTI SOWBODI,
Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE NINTH CIRCLE.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, With Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools and the Managers of Aided schools that candidates of the Secondary and Elementary grades will be admitted for training in the beginning of July 1910 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number	Name of Institution.	Number of students admitted.			Total.
		Secondary.	Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Marudpur Government Higher Training School, Marudpur	5	20	25	30

2. The period of training is one year in the case of secondary students and two years in the case of elementary students.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the sub-inspector inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Inspector Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the sub-inspector Inspectors wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in relation to their general academic attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age limit under rule 11b of the Education Department Rules should not, except in very special cases, be included in the list and the selection should be completed as far as possible by rule 11b. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be noted against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools from each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training school on the opening day will be admitted, those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they came, but only up to the limit of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or recommending when there is a doubt whether he really intends to take teaching as a profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipend, last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in that year have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to pre-arranged stipendaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal funds will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students. No Provincial stipends will be mentioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools.

9. For admission to the Secondary Training Class, candidates should have passed the 10th F.A., or equivalent examination. Persons holding such Secondary School Leaving Certificate signed by the Inspector to the Board for the award of such certificate as are accepted by the Inspector may also be selected. Teachers who have passed the General Examination of the third form or the seventh standard, or have been awarded a Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the Higher Elementary Training Class; those who have passed the 10th Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination at whose attendance are, in the opinion of the Inspecting officer, not lower than those are eligible for admission into the Lower Elementary Training Class.

Appointments should be recommended by certificate of general education and available in original. Candidates of physical fitness may be selected as the time the students are admitted for training.

10. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the secretaries of secondary schools from the Inspector of Schools and all officers should apply to the Sub-Inspector Inspectors of Schools of their ranges.

11. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the end of 15th May 1918.

Bombay, 18th April 1918.

J. A. YATES,
Deputy Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FOURTH CIRCLE DURING 1918.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the other Inspectors of Schools, the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Inspector Inspectors and the Secretaries of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in the Government Training Schools under the charge as shown below:—

No.	Name of Institution.	Number of students available.		Total.	Date of admission.
		Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.		
1	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Mahabaleshwar, Malwa.	—	57	57	1st June 1918.
2	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Patkote, Satara.	—	41	41	1st July 1918.
3	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Solapur.	12	38	50	Do.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the Elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of Inspecting officers.

4. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

6. The list of selected and rejected candidates should be forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, by the Inspecting officers before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education statements, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment at the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 1st of the Madras Education Order should ask enough in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 12b. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

7. To provide for the retraining of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training School on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

8. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before commencing when there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

9. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

10. In addition to Privileged stipendaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as fine students. No Privileged stipendiary will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in Government or Municipal schools, or who hold sub. gov. sch. appointments in permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by Presidents of Local Boards who employ them. In the case of the appointments held by them (permanent, temporary, sub gov. sch. or acting as the same may be) and whether the Presidents of the Local Boards concerned are prepared to pay stipends on behalf of the teachers recommended by them. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the Presidents of the Local Boards.

11. As regards qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or a rough standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded an Elementary school leaving certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the Elementary higher class and only those who have passed the low Primary School Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose statements in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the Elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational statements are above these minimum requirements. The certificates of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates whose statements are stipendaries. Separate medical certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

12. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each range in the order at that available in previous years.

13. Final range of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools or from the subordinates Inspecting officers.

14. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, before the 30th May 1916.

15. Only Persons whose names are recommended by the Government for admission into the Government Free Public Training School, Madras.

H. A. HART,

Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Madras, 26th April 1916.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS—1916-1917.

IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, MADRAS.

One hundred and sixty-five scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Industries in recognised Industrial schools and will be payable in the classes and for the periods mentioned below:—

- 65 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 1-8-0 payable for one year in standard C.
- 30 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 payable for one year in standard D.
- 20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 payable for one year in the elementary class.
- 20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 4 payable for one year in the intermediate class.
- 5 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 payable for one year in the advanced class.

1916

The scholarships in Standards C and D and in the elementary and intermediate classes will be awarded on the results of the examinations in Standards B, C and D, respectively, and those in the intermediate Examination, respectively. No scholarships will be awarded on the results of the highest examination in any subject.

The conditions of award are as follows:—

1. The candidate shall previously have been a student at the time of the examination and at least one year previously in a recognised industrial school. *Scholarships are intended solely and exclusively to place only in the members of the various trades or in those whose families are really engaged in the trade.*

2. The age of the candidate at the time of the examination shall not have exceeded 18 years in the case of standard C, 21 in standard B, 24 in elementary, 28 in intermediate, and 32 in advanced examination classes. In the case of Mechanical candidates, the age limit will be raised by two years.

3. The scholarship in a given subject shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in that subject, provided that he has passed in the first class. Scholarships will also be awarded to other pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of the school to be such as to prevent them from procuring their studies without assistance. The claims of those sections of the community who are most in need of aid, with other conditions being satisfied, be first considered.

4. Candidates who are preparing for a group certificate or a diploma shall have preference over those who are studying single subjects only.

5. No student shall be allowed to hold at the same time more than one scholarship. If eligible for more than one, he shall elect which he will hold, and the scholarship that he first will be awarded to the next most deserving student.

6. The candidate shall bind himself to prosecute his studies in the subject in which he has passed and for which he is so receiving a scholarship in a recognised industrial school.

7. Scholarships are indefinitely intended for pupils devoting not less than half their time as a minimum of 16 hours a week to industrial work, but the Director of Industries reserves to himself the right to award a flexible scholarship to pupils devoting the whole of their time to industrial work if he considers that circumstances warrant his doing so.

GENERAL REGISTRATION.

All applications for scholarships available under this notification should be submitted to the undersigned by the representative of the Institution in which the pupil studied in 1915 through the representative of the Institution in which he intends to study or posted direct whole may be submitted from the office.

8. All applications for scholarships not dependent on the results of the Government Technical Examinations must reach the Director of Industries before April 15; other applications must be submitted within two weeks of the publication of the examination results in which they depend. Those submitted after the prescribed date, will be liable to rejection for that reason.

9. Any scholarship vacated in the course of the period for which it is payable will be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated.

10. The names of selected candidates will be notified by the Director of Industries in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

11. Heads of Institutions may grant leave without discontinue or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of serious sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period no allowance will be granted for the same period. Casual leave without discontinue or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding 15 days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed general holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship-holders may be sanctioned by the head of the Institution, but should be reported to the Director of Industries. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason, on the re-opening day after the review for the Institution, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld by the Director of Industries.

12. No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold another scholarship provided wholly or partially by Government without the special sanction of the Director of Industries. Such sanction will be awarded only for very exceptional merit.

13. Where the order of merit cannot be clearly ascertained a further competitive examination among those who are eligible for scholarships will be ordered.

14. All scholarships payable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for absence, misconduct, irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress or to secure good promotion.

15. A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend the class. The scholarships are payable monthly.

16. In all cases where poverty has been made a condition of award applications will be summarily rejected unless the evidence of poverty showing that but for the scholarship, the applicant could not continue his studies, is thoroughly satisfactory.

17. In addition to the original required to be maintained under rule 10 of the Madras Educational Rules an application will containing the following information shall be submitted by the head of the Institution concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the Institution:—

(1) Name; (2) Name of scholarship-holder; (3) Standard of scholarship; (4) Monthly value of the scholarship; (5) Period payable; (6) Number and date of the order in which the scholarship was granted; (7) Month for which the scholarship bill was drawn; (8) Date of the termination of the bill; (9) Date of disbursement of the scholarship money and interest; (10) Signature of the scholarship-holder; and (11) Remarks.

K. T. R. THIRUPPA,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 4th April 1916.

B-7

THE PROGRAMME OF THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN AND TRAINING SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1932-33.

April, 1932.

- Madras .. { 1. Presentation Convent High School, Georgetown.
2. St. Mary's Ursuline School, Georgetown.
3. Presentation Convent High School, Vepery.
4. Presentation Convent Middle School, Vepery.

May 1932.

- The Nilgiris .. { 5. Lawrence Memorial Boys' School, Lorrade.
6. Lawrence Memorial Girls' School, Lorrade.
7. Convent Factory European School, Aravindam.
8. St. Agnes' Convent European School, Ottumaram.
9. St. Stephen's College School, Ottumaram.
10. Namath Convent European School, Ottumaram.

June 1932.

- The Nilgiris .. { 11. Brother's Memorial High School, Ottumaram.
12. Llandudno European School, Ottumaram.
13. St. Clare's European High School, Coonoor.
14. St. Mary's European School, Coonoor.
15. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
16. St. Mary's European School, Coonoor.
17. St. Mary's European School, Coonoor.
18. St. Mary's European School, Coonoor.
19. St. Mary's European School, Coonoor.
20. St. Mary's European School, Coonoor.

June 1932.

- The Nilgiris .. { Meeting of the European School Examination Board.
21. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
22. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
23. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
24. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
25. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
26. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
27. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
28. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
29. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.
30. St. Joseph's European School, Coonoor.

August 1932.

- Bellary .. { 31. St. Philomena's High School, Bellary.
32. St. Anthony's European School, Bellary.
33. St. Joseph's European School, Bellary.
34. Government Training School, Bellary (Vidya).
35. Bellary European School, Bellary.
36. Bellary European School, Bellary.
37. Bellary European School, Bellary.
38. Bellary European School, Bellary.
39. Bellary European School, Bellary.
40. Bellary European School, Bellary.

September 1932.

- Tamil Nadu .. { 41. Holy Cross European School, Tiruchirappalli.
42. Holy Cross European School, Tiruchirappalli.
43. St. George's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
44. Government Training School, Tiruchirappalli (Vidya).
45. St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Tiruchirappalli.
46. St. Joseph's European Girls' School, Tiruchirappalli.
47. St. John's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
48. Bellary European School, Tiruchirappalli.
49. Government Training School, Tiruchirappalli (Vidya).
50. Government Training School, Tiruchirappalli (Vidya).

October 1932.

- Madras .. { 51. Government Training School, Tiruchirappalli (Vidya).
52. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
53. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
54. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
55. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
56. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
57. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
58. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
59. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.
60. St. Mary's European School, Tiruchirappalli.

NOTICES 1915.

- Chingleput .. { 56. Wesleyan Mission European School, St. Thomas' Mount.
57. Holy Agatha's Convent European School, St. Thomas' Mount.
Conducting the European School Examinations.
- Madras .. { 51. Presentation Convent Training School, Georgetown.
52. Devereux Protestant Boys' School, Vepery.
53. Ford Anglo-Siam School, Killesh.
Making arrangements for the Cambridge Local Examinations.
- Madras .. { 54. St. Joseph's European School, Vepery.
55. Elms School, John Pinnell's, Park Town, Madras.
56. St. William's European School, Royapettah.
57. St. George's Cathedral European School, Royapettah.

DECEMBER 1915.

- Madras .. { 58. Bishop Currie High School, Madras.
59. St. Michael's European Boys' School, Vepery.
- Madras .. { 60. St. Mark's European School, Madras.
61. St. Francis Xavier's European School, Madras.
62. Christ Church Free European School, Mount Road.
63. Railway School, Perambur.
- Chingleput .. { 64. St. Joseph's European School, Perambur.
65. St. Peter's European School, Royapettah.
- Madras .. { 66. St. Antony's European School, Padipet.

JANUARY 1917.

- Madras .. { 77. St. Thomas' Convent European School, Sea Thana.
78. St. Andrew's Free European School, Egmore.
Conducting the European School Examination Work.
- Madras .. { 79. Physical Training Class, Madras.
80. Domestic Economy Class, Madras.
81. Mathematics and Drawing Class, Madras.
82. Manual Training Class, Madras.
83. Medical Illustrative class, Madras.
84. St. John's European High School, Sea Thana.
85. St. Mary's European High School, Madras.
86. Devereux Girls' High School, Vepery.

FEBRUARY 1917.

- Vinayapattinam .. { 87. St. Albert's High School, Vinayapattinam.
88. St. Joseph's High School, Vellur, R.S.
- Goderi .. { 89. Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vinayapattinam.
- Goderi .. { 90. Railway European School, Rajahmundry.
- Goderi .. { 91. Mission English Day School, Sornada.
92. Vinayapattinam School, Coimbatore.
- Madras .. { 93. St. Joseph's Convent School, Coimbatore.
94. Railway European School, Donakonda.
95. Railway European School, Sengapattinam.

MARCH 1917.

- Chingleput .. { 96. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.
Making arrangements for holding the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificate.

I. H. MELVILLE,

Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 8th April 1916

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1916-1917.

MALE CANDIDATES.

CERES OF EXAMINATION.		FIRST COURSE.		TIME OF EXAMINATION.	
Vinayapattinam	4th week of May 1916.	
Vellur	1st week of July 1916.	
Coimbatore	4th week of July 1916.	
Adyar	2nd week of August 1916.	
Rajahmundry	3rd week of August 1916.	
Padipet	5th week of August 1916.	
Vinayapattinam	2nd week of September 1916.	
Perambur	1st week of October 1916.	
Donakonda	2nd week of October 1916.	
Chingleput	4th week of October 1916.	
Vellur	1st week of November 1916.	
Rajahmundry	2nd week of November 1916.	
Adyar	3rd week of November 1916.	
Vinayapattinam	1st week of January 1917.	
Rajahmundry	2nd week of January 1917.	
Padipet	4th week of February 1917.	

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Vengalpet, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

SCHOOL CIRCLE.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Kanchipuram	1st week of April 1916.
Sellore	2nd week of July 1916.
Berhampore	1st week of August 1916.
Ellore	2nd week of August 1916.
Bhuvanagiri	3rd week of September 1916.
Vandur	1st week of September 1916.
Surampatti	2nd week of September 1916.
Osipali	2nd week of January 1917.
Reudur	4th week of January 1917.
Tiruvallur	3rd week of February 1917.
Narasimhapur	5th week of February 1917.
Korur	1st week of March 1917.
Uppala	2nd week of March 1917.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, Chittoor, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Madras (Government)	1st week of April 1916.
Tiruvallur	2nd week of May 1916.
Chengam	2nd week of August 1916.
Chengam	3rd week of November 1916.
Madras, Teachers	1st week of December 1916.
Chengam	4th week of January 1917.
Pondicherry	3rd week of February 1917.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Bannur	2nd week of June 1916.
Narasimhapur	2nd week of August 1916.
Periyar	3rd week of September 1916.
Dindigul	4th week of October 1916.
Tirupattur	4th week of February 1917.
Tuticorin	1st week of March 1917.
Madras	3rd week of March 1917.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Madras, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Madras, 6th April 1916.

J. H. MULLVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

VACANCIES.

Announcements are invited from duly qualified trained primary grade candidates for the post of Supervisor of Elementary Schools on a salary of Rs. 26 plus 12½ fixed travelling allowance. First-class will be given to men with experience. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applications should reach the office not later than 24th April 1916.

Camp, Madras, 24th March 1916.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Acting District Inspector of Schools, Madras Dist.

Announcements are invited from young Brahmins widows under 16 years of age on 1st July 1916 for admission into the Government Widows' Hostel, Tirupattur, Madras. There will be three scholarships of Rs. 15 each per annum vacant from 1st July 1916. Name of applicant which she should fill in the form may be sent in application by the parent or guardian of the widow whom he is willing to send to the hostel. Applications should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 1st June 1916.

Madras, 31st March 1916.

G. H. LINCHE,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Madras Circle.

Applications are invited from Indian trained Khatris to School Final candidates for the post of the Headmaster in Saint Ignace school, Calcutta, on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem. Copies of instructions, if any, are required to accompany the applications.

Mirzapur, 15th April 1915.

R. KARATANA RAO,
Sub-Station Superintendent of Schools, Mirzapur Range.

WANTED a fully qualified teacher of the secondary grade for the Second Assistant's post, Government Training School for Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, on a salary of Rs. 25-1-00 and for the post of First Assistant, Government Girls' School, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Information on the following points should be given in the application and copies of certificates of education and character should be submitted:—

Full name, date, age, general education and professional qualifications, period of service as a teacher, if any, and present employment.

Mysore, 15th April 1915.

M. A. STANIVASA,
Acting Inspector of Girls' Schools, Mysore Circle.

WANTED a qualified candidate whose age does not exceed 25 years (if he does not hold a permanent post in Government service) for the post of the Head Clerk, office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore District Girls' School, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

3. If his work is satisfactory the candidate selected will be confirmed in his post after a period of one year.

5. Applications should contain information on the following points and copies of certificates of education and character should be submitted.

Name, date, age, qualifications, period of service as a clerk, if any, and present occupation.

Mysore, 15th April 1915.

M. A. STANIVASA,
Acting Inspector of Girls' Schools, Mysore Circle.

Applications are invited from European or Anglo Indian women teachers of the Secondary Grade (Intermediate) for the post of Additional Assistant Mistress in this school on Rs. 70 per mensem.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April 1915.

Madras, 15th April 1915.

E. MCELROY,
Acting Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

THE PLOTS OF THE NINETEEN AND FORTY SEVEN by F. F. FINE, M.A., F.R.S. Demy 8vo. Illustrated, 1914. 2s. 6d. Vol. I and II. Rs. 10 (10s. 6d.) per set.

ANNUARY OF THE RIVER RELATING TO FISHES AND OTHER RESOURCES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Published 1915. Royal 8vo, wrapper. Rs. 2. (1 s. 4 p.)

TRANSACTS, CHRONICLE, SUMMARY, CHRONICLE FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo, bound. As 10. (7 s.)

LIST OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS AND BANGALORE AND COCHIN, as it stood on 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As 10. (2 s.)

LIST OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS AND BANGALORE, as it stood on 1st January 1915. Vol. II. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As 10. (1 s.)

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CHRONICLE FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As 12 (1 s. 8 p.)

A DISSEMINATED CATALOGUE OF THE VARIOUS MANUFACTURES OF THE GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURES, LITERARY, LITHOGRAPH, Vol. I. Prescriptions, Lithography, Printing and Stationery, 1915. Royal 8vo, bound. As 2-12. (10 s. 6 p.)

CIVIL SERVICE CODE, Vol. I. Ninth list of notifications. As 5. (5 p.)

COMMISSIONER FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS CHRONICLE FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo, bound. As 1-6. (2 s. 6 p.)

SECRETARY GENERAL-LAYERS COMMUNIST NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo. As 1-6. (1 s.)

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS NOTIFICATION FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Part 5. (4 p.)

CHRONICLE OF PRESENTATION APPOINTMENTS. ANNUAL LIST FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo, cloth. As 1-6. (10 s. 6 p.)

Postage.—The following postages of Sub-Registries are ordered:—
 * M.R.Sy. Changanassery Sreeya Rao from Sreeval to Alankar (Changanassery-Kannur district).
 * M.R.Sy. Varma Sreeya Balakrishnan from Alankar to Sreeval (Changanassery-Kannur district).

* At request.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 15th April 1918.

JUDICIAL.

No. 27. *Leave*.—M.R.Sy. Palkkumma Thevara Jagannatha Ashwathappa Ayyar, District Munsif of Pudukottai, is granted sickleave leave on half salary under article 211 of the Civil Service Regulations, for fifteen days from the 16th April 1918, and is permitted to take the Easter holidays in lieu thereof.

High Court of Judicature at Madras.
 16th April 1918.

Promotions and Reversions.—The following promotions and reversions of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

With effect from the 16th November 1915.

- (1) Mr. Thomas Henry French to be District Munsif, first grade.
- (2) M.R.Sy. Vithal Govindan Nayar Ayyar to be District Munsif, second grade.
- (3) M.R.Sy. Talar Soma Rao Ayyar to be District Munsif, third grade.
- (4) M.R.Sy. Chankar Vaidyanatha Rao Ayyar to be District Munsif, fourth grade (on probation under Rule VI of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules).

With effect from the 1st January 1916.

M.R.Sy. Nilamangalam Srinivasa Muruganatha Ashwathappa Ayyar to resign as Acting District Munsif, fourth grade.

With effect from the 1st January 1916.

- (1) M.R.Sy. Neelganga Rama Rao Ayyar to be District Munsif, fifth grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (2) M.R.Sy. Gopalakrishna Thevarasaal Natch Gura to be District Munsif, second grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (3) M.R.Sy. Kuzhuvayalil Ananthakrishnan Ayyar Krishna Ayyar Ayyar to be District Munsif, third grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (4) M.R.Sy. Nilamangalam Srinivasa Muruganatha Ashwathappa Ayyar to be District Munsif, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (5) M.R.Sy. Pithanickal Narayana Rao Vayalada Gura to act as District Munsif, first grade.
- (6) M.R.Sy. Manikavathi Narayana Nayar Ayyar to act as District Munsif, second grade.
- (7) M.R.Sy. Kannekudam Ayyar Venkatasubrahman Ayyar Ayyar to act as District Munsif, third grade.
- (8) M.R.Sy. Kannekudam Subba Ayyar Subba Ayyar Ayyar to be District Munsif, first grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (9) M.R.Sy. Pannasala Rama Govinda Rao Ayyar to be District Munsif, second grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (10) M.R.Sy. Bandaru Adinarayana Noyada Gura to be District Munsif, third grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (11) M.R.Sy. Pilleroy Anantharama Vaidyanatha Ayyar Ayyar to be District Munsif, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (12) Mr. Alexander Paul Peter Subbasha to act as District Munsif, first grade.
- (13) M.R.Sy. Harivel Vachala Rao Ayyar to act as District Munsif, second grade.
- (14) M.R.Sy. Veja Pannayya Pustala Gura to act as District Munsif, third grade.
- (15) M.R.Sy. Kannekudam Lakshmana Venkata Rao Ayyar to act as District Munsif, third grade.

With effect from the 16th January 1916.

- (1) M.R.Sy. Kannekudam Gopalakrishna Nayar Ayyar to be District Munsif, first grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (2) M.R.Sy. Neelganga Kannekudam Pustala Gura to be District Munsif, second grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (3) M.R.Sy. Puthanikulam Subba Venkata Ayyar to be District Munsif, third grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (4) M.R.Sy. Soma Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Ayyar to be District Munsif, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem*.
- (5) M.R.Sy. Pithanickal Narayana Rao Pustala Gura to act as District Munsif, first grade.
- (6) M.R.Sy. Chatter Govindan Nayar Ayyar to act as District Munsif, second grade.
- (7) M.R.Sy. Madha Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Ayyar to act as District Munsif, third grade.

With effect from the 16th January 1918.

- (1) M.R.Sy. Wington Narayana Rao Pustala Gura to revert as District Munsif, second grade.
- (2) M.R.Sy. Chatter Govindan Nayar Ayyar to revert as District Munsif, third grade.
- (3) M.R.Sy. Madha Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Ayyar to revert as District Munsif, fourth grade.

With effect from the 15th January 1915.

- (1) M.R.Ry. Tildisetti Narayana Rao Nayudu Ours to be District Munsif, first grade, sub. per tem.
(2) M.R.Ry. Chennarayana Venkatasubba Ours to be District Munsif, second grade, sub. per tem.
(3) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Alurthala Venkateswara Avarag to be District Munsif, third grade, sub. per tem.
(4) M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Venkta Apper Avarag to be District Munsif, fourth grade, sub. per tem.
(5) M.R.Ry. Sriprasad Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to act as District Munsif, first grade.
(6) M.R.Ry. Chatter Gopinada Nayur Avarag to act as District Munsif, second grade.
(7) M.R.Ry. Matha Apper Subrahmanya Apper Avarag to act as District Munsif, third grade.
(8) M.R.Ry. Tiruvallu Ramaswami Apper Malappappa Apper Avarag to act as District Munsif, third grade.

With effect from the 15th January 1915.

- (1) M.R.Ry. Chatter Gopinada Nayur Avarag to revert as District Munsif, third grade.
(2) M.R.Ry. Tiruvallu Ramaswami Apper Malappappa Apper Avarag to revert as District Munsif, third grade.

With effect from the 1st February 1915.

- (1) Mr. Alexander Paul Peter Salimkha to be District Munsif, first grade, sub. per tem.
(2) M.R.Ry. Malampath Narayana Nayur Avarag to be District Munsif, second grade, sub. per tem.
(3) M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Apper Venkateswara Apper Avarag to be District Munsif, third grade, sub. per tem.
(4) M.R.Ry. Kalpathi Ramaswami Apper Venkateswara Apper Avarag to be District Munsif, fourth grade, sub. per tem.
(5) M.R.Ry. Chidambaram Narayana Apper Venkateswara Apper Avarag to act as District Munsif, first grade.
(6) M.R.Ry. Chatter Gopinada Nayur Avarag to act as District Munsif, second grade.
(7) M.R.Ry. Tiruvallu Ramaswami Apper Malappappa Apper Avarag to act as District Munsif, third grade.
(8) M.R.Ry. Padmanabam Sundaram Apper Narayana Apper Avarag to be District Munsif, first grade.
(9) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Subrahmanya Ramaswami Sundar Avarag to be District Munsif, second grade.
(10) M.R.Ry. Paddanapalam Venkateswara Nayudu Ours to be District Munsif, third grade.
(11) M.R.Ry. Tiruvallu Ramaswami Apper Narayana Apper Avarag to be District Munsif, fourth grade (on probation under Rule VI of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules).

With effect from the 1st February 1915.

- (1) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, first grade, sub. per tem.
(2) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Venkateswara Rao Avarag to be District Munsif, second grade, sub. per tem.
(3) M.R.Ry. Vapa Narayana Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, third grade, sub. per tem.
(4) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, fourth grade, sub. per tem.
(5) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, first grade.
(6) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, second grade.
(7) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, third grade.
(8) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, fourth grade.

With effect from the 15th February 1915.

- M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, first grade.

With effect from the 1st March 1915.

- (1) M.R.Ry. Chidambaram Narayana Apper Venkateswara Apper Avarag to be District Munsif, first grade, sub. per tem.
(2) M.R.Ry. Chatter Gopinada Nayur Avarag to be District Munsif, second grade, sub. per tem.
(3) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, third grade, sub. per tem.
(4) M.R.Ry. Kallimuruk Narayana Rao Pantulu Ours to be District Munsif, fourth grade, sub. per tem.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
17th April 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Under article 300 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to P. G. Datta, Esq., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Berhampore, for one month from 1st March 1915, in lieu of the privilege leave for three months already granted to him.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Madras, 20th April, 1915.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary.

REVISED SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND REVENUE AND AGENCIES.

Leave.—Under article 288 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.R. K. Srinivasan Rao Assistant, Land Revenue Superintendant, Orissa, H.E. is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 15th April 1916 and is permitted to prefix the Easter holidays thereto.

Board of Revenue (Orissa Branch), Sec. 1, Sec. 2 & Sec. 3,
Madras, 11th April 1916.

T. RAOPATHAN,
Secretary.

RAIL, AIR AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 288 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. John William O'Shaughnessy, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 10th April 1916.

Transfer.—M.R.R. Angulaprasanna Abraham, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Salem to the charge of the Hoar Circle, vice Mr. John William O'Shaughnessy, Inspector, granted leave.

Transfer.—M.R.R. Ponnaiyappan Rajagopal Rao, Assistant, Inspector, is transferred from the Hoar to the Salem Circle. To join as specified on relief.

Appointment.—M.R.R. Arjunadasa Pillai, Assistant, Inspector, third grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Hoar Circle. To join forthwith.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 10th April 1916.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Relief.—M.R.R. K. Ramaswami, Ranger, 5th grade, Selangor district, is relieved to the top of sixth grade, with effect from 1st April 1916.

Madras, 10th April 1916.

M. F. BEYANT,
Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Leave.—M.R.R. C. Venkataswamy, Ranger, sixth grade, Komodo West, is granted privilege leave for two months and is recommended, thereof leave on medical certificate for four months with effect from date of relief.

Waldar, 8th April 1916.

F. L. C. COWLEY-BROWN,
Commissioner of Forests, Eastern Circle.

Leave.—M.R.R. A. Ramaswami Sankar, Acting Ranger, sixth grade, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for three months from date of relief.

Transfer and posting.—The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

(1) M.R.R. M. Pappaswami, Ranger, third grade, is transferred from Channarayana range, Madras district, to Channarayana range, South Vellore division.

(2) K. Sridhar Sankar, Ranger, first grade, is, on return from leave, posted to Channarayana range, Madras district.

Tamilnadu, 8th April 1916.

Transfer.—M.R.R. A. K. Kandas, Deputy Ranger, first grade, and sub. pro tem, Ranger, sixth grade, is promoted to fifth grade, sub. pro tem, is transferred to Bangalore north grade, with effect from 15th April 1916, without prejudice to his sub. pro tem, promotion to the 5th grade.

Tamilnadu, 14th April 1916.

P. M. LUNNINGTON,
Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

DIRECTOR OF AGENCIES.

Transfer.—(1) M.R.R. V. Maheswari Ayyar, Manager, Samalukota Agricultural station, is transferred as Manager, Annapurthi agricultural station. To join at once. This mode is transferable to Bangalore district in accordance with the 1st Div. No. 10, dated 8th April 1916.

(2) M.R.R. K. Narayana Ayyar, Manager, Annapurthi agricultural station, is transferred as Agricultural Superintendent, Bangalore district. To join as relief by No. (1).

Madras, 17th April 1916.

D. T. CHALWICK,
Director of Agencies.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—(1) M.R.R. B. Rajagopalakrishna, Superintendent, first grade, temporary, from the Tiruchirappalli Division, to the E. Circle.

(2) M.R.R. P. R. Ramesh Babu, Assistant, first grade, temporary, from the IV Circle to the II Circle.

Transfer.—The following officers and subordinates are transferred from the General Eastern division to the General Head Works division with effect from 1st April 1916:—

(1) O. S. Scott, Esq., Temporary Engineer for charge of the Head Works and Supply sub-division.

(2) Mr. H. Dunlop Apper, Assistant Engineer.

(3) Mr. K. Vaidyanathan, Overman, second grade, temporary rank.

(4) Mr. S. P. Krishna Aiyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60.

M. R. KHARIBAT.

Superintending Engineer, I Class.

Waltair, 10th April 1916.

Leave.—Under article 94, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.S. T. N. Venkataswami Ayyar, Assistant, temporary Sub-Engineer, in charge of the Head quarters sub-division, Karmal division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 20th April 1916 with permission to reside at Karmal Subdivisions in the leave.

2. The Assistant Engineer will, for the present, be in charge of the Head quarters sub-division in addition to his own duties.

Leave.—Under article 104, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.S. P. S. Padmanabha Ayyar, Overman, first grade, temporary rank, Karmal division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 15th April 1916 or date of relief.

Posting.—M.R.S. G. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, Superintending, second grade, temporary, Chidambaram division, is posted to the charge of the Head quarters sub-division, Chidambaram division, in relief of M.R.S. S. Parthasarathy Pillai Aiyar, Assistant Engineer, transferred to the II Class.

Posting.—M.R.S. Perumaliam Agasthyaswami Venkataswami Ayyar Aiyar, Assistant, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Temporary Assistant Engineer, transferred to this division in Chief Engineer's Office, No. 2013-C, dated the 1st April 1916, is reported to the Superintending Engineer's office, III Class, Bellary, for the charge of the Drawing Branch and to be Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer.

A. C. LANGSTON.

Superintending Engineer, III Class.

Bellary, 14th April 1916.

Leave.—Under article 90 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.S. O. Venkataswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, War Coast division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of relief.

Transfer.—M.R.S. T. H. Mahalingam Sastri, Overman, second grade, from the Tank Restoration Scheme to the West Coast division. To join at once.

Transfer.—M.R.S. R. S. Ramasubramanian Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Tank Restoration Scheme to the Coimbatore division. To join at once.

3. The transfer series with II sanction to transfer pay.

Transfer.—M.R.S. P. A. Velumani Aiyar, Assistant, first grade, temporary rank, from the Tank Restoration Scheme to the Coimbatore division for employment in connection with the investigation of a scheme for increasing the water supply to the Quinine Factory at Nedumkottai. To join expeditiously.

Transfer.—M.R.S. N. Kishore Manoj Aiyar, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, from the Scheme to the West Coast division for the charge of North Coimbatore sub-division. To join at once.

The Sub-Engineer will be held to have been attached to the Scheme division from the afternoon of 4th April 1916 the date of relief in the Tank Restoration Scheme division till the 15th instant inclusive.

Coimbatore, 17th April 1916.

Transfer.—M.R.S. K. S. Subramanian Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Tank Restoration Scheme to the Salem division for employment in connection with the preparation of plans and estimates for the clearance of silt in the Coimbatore channels.

2. The transfer series with II sanction to transfer pay.

Transfer.—M.R.S. P. V. Panduranga Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Tank Restoration Scheme to the Coimbatore division. To join at once.

3. The transfer series with II sanction to transfer pay.

Coimbatore, 15th April 1916.

Posting.—M.R.S. K. Ramaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, transferred to this office in Public Works Department Chief Engineer's No. 2014-C, dated 28th April 1916, is reported to the Coimbatore division.

This office No. 2014-M, dated 11th April 1916, transferring M.R.S. P. A. Subramanian Aiyar to the Coimbatore division is hereby cancelled.

The reporting of the temporary Upper Subordinate series with II sanction to transfer pay.

O. MILDRED.

Superintending Engineer, II Class.

Coimbatore, 17th April 1916.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. T. Nataraja Natchayyar, Supervision, first grade, temporary, from the Government House Division to the Chingleput Division, for charge of a sub-division. To join on the completion of the working of the facilities in the Government House, Chingleput.

Madras, 15th April 1916.

J. M. LACKY,
Superintending Engineer, F. Circle.

Leave.—Under article 358, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Supervision, first grade, temporary, Madras Division, is granted, with effect from the date of his relief of the charge of Bangalore section, privilege leave for three months. His transfer to the Tanjore Division notified on page 795, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 4th April 1915, is hereby recalled.

Tyrtikinsgely, 10th April 1916.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. G. Sukha Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate on the St. and M.R.Ry. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Supervision, second grade, temporary rank, transferred to this grade in Memorandum 3724-C, dated 26th April 1914 of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, are posted to the Tank Directorate Scheme Division.

Tyrtikinsgely, 10th April 1916.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, F. Circle.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

EXCHANGERS AD-VOVS SECTION

Promotions.—The following acting promotions of Managers and Associates during March 1916 are notified:—

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. M. Rama Rao, Manager, third to second grade ..	Vice M.R.Ry. D. S. Adithyan Pillai, Manager, second grade, on privilege leave.
" M. Gayal Rao, Manager, fourth to third grade ..	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. J. Thevaran Pillai, Manager, fourth to third grade ..	Vice M.R.Ry. C. M. Natarajan, Manager, third grade, on privilege leave.
" S. M. Naray Rao, Assistant, second to first grade ..	
" T. Thevaran Ayyangar, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. N. A. Krishna Rao, Manager, fourth to third grade ..	Vice M.R.Ry. E. Anjaneyan Naidu, Manager, third grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. C. S. Balasubrahmanyam Ayyar, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

With effect from 1st to 31st March 1916.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	Vice M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant, second grade, on privilege leave.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Rao, Assistant, third to second grade.	

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following related applications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patent and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Patent Office, Egmore. Copies of these applications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Convent House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Drawings for the protection of inventions and others are given in the Indian Patent and Designs Act, 1911 (Series 10 series), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (Series 2 series). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

2467. H. C. Jackson. Improvements in electrolytic cells.
 2468. H. Herbert. Improvements in machines for regulating rate, holes or the like, in textile fabrics, and for reinforcing and strengthening same.
 2469. C. R. Durrell. Machine for steel.
 2470. F. C. Griffith. Jarring engine.
 2471. E. McDougall. An improved device for holding and detachably covering war ribbons and like decorations in garments.
 2472. R. L. Ross and R. L. Ross & Co., Limited. Improvements in and relating to safety valves.
 2473. O. W. Bayler and J. E. Taylor. Improvements in means for opening or opening and closing sliding windows, slides of windows, sliding doors and the like.
 2474. J. A. Jackson and A. W. Jackson. An improved locking device.
 2475. Ram Chand and Bai Nath Khosla. Threading machine.
 2476. Alphonse (Favers Plante), Limited. Improvements in the manufacture of boots, shoes or the like and in sales thereof.

E. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Colombo, 21st April 1916.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that two women named Valucki and Minnie Aroon were presented for entering branches of licensed trees on the left bank of Kankubai channel and were each fined Rs. 5 by the Sub-Magistrate of Coimbatore.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Assistant Engineer, Chiefly District.

Madras, 2nd April 1916.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

On and after the 1st April 1916, the Kankubai sub-division of the Madras Special Division comprising the whole of Kankubai and the Kankubai Grant Road will be amalgamated with the Chingleput sub-division of the Madras division.

2. All communications intended for the Sub-Division Officer, Kankubai, should thenceforth be addressed to the Sub-Division Officer, Dindigul.

R. F. STONEY,
Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division.

Madras, 22nd March 1916.

ADDENDUM.

Addendum to the Enclosed List of the Agricultural Department communicated in R. O. No. 177 dated 2nd April 1916:—

Please add to the List as follows:—

(1) *Agave Decurva* *Anticlypea Decurva*

Below "Christus Jacob" add "C. Vind Res. No. 16, 2nd July 1905."

D. T. CHADWICK,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 16th April 1916.

TREASURY TRUST.

It is hereby notified under section 2 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found on 2nd December 1914 by one Kottare while digging pit for burying some junk-pans in S.P. 410-A Gamed at dry in Paranthaman village, Stajal taluk, belonging to Abdi. Mahomed Ibrahim.

No.	Description	Weight in Imperial ounce of 16 troy	Value.
1. Parcel	" " " " " "	80	35
2. Necklace	" " " " " "	21½	30
3. Earrings	" " " " " "	10	20
4. Parcel (broken into two pieces)	" " " " " "	10½	10
5. Broken bell	" " " " " "	18½	5
Broken plate with holes	" " " " " "		
Drumstick	" " " " " "		
Trojanstick	" " " " " "		
Broken pieces of lamp	" " " " " "		
Hyacinth	" " " " " "		
Water pot	" " " " " "		
Broken teapot, big 1	" " " " " "		
Do. small 1	" " " " " "		
Abichakulakul	" " " " " "		
Broken plates	" " " " " "		
Small brass stick	" " " " " "		

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 20th September 1916, in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
 7th April 1916.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Refugees showing the Storms and Disasters registered in the Municipality of the Manila Prisoners amounting 51,000 inhabitants and persons, and in the Government Municipality for the week ending 31st March 1919.

[illegible]

Office of the Secretary, Commission for Human Rights,
1746 April 1918.

S. ANNAJI HAD, *Manager and Director,*
Office of the Secretary, Government for Madras

Source: Showing Flages Return and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 15th April 1902.

[illegible]

Brayman: wearing Flugs Fournier and Lido in very isolated place in the Medes
Exhibitory for three weeks ending 14th April 1916.

[illegible]

Office of the Military Commissioner for Medicine,
17th April 1918.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
-Bachelors Commissioner of Mysore.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS

In partial modification of the deduction dated the 21st November 1935, published at page 9, Part II of the Act St. George Smith, dated the 4th January 1942, the Director the Chief Justice directs that out of the combined leave for nine months granted to Mr. G. S. White, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Assiniboine Pds., the first three months shall be privilege leave, and the balance leave on medical certificate.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
12th April 1916.

C. G. MACKAY,
Executive

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the results of all persons adjudged insolvent by the court within the jurisdiction of this district and by the Federal Bankruptcy Court at Chicago, under the Insolvency Act of 1907 as amended shall be deemed to have been filed with the Clerk of said court of Cook County, Illinois, from and after the date of such decision or judgment and that the legal consequences of such decisions have been made and be so and will be deemed to have been, appointed to the Receiver of the said estates under section 18 of the said enactment.

District Court, Washington,
22d April 1916.

A. B. BALASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Asst. District Judge

资料来源:根据作者调查整理。

Under section 193 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1969 (1 of 1969), and section 188 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Divorce (Guernsey) Act, 1914 (1 of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1969 (1 of 1969), take down the evidence with their own hands in the English language.—

M. S. Ry. Tolson and Attorney General, Bureau Division Office, Chicago, Ill.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
11th April 1888.

M.R.B. Malabarasi, Appas Ticha, Appas Arangal, Eranadu Divakul, Othar, Thaykottai,
Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Archibald John King, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Sealdabad.

M.Ry. Japan Postmark Postals Bureau, Bureau Download Office, Postage

High Count of Tachistars at Midway,
15th April 1916.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Engineer

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 25th March 1944, it is hereby notified that the Principal District Munsif's Court of Vinayapattam will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday, the 9th May 1944 to Saturday, the 17th June 1944, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Vinayapattam,
27th March 1944.

A. T. FORBES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Revenue of Guntur district will be closed for summer vacation from 6th May to 6th July 1944, both days inclusive.

Official Revenue's Court, Guntur,
27th March 1944.

V. O. K. IYENGAR,
Official Revenue.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 14th March, it is hereby notified that the Court of the District Munsif of Mannalath will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 9th May to Sunday the 19th June, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Thiruvananthapuram,
26th April 1944.

A. S. KALANJIBHAIYAR ATTAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification dated 14th March 1944, it is hereby notified that the courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- (i) The District and Sessions Court, Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Quilon for two months from Monday, the 1st May to Saturday, the 1st July 1944, both days inclusive.
- (ii) The Principal and Additional District Munsif's Courts of Ganjam, Tanjil and Raparim, and the District Munsif's Courts of Manacrapet and Oupala for six weeks from Monday, the 1st May to Saturday, the 1st June 1944, both days inclusive.
3. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment of the courts.
4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting orders of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such orders have been made before the recess, for transmission of records to appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Quilon,
14th April 1944.

K. SHIVAYASA SWAMI,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this court's notification, dated the 29th March, at pages 711 and 712 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 29th March, it is hereby notified that urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the district during the recess, should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, North Arcot,
Chidambaram, 22nd April 1944.

J. K. ROY,
Deputy District and Sessions Judge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN DISORDERLY CASES)

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held on Monday the 17th day of July 1944 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of deciding the dividend in the notice herewith annexed and that all objections to the schedule filed claims and claims of any of the creditors appearing therein, which have not previously been determined, will then be heard and determined:—

Number of parties.	Name of defendant.	Defendant.
212 of 1939	H. S. Seng	First.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
7th April 1944.

J. E. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN DISORDERLY CASES)

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons herewith mentioned respondents and making the related and effects of the said respondents in the Official Assignee of this Court and all persons indebted to the said respondents, or who have any of their estate and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of parties.	Subject particulars.	Name, address and description of premises.	Date of adjourned sit.	Date of public auction sale.
At 10 of 1916 ..	Dist. No. 10 of 1916.	G. Kappa Rao, residing at No. 4, Arco Road, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	21st March 1916.	10th July 1916.
At 10 of 1916 ..	Dist. " "	C. Sreenivasulu Pillai, residing at No. 129, Thiruvalluvar Street, Madras.	21st " "	Do.
At 10 of 1916 ..	Dist. " "	Thiruvalluvar Street, Madras.	21st April " "	Do.

High Court of Madras at Madras.
10th April 1916.

J. S. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 9 of 1916 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Chingleput.

S. Kameswari Mahall, son of Venkatesh Mahall, residing in
Mangudi village, Chingleput taluk Petitioner
Vs. Venkatesh Mahall, residing at Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that under section 15 (7) of Act III of 1902 the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by the 1st April 1916, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
10th April 1916.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 12 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Chingleput.

Peddur Venkaiah, son of Pappu Reddy of Chingleput.
Fr. debtor Petitioner (Debtor).
Vs. Creditor (Creditor).

Notice is hereby given that under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1902, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this court to declare the first respondent insolvent, and that the application is posted to the 10th June 1916 for hearing.

District Court, Chingleput,
10th April 1916.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Magistrate, Karaikal.

Gavinda Konda Appa alias Krishna Appa Petitioner (Debtor).
Vs. Creditor.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (7) of Act III of 1902, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 10th June 1916 for hearing the objection, if any, of the creditors.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Karaikal,
10th April 1916.

S. HANDESWAMI AYYANGAR,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 11 of 1916 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Karaikal.

Muthukrishnan Chetti, son of Subbarao Chetti, Old Kumar street,
Koda Konda and Kappan Chetti Petitioner.
Vs. Creditor.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners were adjudged insolvents on 10th March 1916 and their further examination takes place on 10th April 1916. All their creditors are called upon to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1902.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
10th April 1916.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Karaikal.

V. S. Mahalingam Ayyar, son of Lakshmi Narayana Ayyar of
Vengaloor at Mahalingam street, Karaikal Petitioner.
Vs. Debtor.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15, clause 7 and section 46 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1902, that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 10th April 1916.

District Court, Karaikal,
10th April 1916.

O. V. VISWANATHA SASTRI,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1916 in the District Court of Madras, Madras.

S. T. E. N. Ramaswami Chetti Petitioner (Plaintiff).
S. V. S. M. R. M. Ramaswami Chetti Respondent (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for declaring that S. T. V. S. M. R. M. Ramaswami Chetti (respondent), son of Ramaswami Chetti, residing at Kanchi village, Eluvangudi taluk, is an insolvent and that the said petition is posted for hearing to the 4th day of May 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may appear before this Court either in person or by valid as the said date and state his objections.

District Court, Madras at Madras,
15th April 1916.

W. L. VENKATARAMIAH,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Shankararam Chetti, son of Mathavarasu Chetti, Marripatti, Namakkal
Petitioner.
Sengayal Chetti and others Counter-petitioner.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Namakkal, to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has transmitted the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 7th May 1916.

Official Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly. O. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI ATTAYAR,
12th April 1916. *Official Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1916 (O S No. 514 of 1915) in the Court of the District Munsif, Nellore.

Mallam Rangappa Petitioner.
Sugi Ramakrishnaswami, Maruti Krishnaswami, Soma Sathi, Kallam
and Venkata Kalyana, Putha Thimbaraswami, Kankakudi
Anandalingam, Katta Venkataswami, Manamurthi Chelamurthi,
Gangayaradi Leelamothi, Gangayaradi Yoda Gangayarasu,
Gangayaradi Chola Gangayarasu, Manna Tiruppa, Marasa
Venkappa, Kattar Gangayarasu, Katta Mallappa, Abhinav Sambhathi,
Leelakula Venkateswami, Chenthrakula Venkappa and Katta
Dorayappa Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 12th June 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Mannampet,
9th April 1916

G. S. VENKATRAMA ATTAR,
Acting District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Nellore.

Notice is hereby given that Keesabasa Venkataswami Appayagar, brother and partner of Nellore town, has applied to this court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 12th May 1916 for hearing.

சுரபேசுவரன் இவர் 1916 ன் பற்றி ப 3 டி.

நான் உத்தரவு எழுதிக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இவர் குற்றம் பற்றி 1916 ன் மே 12 ன் திகதிக்கு.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Nellore.
12th April 1916.

A. R. KRISHNASWAMI ATTAR,
District Munsif.

No. 64 of 1915 (No. 17 of 1912 on the roll of the District Court, North Arcot)
in the Court of the District Munsif, North Arcot.

In the matter of P. Manikam Nayudu, as insolvent.

P. Manikam Nayudu, son of Narayanasami Nayudu, aged about
45 years, Balige man, under, residing at Kila street, Chidambaram,
Tamilnadu Petitioner.

Under section 39 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 19th March 1916 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Munsif's Court, North Arcot.
Chidambaram, 6th April 1916.

V. SRINIVASARAOBAYA ACHARYAN,
Official Munsif.

No. 26 of 1915 (No. 26 of 1915 on the file of the District Muzar's Court, North Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Chakravathi Kridhama Acharyulu, as plaintiff.

Chakravathi Kridhama Acharyulu, son of Chakravathi Kasturi
Rajanna Acharyulu, Balaasa, Schoolmaster, residing at Tirupul,
Chandragiri taluk *Defendant.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 17th March 1916 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Credits may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chennai, 6th April 1916.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 26 of 1915 (No. 26 of 1915 on the file of the District Muzar's Court, North Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Kridhama Achari, as plaintiff.

Kridhama Achari, son of Aravachala Achari, aged about 70 years,
goldsmith, residing at Oduvuranga, Chandragiri taluk *Defendant.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 6th March 1916 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Credits may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chennai, 6th April 1916.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 112 of 1915 (No. 86 of 1915 on the file of the District Muzar's Court, Valluvar)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Para Chinnabathi, as plaintiff.

Para Chinnabathi, son of Para Sathai, residing at Agamaram village,
Valluvar taluk *Defendant.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 6th March 1916 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Credits may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chennai, 6th April 1916.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1916 (No. 1 of 1916 on the file of the District Muzar's Court, North Arcot).
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of P. Venkatesulu Nayudu and another, plaintiffs.

P. Venkatesulu Nayudu, son of Marayammani Nayudu, and
P. Venkatesulu Nayudu, son of Sri padikoru, Kaveri, traders,
residing at Eda street, Chidambaram taluk *Defendants.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 30th March 1916 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Credits may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chennai, 6th April 1916.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 12 of 1916 (No. 2 of 1916 on the file of the District Muzar's Court, Madhavaram)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Kuthi Bak Reddi, as plaintiff.

Kuthi Bak Reddi, son of Kuthi Chinnappa Reddi, aged about 50
years, Kaveri, cultivator, residing at Tharajupalli, hamlet of Nallam-
asetha, Pongalur taluk *Defendant.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 30th March 1916 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of Madras Provincial Landrency Rules, 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chittoor, 6th April 1918.

V. SRINIVASARAOHAYA ACHARYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruchirappalli.

Pattabandi Narayana, son of Chinnappa, Kapa, cultivation, residing at
Chinnappa Mangalapuram, Thiruvannamalai taluk Petitioner.
Muthukrishna Chinnappa Kaddi and sons others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this court for his being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th June 1918.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruchirappalli,
15th April 1918.

P. VENUGOPAL RAYUDU,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ramanamangalam.

Tirugala Ramanada, son of Babayya and Kallipati Venkateswara,
son of Palayya of Rajahmundry Petitioner.
Gundathi Subbarayudu, Nanda Subbarayudu, Serrappa Thammayya, Sannappa
Pannur, Gaddala Thappa, Gaddala Lakshminarayana and Gundathi
Narayana of Rajahmundry; Tera Anubabu Lakshmi Narayana, M/s
MIL & Co. of Palanathi; Gundathi Appalarayana of Rajahmundry;
Raman Ramayya of Eluru; Nedamada Venkateswara having died
his executor Nandini Ramalingayya, Battala Venkateswara;
and Ramana Nannarayana; Nallala Venkateswara, son of Annapurna;
and Goparaya Chinnappa of Rajahmundry Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 15th June 1918.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry,
15th April 1918.

B. THIRUAYA RAO,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bangalore.

Krishnaswami Kalathurayudu, son of Kalabadi Kalathurayudu, Bangalore,
Tiruchanpally taluk Petitioner.
Venkateswara Chetti and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 24th March 1918 and his further examination takes place on 6th April 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tiruchanpally, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrency Rules, 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Tiruchanpally,
6th April 1918.

C. KUMARACHAKRAYANTHI ATTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bangalore.

B. C. Subbarai Appayya, son of Subbarayachariar, East Chitra street,
Bangalore Petitioner.
S. H. Sreenivas Appayya and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 31st March 1918 and his further examination takes place on 6th July 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tiruchanpally, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrency Rules, 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Tiruchanpally,
6th April 1918.

C. KUMARACHAKRAYANTHI ATTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 25 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, Tiruchirappalli.

Ramappa Chetti, son of Sankararam Chetti, Noyar, Kaveri taluk Petitioner.
K. Subbarayya Chetti and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 31st March 1918 and his further examination takes place on 6th July 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tiruchirappalli, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrency Rules, 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Tiruchirappalli,
6th April 1918.

C. KUMARACHAKRAYANTHI ATTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 28 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Kanai Arayagar and Srinivas Rayappa Arayagar, Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly India Petitioner.

Manonmani Nayudu Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named respondent was adjudged an insolvent on 26th March 1915 by the District Court of Trichinopoly and their further examination takes place on 17th April 1915 in this office. All their creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR.

26th April 1915.

Official Receiver.

No. 29 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Abdul Wahid Sahib, son of Mohammed Sahib, Hindalagumam,

Pudukottai, Trichinopoly Petitioner.

Abdul Ghousi Moosa Sahib and others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 26th March 1915 and his further examination takes place on 26th April 1915. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR.

26th April 1915.

Official Receiver.

No. 40 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Rangaswami Chetti, son of Nagaswami Chetti, Ram street, Trichinopoly.

Fort Petitioner.

Rangaswami Chetti and others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 12th April 1915 and his further examination takes place on 12th July 1915. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR.

12th April 1915.

Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Rajagopal Arayagar, son of Matha Arayagar, New Agriamam,

Trichinopoly Petitioner.

T. S. P. L. Palaniappa Chetti and others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 15th March 1915 by me and his further examination takes place on 15th April 1915 in this office. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR.

26th March 1915.

Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Adhinath Appai, son of Karayappa Bhatti, Sastapillai Pallam, Madurai.

India Petitioner.

Krishna Bhatti and others Counter-petitioner.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Court, Trichinopoly, to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 26th July 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR.

12th April 1915.

Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Chinnaswami Naidu, son of Rallama Naidu, Panampallassam, East

Bedanoor, Nellore taluk Petitioner.

Annanulu Chetti and others Counter-petitioner.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 15th April 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR.

15th March 1915.

Official Receiver.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 30th APRIL 1910.

[illegible]

* Includes 48,502 generated on file, 8,33,601.

(2) Order of the Directors.

11. E. HOLMÉN,
Chief AccountantW. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

State for Demand Forecasting and Control

Reserve for Demand Loans—4 per cent. +
Reserve for Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 18-22

Bank of Madras, Madras, 17th April 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

UNCLAIMED SUMS

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts being the temporary compensation payable for each value for special reports to the said banks are outstanding in the accounts of the directors: If no claim is preferred within three months from the date of this notification they will be ordered to be returned.

Form numbers	Host or prey	Land from which moth was taken.		Number of specimens.
		Survey number.	Village.	
1	<i>Eurygaster breviscapitis</i> of Zetté	116-1	Cheruvu Lanté	40 4 10
2	<i>Engrisa Kerkennia</i> "	12-1	Muthurama	0 1 0
3	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Neomacra</i> <i>Stenogaster</i> , <i>Tachina</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Para</i> <i>Parvula</i>	12-1	Idu	0 1 1
4	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	120-8	Vannathal	4 1 0
5	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	124-1	Idu	0 1 0
6	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	4 1 0
7	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
8	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
9	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	41-1	Selampalayam	0 1 1
10	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	45-3	Idu	0 1 0
	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	49-3	Idu	0 1 1
11	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	76-1	Idu	0 1 0
12	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	81-1	Idu	0 1 0
13	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	100-1	Idu	0 1 1
14	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	120-8	Idu	0 1 0
15	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	124-1	Idu	0 1 0
16	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
17	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
18	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
19	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
20	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
21	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
22	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
23	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
24	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
25	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
26	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
27	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
28	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
29	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
30	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
31	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
32	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
33	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
34	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
35	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
36	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
37	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
38	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
39	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
40	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
41	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
42	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
43	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
44	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0
45	<i>Engrisa</i> <i>Parvula</i> <i>Parvula</i> and <i>Engrisa</i> <i>Kerkennia</i>	125-1	Idu	0 1 0

E. MANASINGA AYYANGAR,
Aeronautical Engineer, Kolar Central Division.

Barroeta, 27th March 1948

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts being the temporary compensation for work taken for special agents to Over-land Road from 1918 to 1919 and from 1919 to 1920-21 are outstanding in the accounts of the Kinta Central Division. If no claim is preferred for the payment of these amounts within three months from the date of this notification they will be credited to Government :-

Part of gross fees when paid with taxi meter.	Money received	Amount of compensation outstanding. Rs. A. P.
1. Chodavappa Kistappa and Subbappa of Pittalukke	54/1	1 2 0
2. Karulappa Kameswaramma of Pittalukke "	55/2	1 5 0
3. Pazumarty Sanyasayyasa Kattala, Parvathamma Kattala, Marudappa Sanyasayyasa, Riddhichanna Kattala and Rama Kattala of Pittalukke	312/3	4 4 0
4. Sanyasayyasa Mahadevi of Pittalukke	206/1	5 8 0
5. Durgappa Sanyasayyasa, Vinayappa and Sanyasayyasa of Pittalukke	312/2	5 1 0
	Total	12 0 0

Bareilly, 10th March 1918.

R. NARASIMHA ATTANADAR,
Assistant Engineer, Kinta Central Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 22 of 1918.

The following is republished for information.

Postmaster Port Office, Madras,
16th April 1918.

F. ICSELY,
for Postmaster Port Office.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Bay of Bengal—Coastguard Court.

South Patcher Light-ship—Replaced in position.

No. 43-I (first publication)—

Former Notice—No. 204-I of 1915.

Subject.—The South Patcher Light-ship "Sewell" has been replaced in position on the 10th March 1918.

Position.—Lat 22° 27' N., long. 87° 24' E.

Chart applied.—No. 10, Bay of Bengal.

" 108, Cochin to Bhamo river.

" 108, Madras river to Elephant pass.

PUBLISHED.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1915, No. 492.

Bay of Bengal Pilot 1915, page 221.

Authority.—Port Office, Chittagong, telegram dated 10th March 1918.

G. H. S. LARSEN, Commander, R.N.,
Deputy Port Office of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1918.

V. A. A. CORRY,
Surveyor, Marine Department.

Let *de Boregas* in the *Revenue Revenue* with *De Boregas*, etc., as the 18th April 1916, as reported at this office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Destination.	When in coll.	Agents.
S.S. "Chas. Mathews."	3018	C. Laid.	London	1916	
S.S. "Bulwer."	5418	R. G. Tarry.	Canada	18th do.	Garson, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Cuba."	3016	W. G. Inverness.	London	18th do.	Waters & Co.
					Boyd & Co.

REPORT of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Malacca from the 1st April to the 18th April 1916.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	From.	Commander's name.	Where from.
1916					
18th April	S.S. "City of Newcastle"	4191	E.	John Brown	Malacca.
17th do.	S.S. "Borneo"	3248	E.	R. Brown	Colombo.
17th do.	S.S. "Peking"	274	S.	M. Brown	Singapore.
16th do.	S.S. "Bulwer"	5418	E.	R. G. Tarry	Malacca.
16th do.	S.S. "Cuba"	3016	E.	W. G. Inverness	Colombo.
16th do.	S.S. "Chas. Mathews"	3018	E.	C. Laid	Malacca.

DEPARTURES.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	To.	Commander's name.	Where to.
1916					
18th April	S.S. "St. Michael"	1618	E.	J. G. Donald	Colombo.
17th do.	S.S. "City of Newcastle"	4191	E.	John Brown	Malacca.
17th do.	S.S. "Borneo"	3248	E.	R. G. Tarry	Singapore.
16th do.	S.S. "Chas. Mathews"	3018	E.	Robert Hall	Colombo.
16th do.	S.S. "Peking"	274	E.	R. Brown	Singapore.
16th do.	S.S. "Bulwer"	5418	E.	M. Brown	Singapore.

Port Office, Malacca,
17th April 1916.

A. S. HALLIDAY, Commander, R.N.M.
Deputy Commander of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTRACT.

For the last sentence of condition 10 of the special conditions applicable to vessels, which are deposited in the office of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th January 1914, published in the *Port of Malacca Gazette*, dated 10th January 1914, as Supplement to Part II, schedule the following:-

"If any vessel should refuse to issue proper receipts in respect of which cannot be effectively closed. They shall severely and at their own cost receipts which can be effectively closed."

Board of Revenue (Separate Malacca),
Malacca, 18th April 1916.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In pursuance of the powers delegated under clause 2 of section 4 of the Malacca Survey and Revenue Act, 1911, the Board of Revenue appoints the Special Deputy Tahsilदार employed in connection with the survey of estates in the Tanjong District to be a Survey Officer under the Act.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Secy., Secy., L. Secy. & Agt.),
Malacca, 18th April 1916.

In exercise of the powers delegated under clause 2 of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, 1917, the Board of Revenue appoints the Special Deputy Tahsildar employed in accordance with the survey of areas in the Rajahmundry district, to be a survey officer under the Act.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Secy, Sec. 1, Boda & Agri),
Madras, 12th April 1918.

T. HANNAHAN,
Secretary.

The following firm has been granted a certificate of approval under the Mining rules :-

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the firm proposes to prospect its mine.
3	Messrs. Fawcett, Bannister & Co. of India.	10th April 1918	Mettur Paddy.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 14th April 1918.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary.

The following company has been granted a certificate of approval under the Mining rules :-

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the Company proposes to prospect its mine.
3	The Vijayanagar Mining Company, Limited.	10th April 1918	Mettur Paddy.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 14th April 1918.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the posthumous due to them should be submitted to the Comptroller of Military Accounts, Beluram, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :-

Branch of Service and Post-Commissariat of Government Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooke, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veterans Company.	Caroline Brooke (daughter). Doris Brooke (son).
Braddon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veterans Company.	John Braddon (son).
Chubb, Emma, Artillery, Central Ordnance Department.	Charles Chubb (son). Ann Chubb (daughter).
Corrall, J., Sergeant, Second European Light Infantry.	Elizabeth Corrall (daughter). Joseph Corrall (son).
Coxon, J., Sub-Commissariat, Ordnance Department.	Agnes Corrall (daughter). John Coxon (son).
Cowley, Vincent.	George Wellington Cowley (son).
Cryle, L., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery.	James Doyle (son).
Darwin, B., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Anna (also Sister) Darwin (daughter).
Fanning, E., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment.	John Fanning (son). James Fanning (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Pioneers.	William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Gowdram, E., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment.	Perkins Gowdram (daughter). Elizabeth Gowdram (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veterans Company.	Gertrude Hawkins (daughter). John Hawkins (son).
Hawley, W., Sub-Commissariat, Ordnance Department.	George Hawley (son).
Hoskins, James, Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Artillery.	Charles Hoskins (son).
Husley, P., Hospital Sergeant.	George Husley (son).
Kelley, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery.	Edward Husley (son).
Knox, W. B., Captain, D Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Frank Husley (son). Mary Kelso (daughter). Arthur James Knox (son).

* Claim asserted, but claimant has not presented to receive payment.

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.

McDonald, N., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McClure, Richard, 2nd Bombardier Sergeant, B. Company, 2nd Batalion, Artillery.	Andrew McClure (son).
McKean, J., Foreman, Cassin's Trenching Artillery Corps	Agnes Maude McKean (daughter).
Marple, L., Private, 1st Madras European Engineers	Mary Elizabeth McKean (daughter).
McKenna, T., Shooting Smith	Edith McKean (daughter).
Marple, R., Corporal, 1st Madras European Light Infantry	Patrick John McKean (son).
Marple, E., Sub-Gunner	James Marple (son).
Marple, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Annella Hannah McKean (daughter).
Marple, R., Sergeant, 1st Battalion, Artillery	Catherine Mahe (daughter).
Marple, J., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Artillery	Edmund Mahe (daughter).
Marple, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Mahe (son).
Marple, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	Mary Ann Mahe (daughter).
Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, No. (Incorporated) Division, Bangalore, 1st April 1914.	Henry Mahe (son).
	John Marple (son).
	John Mahe (daughter).
	John Mahe (son).
	Thomas Mahe (son).
	John M. Mahe (son).
	R. G. SKEEFANSE, Major, I.A., Controller of Military Accounts.

REPORT OF DESTRUCTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers (attached),
British Infantry Depot, dated at Newcastle, 11th April 1914.

Name, rank and name, 2nd, Private Alfred Charles Fisher; age, 34 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, shoe maker; date of enlistment, 28th February 1904; place of enlistment, Trevelin, Wales; parish and manor in which born, Birmingham, Warwick; date of desertion or absence, 11th April 1914; place of desertion or absence, Newcastle, Rajpootana; marks, two small scars about left knee; under thirteen years' service.

A. E. SEARIGHT, Capt.,
Commandant, British Infantry Depot, Newcastle.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEASE OF LAND NEAR YELLAPATHA MADRA COOL SINNET.

Advertisements are invited for the lease of about 100 square of land in the East of Junction road
near Yellapatha Madra Cool Street, Mysore, on the following conditions:—

- (1) No permanent structure should be built on the land.
- (2) The lease is to be for a period of one year with the option of renewal at the end of the year for another year.
- (3) No house, shed for burning, kiosk should be erected on the land.
- (4) The amount of the lease should be paid in advance and the land returned again after the expiration of the lease as the proper printed form as in the Public Works Department.

Applications may be sent before the 11th of May 1914 to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput District, Chingleput, Triplicane, Madras, stating the amount of rent the applicant is prepared to pay.

R. A. SRIKIVARA ATTANGAH,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput District.

Madras, 9th March 1914.

TENDERS FOR LAYING AND JOINING PIPES, MASULIPATAN
WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office at 10 o'clock up to 4 p.m. on 11th May 1914 for labour only (excluding approximately Rs. 24,000) for "Laying and joining pipes" for a portion of the scheme of water-supply in the town of Masulipatan (Tend. estimate No. 471,000). The tender must be for the job as a whole and not for each sub-work.

3. The cover containing tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division and should be superscribed "Tenders for laying and jacking pipes, Manupatnam Water-Supply Scheme." No notice will be taken of covers which are not so superscribed.

4. No tender will be received from parties directly or indirectly connected with Government service.

5. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderer whose tender or tenders are not accepted.

6. Multiple tenders may be sent by registered post so as to reach the Kistna Eastern Division office at the due date. Any tenders not received in time will be rejected.

7. (a) In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by the members of the firm or in the absence of the members, it may be signed by a member separately on their behalf, provided he holds a power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division, at his office at 12 noon on 17th May 1916 in the presence of the tenderer or their agents who may present themselves if they choose.

9. The Superintending Engineer, II Circle, will reserve to himself the right of accepting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 750 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

11. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form K-3 within seven days of the acceptance of tender for the due fulfilment of the contract.

12. Failure to comply with the conditions 8 and 9 will result forfeiture of earnest money.

13. The successful tenderer is expected to start the work within eight days after the receipt of the notice that his agreement has been accepted, failing which the earnest money deposited will be forfeited to the Government.

14. The contract must not be sublet.

15. The address of each tenderer should be given in the tender form.

16. The details of work are given in the accompanying schedule and will be carried out on contract system.

17. Tenders should specify definite rates for each item in the schedule and those which specify so much percentage above or below the estimate rate will not be accepted.

18. The successful tenderer is required to term make certain value of work per season, which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer or other officer as recommended by the Executive Engineer, giving the tenderer sufficient time in advance to make proper arrangements.

19. It may be found necessary to vary the quantities in the schedule during execution of the work, and no reason will be given for the same.

20. No extra rate will be allowed above the accepted tender rate on account of their having brought special workmen to carry out the work with diligence and in workman-like manner.

21. Any stops tendered may unilaterally be withdrawn by the Executive Engineer from the work to be done by the contractor and carried out by other agency to save the contractor from incurring expenses fixed by the Executive Engineer.

22. No betting or amusements will be allowed in the work people.

23. The contractor should hold himself responsible (1) for all the materials, tools and plant, etc., supplied by Government, (2) to use them only for the purpose of this work, (3) to return them safely to the Government and (4) to make good any loss, damage otherwise than due to fair wear and tear that may take place from whatever cause, or to pay for the same at the price fixed by the Executive Engineer whose decision will be final.

24. Full plans, specifications (of which extracts are below) and detail estimates connected with the work are to be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Kistna Eastern Division Executive Engineer's office, Bewdley. Blank forms of tender can also be obtained from the office.

25. Materials such as sand, wood, spars, yarn, bolts and nuts, washers, Rivet-nuts or Dr. Angus Fast's selection joint cement will be supplied by the Public Works Department.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING AND JACKING PIPES AND JOINTS.

15. *Pipes to be cleared.*—The pipes before being laid shall be scraped and hewed throughout to remove any soil or stems that may have accumulated on or inside the pipe. The inside of the socket and the outside of the spigot end of each pipe shall be thoroughly cleared. In the case of small pipes, these pipes may be tilted up to remove any accumulations. The pipes shall then be laid in position, the socket ends of all pipes during the direction from which water is to flow, so that the water when it starts flow shall flow under the socket and of every pipe. But in steep locations it may be necessary so to lay the pipes that the socket shall always point uphill in order to avoid drawing air into them. These cases shall be decided by the officer in charge who, when an objection from the ground rule is required, shall give directions in writing to the contractor.

17. *Turned and hewed pipes with several joints.*—In laying cast iron turned and hewed pipes, the following instructions shall be observed:—

The pipes before being laid shall be thoroughly cleared, and the turned and hewed surfaces cleared from rust or joints. Care should, however, be taken that the turned and hewed portions are not rubbed excessively so as to make them oval or uneven, as if this is done, the joints will leak.

The turned and bevel surfaces after cleaning shall be finely sanded with cement work. When the spigot end of a pipe has been inserted into the socket of another, so as to be truly concentric and in a straight line with the pipes already laid, the former pipe shall be driven home with a heavy wooden mallet or by means of a ram forced at a point that pipe solidly along so as to meet the pipe which is being joined, a wooden plank being used between the pipes to prevent damage to the pipes from excessive force.

After a reasonable length of pipes has been summed before the space left remaining between the joints of the socket of the pipe and the spigot of another shall be fill d with sandy dry Portland cement mortar of concrete (1 to 1) which shall be thoroughly well rammed into the space and the face mortar finished off flush with the face of the socket.

The object of filling up this space with cement mortar is not primarily to make a water tight joint but with the desirable object of preventing "the sucking" into the pipe line through this space of sub-soil water and soil which would seriously undermine the walls in the pipe line in the event of the turned and bevel joint being slightly drawn apart owing to subsidence or settlement of the pipes themselves.

10. *Socket lead joints.*—For cast iron pipe, wrought iron pipe, steel pipe and other similar pipes and specials to be lead jointed, the following instructions shall be observed:—

After the pipes or specials are placed in correct positions for joining, the joints shall be formed as follows:—At least one complete lap at each where hampers pipes joint shall be formed in the bottom of the socket. Several laps of turned pipe shall then be forced into the joint and socket tight so as to leave at least the depth of joint for the lead as noted below:—

Diameter of pipe.								Depth of lead joint.
2" to 3"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3/4"
3" to 12"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2"
14" to 24"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 1/2"
26" to 36"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 1/2"

The pipes shall rest on the bottom of the trench throughout their entire length at each pipe except at the sockets where hollows are made to enable the joining to be done. The pipes shall then be examined for line and level and the space left in the sockets shall be filled by pouring in melted lead. This may be best done by using rubber jointing rings. When these are not available, a flag of hemp rope covered with clay shall be wrapped around the pipe at the end of the socket, leaving an opening at the top of the socket into which the lead can be poured. The hemp rope shall be supported by clay packing so as to rigid the operation of lead pouring.

The lead used shall be the best English silver lead free from impurities and shall be carefully skinned of all scale when melted in a well used pot or pot-stove, nothing drossier. Refining lead shall then be taken from the pot by a ladle and run into the joint, and the joint filled at one raising with lead flush with the outside of the joint which shall then be "cut up" by a suitable cutting tool and a 3 lb. hammer where used, until the lead is at least 1/2 inch within the edge of socket. The number of joints of each class of pipe will be found in the schedule accompanying the specifications. The joints of bends, branches, tees, and other valves are included in the number of joints in Item No. 2 under "laying and jointing pipes." The number of joints of each description will probably vary slightly from those given in the annexed schedule. The contractor will be paid according to the number of each description actually executed.

11. *Lead wool joints.*—When the pipes are to be jointed with "lead wool" joints the following instructions shall be observed:—

After the pipes or specials are laid in the exact positions they are to occupy, the space for jointing shall be filled with yarn and lead in the following manner: A shank of saturated yarn shall be taken and wound round the pipe and then forced into the interior of the joint by a suitable caulking tool. More shanks of saturated yarn shall be added tenderly and caulked tight so as to leave at least the depth of joint for lead wool as noted below:—

Diameter of pipe in inches.		Depth of lead wool in inches.	Diameter of pipe in inches.		Depth of lead wool in inches.
2 1/2	..	1 1/2	12	..	2 1/2
3	..	1 1/2	14	..	2 1/2
4	..	1 1/2	16	..	2 1/2
5	..	1 1/2	18	..	2 1/2
6	..	1 1/2	20	..	2 1/2
7	..	1 1/2	22	..	2 1/2
8	..	1 1/2	24	..	2 1/2
9	..	1 1/2	26	..	2 1/2
10	..	1 1/2	28	..	2 1/2

A shank of lead wool shall then be taken and inserted in the joint and well caulked home with a caulking tool not a 4 lb. hammer. Further shanks shall be added and caulked until the socket is full of well caulked lead wool to within 1/2 inch of the outside edge of socket. The caulking tools shall be shaped to suit the circumference of the pipe being jointed and shall be somewhat less in thickness than the width of space of joint. The handles of tools shall be suitably shaped, so that they may be easily driven by a caulking hammer, the weight of which shall not be less than 4 lb. Special care shall be taken with the caulking of the first two or three turns of the lead wool, and also the remainder, whenever the joint may leak.

No ordinary old sheet shall be used in jointing but only suitable caulking tools.

12. *Cutting pipes.*—The cost of cutting off the ends of pipes damaged and the cost of cutting sound pipes which it may be necessary to do in order to lay down branches, bends, valves or other specials in any particular position shall be paid for at the tender rate according to the actual number of pipes of each size which it may be necessary to cut. The pipes damaged or broken shall not have their damaged portions cut off till they are actually required for use at bends, valves or other specials. It is of course impossible to state the number of such descriptions of pipe which may require to be cut—tenders will bear this in mind, when entering rates for cutting, viz., that this rate are to be irrespective of the number to be cut and whether small or large pipes.

21. *Laying of leads.*—The net length, measured on the curve, shall be taken as the length to be paid for and the rate shall be the same as for plain pipes.

22. *Laying of branches.*—Supposing a cast iron branch to be, say, a 12" x 42" branch, a net length of the 12" pipe (if 34") will be paid for as the rate for laying a similar length of 12" plain pipe, and the branch part of the net length for a 24" pipe measured from the outside of the 12" pipe.

23. *Laying mains.*—The net length will be paid for at the rate for plain pipes of the largest diameter of a tapes. For example, a tape of 4 feet in length, 14" x 12", will be paid for as 4 feet of 14" plain pipe.

24. *Laying valves.*—The payment for laying a valve will be calculated as three times the rate for laying a plain pipe of the same diameter.

25. *Fixing plain valves.*—The valves valves to be fixed on the pipe lines shall be examined, cleaned and placed in the position to be indicated by the officer in charge.

The valves shall be placed on the pipe lines in positions according to drawings which will be furnished in the estimates. The depth at which the valves are to be laid shall be measured when necessary under the surface of the street or along the line. The depth of concrete of masonry shall also be measured when necessary and as except of written orders from the officer in charge.

As the pipes in some instances may be required to be fixed at such low depth that will prevent the top of the valve spindle being below the level of the road (that this may only be the case where the position of the valve is in one side of the installed road) the valve of the valve pit shall be in such one carried up to such height as may be ordered, and the pit shall have such covering as the officer in charge may direct.

The valve shall be supported in the valve pit by the stone shown in the drawing so that no stress or strain comes in the flange or other joints of the valve.

The valve shall be carefully protected from the sun or other heat by a suitable mat or gauze covering and the pit itself shall be closed of lime, mortar and other stuffs.

26. *Fixing air valves.*—Air valves shall be fixed as the mains of pipe lines.

A galvanized iron pipe shall be taken from the top of the main pipe at which an air valve is to be fixed to the side of the road where a suitable site for the air valve has been selected by the officer in charge.

The galvanized pipe shall be laid and the air valve shall be fixed to the pipe in such a way that air entering it comes into the summit of the main pipe and is gradually forced out of the main pipe and is gradually forced out of the main pipe. The air valve shall be fixed in a suitable masonry pit for protection and care shall be taken that a suitable weep hole is provided for the escape of water which may pass the air valve with the coupling air.

27. *Fixing sewer valves.*—At all depressions on a main there shall be fixed a sewer valve at least of diameter equal to half the diameter of the main, which it is intended to never subject to a minimum of three inches in diameter. The sewer valve shall be fixed as near the outlet to the main as the nature of the main is intended to serve and not from the side or in the middle of the main.

The outlet shall lead in the nearest ditch or low place and special care shall be taken that the valve is above ordinary flood level. The pipe of a sewer connection shall be a branch with the branch opening pointing downwards, a quarter bend, a straight piece of pipe, a down valve in a pit and the necessary length of straight pipe to carry the sewer water to a suitable ditch. From the point of discharge at the main to the ditch there shall be without interruption to a continuous downward profile.

In some cases where a suitable ditch is not available within a reasonable distance of, say, 100 feet, for part of the straight pipe after the sewer valve shall be substituted two quarter bends so that the top of the second quarter bend is above flood level.

The second quarter bend shall be protected by a masonry block.

28. *Fixing water valves.*—These shall be fixed at the positions indicated by the officer in charge. As a rule they will be fixed on the rising main and near the pumping station.

In cases where there are long lengths of ascending mains, water valves will be suitably fixed at positions on these mains, so as to avoid loss of water from the mains in the event of a leak on the long ascending mains which would otherwise cause of water valves were not fixed.

29. *Laying hydrants.*—The position of a hydrant is shown on the plan of the distribution mains.

A 24" branch pipe shall be taken from the distribution main and laid to the side of the road.

On the branch there shall be a check valve in a pit and the substructure of the branch shall be supported by a flange joint in a cast iron hydraulic pillar provided with a standard base connection on the side of the pillar facing the centre of the road.

30. *Fixing fire mains.*—The firemain to be erected may be of the following description:—

(1) A 6" tap or masonry pillar fountain.

(2) Cast iron pillar fountain.

Wall jet fountain.—The fountain shall be as shown in the drawing which will be furnished in the estimates. From the main a 4" galvanized iron pipe shall be taken to the side of the street to the site selected by the officer in charge according to the estimated plan of the distribution system.

At the end of this branch pipe there shall be a 2" x 14" reducing coupling and then a 14" stop cock in a masonry pit provided with a cast iron over the top of which shall be a ground level.

From the stop cock a 12" galvanized pipe shall be taken as far as the first 2" tap connection as shown in the drawing.

The masonry stopcock consist of a pillar of brick or wall center with a stone top and a platform of solid concrete placed with stone mortar.

The platform shall be surrounded by a retaining wall of brick on edge and shall slope to a drain, running diagonally to a gully.

The spout of the drain shall be provided with a 6" x 6" grating of wrought iron, have 2" diameter and 4" space and the spill water shall be covered by a two inch galvanized pipe in the course open drain. In the case of a sewer or of a ditch the water shall be a 4" sewerage pipe through a 4" aperture trap adjoining the retaining wall of platform.

When a suitable ready field of natural water-course is available within 100 feet of a fountain the 2" galvanized pipe outlet shall be extended to discharge into this field or water-course.

In cases where neither an open drain, sewer or a natural water-course is available to receive the spill water from a fountain the spill water shall be led into a line well or trench according to type design.

Pillar function.—These pillars function shall be made of cast-iron and shall be erected in the middle of a masonry platform as shown in the drawing. The masonry shall be generally similar to the construction for a well-top furnace.

The cast-iron pillar when erected shall be scraped, cleaned and painted with three coats of the best white lead or the best of a dark blue color.

The spill water shall be disposed of in a similar manner as that from the masonry pillar function.

21. Laying galvanized iron tubes and fittings.—The examination received for laying galvanized iron tubes shall be done in the same order and same as is specified for the examination for laying cast-iron pipes and the material received shall be replaced as directed in that specification.

The test for laying galvanized iron pipes shall not exceed, in diameter 12 inches in width and 18 inches in depth but if a line with than 12 inches is covered by the contractor he shall not be paid for more width than that actually covered. The depth however of the trench excavated shall not be less than 18 inches.

The screw threads of the tubes and fittings shall be carefully preserved from damage and before joining they shall be cleaned and smeared with red lead or hot tallow oil. When straight galvanized tubes are joined the coupling shall be screwed back on one tube so that when the adjoining tube is screwed into the coupling or the coupling is screwed back on the second tube both tubes shall abut evenly on each other. In cases where the joints require it owing to distortion of screw threads, unions threaded and smeared with red lead may be used to make a watertight joint. Such procedure shall only be allowed by the officer in charge when he considers it necessary owing to slackness of joints.

The contractor shall not tap the couplings or screw the ends of pipes in such a manner as will result in slackness of joints when screwed together.

Taps and dies shall only be used by the contractor for straightening screw threads which have become bent or damaged and shall not be used for turning off the threads so as to make them slack which procedure would result in a watertight joint.

The schedule accompanying the specifications will give the approximate quantities of galvanized iron tubes and fittings to be painted after the quantity shall be varied by the officer in charge as circumstances or requirements of the work demand and the contractor shall be bound to lay and joint not less or greater quantity of such galvanized tubes and fittings as the rate for so doing ordered by him and on the receipt in writing of the officer in charge.

22. Testing joints by water pressure.—The pipes after being joint and painted shall be tested by the officer in charge in each length as, seen, in his discretion under the circumstances of availability of water for testing purposes.

Before testing is proceeded with, on a length of pipe the pipes shall be covered with excavated earth to a depth of one foot above the top of every pipe but leaving a length of 12 inches on each side of every joint uncovered so that the joint may be inspected when a water test pressure.

The three feet of each pipe uncovered by earth shall be covered with mats, gunny bags or poles leaves or straw kept damp so as to avoid damage to the joint by expansion and contraction from variation of temperature.

The pressure which pipes and pipe joints must stand shall be calculated as follows:—

The testing pressure shall be equal to 50 per cent in excess of the static pressure at the lowest part of any pipes on the length which is being tested subject to a minimum pressure of 120 lbs. of water.

The testing will be done by the officer in charge but the contractor shall provide all necessary labour for filling the length of pipes to be tested with water and for carrying on the testing operations to the length of pipes, specials and connections are finally passed by the officer in charge.

The length to be tested shall be provided with two block flanges fastened on in the usual manner by collar bands and bolts to the end pipes and the length to be tested shall have a slack valve at each end and each block flange may be tapered with.

The length of pipe to be tested shall first be filled with water from a higher source as pipes already laid or from water drawn from a well, lake or other source.

Before the actual testing pressure is applied any air or weak air which is in the length of pipes to be tested shall be got rid of by screwing on at the highest part of the length of pipe a temporary air valve or by opening a temporary stopcock or by other means as the officer in charge may direct.

The test pressure shall then be applied to the length of pipes under test by means of a hand power hydraulic test pump. The connection of the test pump to the length of pipe shall either be at the water mainline provided as a block flange or shall be at a temporary stopcock or Isometric connection as the officer in charge may see the circumstances direct.

The actual test shall be made by pumping water by the test pump into the length of pipe under test until the pressure gauge on test pump shows that the test pressure as specified above has been reached.

The test pressure shall be maintained for 30 minutes or for such length of time taken by the officer in charge in inspecting each joint subject to a maximum of 15 minutes.

When a tapered and bored joint is found leaking or showing the outward lifting of a steel plate shall be removed by the contractor and this joint shall be filled with lead and properly covered or with wet lead as the officer in charge may direct.

When a lead joint is found to be weeping or leaking the contractor shall again set up the lead joint by caulking it with a caulking tool and a 1 lb. hammer.

When a flange joint is found to be leaking any shall be taken that in tightening up the flange the neighbouring joints are not affected.

When a screw joint is found leaking it shall be put right by the contractor by putting a tighter coupling on by replacing the pipe of which the second portion is found defective or by caulking the joint to the satisfaction of the officer in charge. If the gland of a screw valve is found to be leaking the gland shall be replaced up as required as required.

If the length of pipe line under test is found to be satisfactory and no leaks or weepings are found at the pipe joints or at the joints of specials and connections then this length of pipe line and specials and connections will be passed by the officer in charge.

It should any pipe joint, special or connection be found to weep or leak, the contractor shall make good at his cost each defective joint and the length of pipe line shall be again tested by the officer in charge until all pipes, joints, specials and connections are found to be satisfactory.

25. *Failure to attend.*—As soon as the test is completed, and the result found to be satisfactory the searches shall be nullified, under orders of the officer in charge in the following manner:

[illegible]

54. *Deposit of surplus earth*—The surplus earth from the trenches shall be carted away to such sites within municipal limits as shall be fixed by the officer in charge. The cost of cartage shall be included by the contractor in his tender rate for excavation.

Abstract

[illegible]

11. Social class does storage tend to accumulate junk (2 in number)?

[Rev. Nov. 20, 2013]

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
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APP. Substituting angles δ and θ

Job	Time	Person	Time	Person	Time	Person
1. Laying 12" O. L. Serged pipe	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1
2. Fitting	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1
3. Laying 12" O. L. Serged bands	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1
4. Laying	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1
5. Laying and joining pipes	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1
6. Fitting 12" Serged pipe	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1

IV. Notothenia Agass.

(Sum. No. 8 of 1914.)

64	Laying 18" C. I. Sogel pipe					K. H.
7	Refring do.					Eash.
8	Flsing 18" C. I. galle wether					Do.

P. Chagabulov (auth.)

(Comm. Nov. 85 and 1986)

[illegible]

PI Belief engine unit

[illegible]

11.	Do. 10° and equilibrium vol/vol	10	10	10	Do.
12.	Do. 10° and equilibrium vol/vol	10	10	10	Do.

1974-75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
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BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE INTELLIGENCE, SURVEY, LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE).

MANUAL OF AGRICULTURAL FACTS AND FIGURES (By E. C. Wood, Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore). Published 1913. Footslop Sec. board. No. 14. (1 n. 6 p.)
REPORT ON THE WORK OF AGRICULTURAL STATIONS FOR 1914-15. Royal Sec. board. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE-FOREIGN).

- TERRESTRIAL LIST OF TARIFF, DUTIES AND WEIGHT CERTIFICATES IN THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY (BY A. W. LAMINGTON, COMMISSIONER OF TARIFFS, NORTHERN CIRCLE, MALAKA, 1910). Royal Rev. bound. Vol. I. No. 2-14 (2 ss.); Vol. II-3, No. 2-12 (2 ss.); Vol. III-5, No. 1 (2 ss. & 2 p.).
- CLAIMING LIST OF FOREIGN CITIZENS IN MALAKA PRESIDENCY (WITH CHARTS), COMPLETED UP TO 1st MARCH 1915. Imperial Rev. paper cover. A. 1 (2 p.).
- AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY FOR THE AGRI-CULTURE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1915 (1915-16). Forestry folio, bound. No. 2-3-4 (2 ss.).
- GENERAL LIST OF MARINE AND TIDEWAY MANNING OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY, COMPLETED UP TO 1st JANUARY 1915. Imperial Rev. paper cover. A. 2. (2 ss. & 2 p.).
- MALAKA FOREST REPORT (1915 OFFICE). Folia list of operations. A. 3. (2 p.).

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

- REGULATIONS LIST OF THE MALAKA CHINESE DEPARTMENT AT THE CHINESE AND HAWAIIAN OFFICES. Paper cover. No. 1 (2 p.).
- REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND REVENUE IN THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1914-15. Forestry folio, paper cover. A. 1b. (2 ss.).
- SEA CHARTER ACT. NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES PUBLISHED AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 201 OF WILL OF 1873 AS AMENDED BY ACTS IV AND XII OF 1914, COMPLETED UP TO 31st MARCH 1915. Imperial Rev. bound. No. 1-4. (4 ss. & 2 p.).
- REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGRI-CULTURE REVENUE IN THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1915-16. Forestry folio, paper cover. No. 1-5. (2 ss. & 2 p.).
- CHARTER LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE MALAKA CHINESE, AGRI-CULTURE REVENUE DEPARTMENT, COMPLETED UP TO 1st JANUARY 1915. Royal Rev. paper cover. A. 12 (2 ss.).

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

- REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE MICRO-BIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE KING INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY, MALAKA, FOR THE YEAR 1914, WITH APPENDICES. Forestry folio, bound. A. 2. (7 ss.).
- FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERS AND THE FOREST-ROVER AGRI-CULTURE DEPT. OF THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY, MALAKA, 1914. Forestry folio, bound. No. 1-5. (1 ss. & 2 p.).
- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL HEALTH AND DISTRICTS IN THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1915. Forestry folio, bound. No. 2-4. (2 ss. & 2 p.).
- ANNUAL REPORT OF VACCINATION IN THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1915-16. Forestry folio, paper. A. 10. (2 ss.).
- LOCAL BY-LAWS, 2ND EDITION. (REVISED 1914). Final list of notifications. A. 4-6 (2 p.). Bound. List of notifications. Folia 5. (2 p.).
- REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION IN THE MICRO-BIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE KING INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY, MALAKA, FOR THE YEAR 1914, WITH APPENDICES. Forestry folio, bound. English. A. 2. (7 ss.).
- REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION OF WORKERS OF TARIFF BOARD IN THE YEAR 1915. Forestry folio, bound. English. A. 2-4 (2 p.).
- QUARTERLY LIST OF SANITARY SANITARY INSPECTIONS COMPLETED UP TO 1st JANUARY 1915. Royal Rev. paper cover. A. 15. (2 ss.).
- REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE MICRO-BIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE KING INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY, FOR THE YEAR 1915 (WITH APPENDICES). Forestry folio, wrapper. A. 2 (1-4).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- WORKING AND ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF POST ST. GEORGE, ADDRESSING THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF POST ST. GEORGE, VOL. VI (JULY 1915 TO JUNE 1916) WITH INDEX, PUBLISHED 1916. Forestry folio, bound. No. 2-4. (2 ss.), Vol. VII (JULY 1916 TO JUNE 1917) WITH INDEX, PUBLISHED 1916. Forestry folio, bound. No. 2-5. (2 ss.).
- LIST OF LOCAL BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES MADE UNDER SEVERAL ACTS OF THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY FIFTH AND SIXTH SUPPLEMENTS TO VOL. II, 1915 OFFICE. Each. A. 2-5. (2 ss.) WITH SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. I, 1915 OFFICE. A. 1-4. (2 p.).
- LIST OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE MALAKA PRESIDENCY COMPLETED UP TO 30th JUNE 1915. Royal Rev. paper. A. 4. (2 ss.).
- GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE SEVERAL ACTS RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. English. Folia. A. 1-5. (2 p.).
- ADDRESS AND COMMUNICATION TO THE CHIEF OF GENERAL HOUSE AND CHIEF OF INDIA. English, Royal Rev. A. 2-4. (2 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

- ACT IV OF 1915. DEPARTMENT OF LAND (CHINESE LAW AMENDMENT). Royal Rev. Urupa. A. 2. (2 p.).
- ACT IX OF 1915. SEA CHARTER (AMENDMENT). Royal Rev. Urupa. Folia 5. (2 p.).
- ACT V OF 1915. LAND REVENUE (AMENDMENT). Forestry folio. Urupa. Folia 5. (2 p.).
- ACT VI OF 1915. FOREST AND DISTRICT (TEMPERATURE RAIN). Forestry folio. Urupa. Folia 5. (2 p.).
- ACT XI OF 1915. (REVOLVING AND AMENDMENT). English. Forestry folio. Folia 5. (2 p.).
- ACT XII OF 1915. LAND REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Forestry folio. Each. Folia 5. (2 p.).
- ACT XIV OF 1915. AGRI-CULTURE. Forestry folio. English and Urupa. Each. Folia 5. (2 p.).
- ACT XV OF 1915. AGRI-CULTURE AND DISTRICT. Each. Folia 5. (2 p.).

3. Candidates should be qualified under the examination rules and be conversant with the nomenclature, classification and nomenclature of general Engineering terms and tools and plans. One possessing previous departmental experience and a knowledge of engine-room work and tools would be preferred.

4. The applicants will be required to also carry out the duties of a time and cost keeper for the pumping station and repair shop and to attend to the general clerical duties of the pumping station.

5. He will be required to live in the pumping station premises at Palugada Dini Island. Unfurnished quarters will be provided free of cost.

6. A cash deposit of Rs. 100 is required as security.

7. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 30th April 1936.

Peradeniya, 1st April 1936.

F. NARANJIAH AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Western Central Division.

Advertisements are invited from School Final candidates who passed the Type-writing test in the elementary grade for a clerk's post on Rs. 30 in my office.

Revenue Divisional Office, Maroonagar,
2nd April 1936.

V. PARASURAMA SASTRI,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Advertisements are invited for temporary draftsmen's places on Rs. 35 and 50 per mensem in the office of Deputy Secretary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles, Chittoor, Madras. The applicants should have passed either the lower intermediate test or the Draftsmen's test of the Civil Engineering College or should possess the Draftsmen's group certificate in Mechanical drawing. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned till 1st May 1936.

Madras, 30th April 1936

J. M. TUDORAI SINGHAM,
Deputy Secretary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles.

Advertisements are invited from candidates holding Secondary School-leaving Certificate or who have at least a fair knowledge of English for employment as temporary Field Surveyors in the Madras and Mysore divisions. Candidates must be able to stand rough outdoor work and must be prepared to appear before the undersigned for examination at their own cost and risk. Selected candidates will be treated in army as unpaid probationers for six weeks at the end of which, if qualified, they will be appointed as Field Surveyors on Rs. 35 per mensem.

3. Applicants should be on the candidate's own bond, writing and should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st June 1936 accompanied by copies of testimonials as to their conduct, etc.

Triplicor, 26th April 1936.

F. C. G. MacHUTCHIN,
Deputy Director of Survey, III Party.

WANTED: Applicants for the post of First Library Clerk in the Library of the Agricultural College, Ootacamund. The post is permanently vacant and carries a pay of Rs. 35-5-10 (Government Standard). The applicant selected will be on probation for six months.

Kodak, 26th April 1936.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Director of Agriculture.

Advertisements in the following form are invited from non-Brahmin graduates for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspector on Rs. 25 in the Tiruppur district. Applicants should be below 25 years of age and should have a fair knowledge of Telugu. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th May 1936:—

- Form:—
1. Name of the applicant in full.
 2. Present address.
 3. Age.
 4. General educational qualifications.
 5. Special Tests, if any, passed.
 6. Appointment, if any, held.
 7. Vernacular language known.
 8. District and taluk where landed property is held.
 9. Relations to public service.

Tiruppur District Office,
15th April 1936.

L. T. HARRIS,
Collector.

Advertisements are invited from men who have passed the Elementary examination in Type-writing for the post of a Typist on Rs. 30-1-5 in this office. The appointment is of permanent nature and is likely to last long, but the selected applicant will be confirmed when the appointment permanently.

On or after 11th of July I intend moving the High Court to suit out as a Vakil General.
Madras, 10th April 1918.

ARUN LAKSHMINARAYANA RAU.

On or after 10th July 1918 I intend moving the High Court for my enrichment as a Vakil General.
Triplicane, 13th April 1918.

C. P. JAGANATHACHARI.

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 10th April 1918 the estate of William Joseph Feely, landlaid, deceased, late of Chennai, Madras, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 26th March 1918 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees, or in any other manner whatsoever should present their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 10th June 1918 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 10th April 1918.

C. E. GORDON,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

Whereas a Will bearing dated 4th March 1918 and purporting to have been executed by the late Edwin Bahadur Athanasanyanich who is stated to have died on the 17th March 1918 has been presented for registration in this office by Kamathu dommal, widow of the said Athanasanyanich, &c. hereby notified that an inquiry into the genuineness of the will under clause 2 of section 41 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908 will be held at 11 a.m. on Friday the 10th April 1918 and that all persons who may wish to contest its genuineness are hereby required to appear in this office and state their objections to its registration on the date aforesaid.

Registrar's Office, Madras-Chingleput,
10th April 1918.

V. SUBBA RAO,
Registrar.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1911.

[PART II, 4 of 5 p.]

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S HALF-YEARLY SCHEDULES OF ESTATES,

FORWARDED BY THE

31ST DECEMBER 1915.

UNDER

RULE X OF THE RULES FOR THE OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

No.	Name	Date of admission	General account	Balance on 30th June 1916.			To credit	Total
				Cash.				
				To credit	To debit	Total		

Serial name here.	FEECHER.	Date of arrival here.	Batches on 10th June 1914						Arrival on 10th June 1914
			Greatest number of pass.	Ship or other mode of transport.	Cash.		Greatest number of pass.		
					To credit.	To debit.			
		Brought forward			12,000	0			
112	Johnston, Elizabeth-Colonel John	1914 Aug. 8	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
113	Joyce, Captain Alfred	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
114	Jones, Captain Arthur Oswald	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
115	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Samuel Griffith	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
116	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
117	Jones, Samuel	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
118	Johnson, Alexander Henry Stephen	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
119	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
120	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
121	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
122	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
123	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
124	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
125	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
126	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
127	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
128	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
129	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
130	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
131	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
132	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
133	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
134	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
135	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
136	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
137	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
138	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
139	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
140	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
141	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
142	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
143	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
144	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
145	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
146	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
147	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
148	Johnson, Alexander Stephen Robert David	1914 Aug. 13	111	111	730	1	0	111	111
149	Johnson, Thomas	1914 Aug. 13	111						

[illegible]

Serial number.	NAME.	Date of discharge.	Discharge on 30th June 1918.										Discharge from 1st Div.	
			General service Payable from	Payable on other grounds from 1st Div.	Cash.				Gratuities payable from 1st Div.		Payable on other grounds from 1st Div.	Payable on other grounds from 1st Div.		
					To credit.		To debit.		Payable on other grounds from 1st Div.	Payable on other grounds from 1st Div.				
					Arrears.	Pay.	Arrears.	Pay.						
	Brought forward				1,06,111	8	0							
101	Row, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander	1st July 1918	19					203	8	4				
102	Row, John	1st July 1918	19					317	8	4				
103	Row, Captain Charles William	1st July 1918	19					490	4	12				
104	Row, Captain John	1st July 1918	19					542	5	12				
105	Row, Captain George	1st July 1918	19					513	3	8				
106	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					618	3	1				
107	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					1,123	13	3				
108	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
109	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
110	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
111	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
112	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
113	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
114	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
115	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
116	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
117	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
118	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
119	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
120	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
121	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
122	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
123	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
124	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
125	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
126	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
127	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
128	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
129	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
130	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
131	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
132	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
133	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
134	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					16	3	0				
135	Row, Captain Arthur	1st July 1918	19					1						

[illegible]

Amounts as the result of the

Serial number.	VESSEL.	Date of arrival here.	Date of clearing.	Returns on 25th Decr 1915.						Receipts from 1st Jan 1916.	
				Consumption of fuel.	Bunk at other ports, B.C., and landing charges, not at Vancouver.	Crew.				General receipt from 1st Jan.	Total of other receipts 1st Jan. 1916.
						To watch.	To pilot.	By agent.	By agent.		
			Brought forward ..	.....	.....	1,19,846 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Arco, Captain A. G.	1915 Dec. 12	1915 May 22	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Berry, J. H.	1914 Oct. 9	1914 Mar. 12	.....	.....	18 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1915 July 26	1915 Mar. 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Osler, T. P.	1915 Dec. 20	1914 Aug. 12	.....	.....	85 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Dunsmuir, William	1914 Oct. 9	1915 Feb. 11	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Arrows, Lieutenant, C. F. P. O.	1914 May 22	1915 May 9	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Labouch, Arthur	1915 Mar. 1	1915 Feb. 21	.....	.....	88 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Murray, Captain A. B.	1914 Nov. 14	1914 Mar. 24	.....	.....	104 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Mayhew, W. H.	1915 Sept. 4	1915 Aug. 20	.....	.....	48 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Hendrix, Lieutenant T. G.	1915 Sept. 4	1915 Oct. 31	.....	.....	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	McCarthy, P. S.	1915 Sept. 5	1915 Sept. 4	.....	.....	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Piper, A. E.	1915 Oct. 27	1915 Oct. 28	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Peters, J. B.	1915 Aug. 8	1915 July 28	.....	.....	1,044 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Ryba, John	1915 Oct. 27	1915 Aug. 26	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Van, Mrs. L. A.	1915 Nov. 14	1915 May 19	.....	.....	47 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Tomp, Lieutenant Regd. Boat	1914 Oct. 20	1915 July 22	.....	.....	200 21 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Thomson, Lieutenant W. E. L.	1915 Sept. 28	1915 Mar. 23	.....	.....	51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Ward, Richard	1915 Sept. 28	1915 Dec. 11	.....	.....	1,810 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Wells, Major G. H.	1915 Jan. 18	1915 May 12	.....	.....	89 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Woodford, J. H.	1915 Dec. 8	1915 Feb. 19	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Total ..	.....	.....	1,19,846 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Administrative General's Office, Victoria,
24th December 1915.

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

19

To July to March 1914.				Total.				Payments from July to May December 1913.				Balance on 31st December 1913.				Total.			
Cash.		Current month. Receipts. Less.	Bank of America for July to March 1914.	Cash.		Current month. Receipts. Less.	Bank of America for July to March 1914.	Cash.		Current month. Receipts. Less.	Bank of America for July to May 1913.	Cash.		Current month. Receipts. Less.	Bank of America for July to May 1913.	Total.			
To credit.	To debit.			To credit.	To debit.			To credit.	To debit.			To credit.	To debit.			To credit.	To debit.		
Receipts.	Amount.			Receipts.	Amount.			Receipts.	Amount.			Receipts.	Amount.			Receipts.	Amount.		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00		
100.00	100.00			100.00	100														

[illegible]

Jan. 1st, 1911.		Total.		Expenses from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1911.		Balance on Dec. 31st, 1911.	
Cash.	Debit.	Cash.	Debit.	Cash.	Debit.	Cash.	Debit.
Jan. 1st, 1911.	Jan. 1st, 1911.	Jan. 1st, 1911.	Jan. 1st, 1911.	Jan. 1st, 1911.	Jan. 1st, 1911.	Jan. 1st, 1911.	Jan. 1st, 1911.
100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00	
	10.00		10.00		10.00		90.00
	20.00		20.00		20.00		70.00
	30.00		30.00		30.00		40.00
	40.00		40.00		40.00		0.00
	50.00		50.00		50.00		0.00
	60.00		60.00		60.00		0.00
	70.00		70.00		70.00		0.00
	80.00		80.00		80.00		0.00
	90.00		90.00		90.00		0.00
	100.00		100.00		100.00		0.00
	110.00		110.00		110.00		0.00
	120.00		120.00		120.00		0.00
	130.00		130.00		130.00		0.00
	140.00		140.00		140.00		0.00
	150.00		150.00		150.00		0.00
	160.00		160.00		160.00		0.00
	170.00		170.00		170.00		0.00
	180.00		180.00		180.00		0.00
	190.00		190.00		190.00		0.00
	200.00		200.00		200.00		0.00
	210.00		210.00		210.00		0.00
	220.00		220.00		220.00		0.00
	230.00		230.00		230.00		0.00
	240.00		240.00		240.00		0.00
	250.00		250.00		250.00		0.00
	260.00		260.00		260.00		0.00
	270.00		270.00		270.00		0.00
	280.00		280.00		280.00		0.00
	290.00		290.00		290.00		0.00
	300.00		300.00		300.00		0.00
	310.00		310.00		310.00		0.00
	320.00		320.00		320.00		0.00
	330.00		330.00		330.00		0.00
	340.00		340.00		340.00		0.00
	350.00		350.00		350.00		0.00
	360.00		360.00		360.00		0.00
	370.00		370.00		370.00		0.00
	380.00		380.00		380.00		0.00
	390.00		390.00		390.00		0.00
	400.00		400.00		400.00		0.00
	410.00		410.00		410.00		0.00
	420.00		420.00		420.00		0.00
	430.00		430.00		430.00		0.00
	440.00		440.00		440.00		0.00
	450.00		450.00		450.00		0.00
	460.00		460.00		460.00		0.00
	470.00		470.00		470.00		0.00
	480.00		480.00		480.00		0.00
	490.00		490.00		490.00		0.00
	500.00		500.00		500.00		0.00
	510.00		510.00		510.00		0.00

Serial number.	NAME.	Date of withdrawal from.	Date of closing.	Balance on 27th June 1915.						Balance from 1st Dec.	
				Goverment Securities.	Bank of India Credit to the Government of India.	Cash.			Goverment Securities.	Bank of India Credit to the Government of India.	
						To credit.		To debit.			
						Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
405	Walter, Mrs. C. L.	1911 Sept. 24	1911 Nov. 10	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
406	Wells, Mrs. E. M.	1911 April 2	1911 May 16	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
407	Whelan, Edgar Leonard Esq.	1911 Aug. 21	1911 Oct. 25	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
408	White, George Alfred Graham	1911 Dec. 8	1911 Dec. 8	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
409	Wicks, M.	1911 Dec. 8	1911 Dec. 8	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
410	Wiggins, A. W.	1911 Dec. 8	1911 Dec. 8	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
411	Wright, Mrs. Grace Constance	1911 Sept. 24	1911 May 16	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
412	Yong, John Frederick	1911 Dec. 22	1911 Aug. 27	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
413	Yong, Henry A. S.	1911 Feb. 15	1911 Feb. 15	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
414	Yorland, Charles, W.	1911 Oct. 12	1911 Dec. 15	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
415	Yule, E. C. G.	1911 Dec. 8	1911 Dec. 8	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
416	Zachary, Mrs. Emma	1911 Dec. 8	1911 Dec. 8	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
417	Zachary, H. W.	1911 Dec. 8	1911 Dec. 8	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
418	Zachary, Mrs. Mary Constance	1911 Aug. 4	1911 Nov. 26	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
			Total	8,800	8,800	8,384	10 51	688	8 1	7,696	7,696

Attest: Vice-Governor's Office, Madras,
2nd December 1915.

SCHEDULE of all DEBTS whereof the FINAL BALANCES have been paid to the PERSONS entitled to BALANCES and the PERSONS to whom paid, prepared in accordance with

Serial Number.	NAME OF CREDITOR	Date of liquidation	Date of payment.	Government Pension.	Other Allowance.
			1910.	Rs.	
1	Appel, E. L. G.	1910 November	5 November	14	100
2	Shirley, R. T.	1909 September	25 December	20	100
3	Evans, E. W.	1910 February	15 September	37	100
4	Do.	1910 Do.	15 November	1	100
5	Chen, John	1910 Do.	15 August	10	100
6	Wong, N. M. F.	1912 March	25 October	10	100
7	Do.	1912 Do.	25 Do.	10	100
8	Do.	1912 Do.	25 November	1	100
9	Wong, S. M. E.	1912 April	15 September	10	100
10	Do.	1912 Do.	15 Do.	10	100
11	Do.	1912 Do.	15 Do.	10	100
12	Do.	1912 Do.	15 Do.	10	100
13	Wong, F. J.	1912 November	15 October	10	100
14	Wong, S. M. E.	1912 April	15 November	10	100
15	Wong, S. M. E.	1912 April	15 November	10	100
16	Wong, S. M. E.	1912 April	15 November	10	100
17	Wong, S. M. E.	1912 April	15 November	10	100
18	Do.	1912 April	15 November	10	100
19	Do.	1912 April	15 November	10	100
20	Do.	1912 April	15 November	10	100

Administrative General's Office, Madras,
31st December 1925.

the same during the period of six months ending 31st December 1915 specifying the amount of such
 Rule X of the Rules for the Office of the Administrator-General.

Cash.	Parties to whom paid.	Serial number.
86. 6. 5.		
10 0 0	Amount credited to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. L. E. B. Pratt, being the balance of the estate of the deceased as realized by her for administration charges in connection with probate of the deceased's will in England.	1
112 7 8	Disbursements preliminary expenses disbursed and more paid to Mr. T. B. Cole (the said Mrs. Cole as Trustee of E. V. Smith's Estate) the said surviving one of the deceased under a registered deed of settlement, dated 23rd March 1901.	2
12 10 4	Amount paid to Mrs. Florence Hardy for share in the further distribution of the assets of the estate.	3
10 10 0	Do. do. do.	4
104 11 0	Amount paid to Mrs. William O'Brien, being the balance of such assets of the estate not payable to her as the wife of the late Mrs. O'Brien as claimed by her by the High Court of Dublin in Ireland, dated 2nd April 1912.	5
3 10 0	Amount paid to Mrs. M. O'Brien, being her 1/3rd share in the further distribution of the assets of the estate.	6
3 12 3	Amount paid to Mrs. M. O'Brien, being the 1/3rd share of Joseph William of the assets of the estate under an assignment executed by Joseph William to her for her.	7
4 8 10	Amount paid to Mrs. L. E. B. Pratt, being the 1/3rd share in the further distribution of the assets of the estate.	8
103 12 4	Do. Mr. E. P. O'Brien, being his share in the estate.	9
103 10 5	Do. Mr. E. P. O'Brien, being his share in the estate.	10
201 9 11	Amount transferred to a separate Trust Account of Mrs. D. J. O'Brien her 1/3rd share in the estate.	11
102 10 4	Amount transferred to a separate Trust Account of Edward John Anthony O'Brien her 1/3rd share in the estate.	12
1 110 15 7	Amount credited to the India Office, London, for payment to Miss Agnes Webb to the executor with probate of the deceased's will in England.	13
50 2 5	Amount paid to Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt (the said Mrs. Pratt) being the balance payable to her as the Administrator under the will of William Edmund O'Brien (the said Mrs. O'Brien) as executor of the will of C. E. O'Brien (the said Mrs. O'Brien) under an order of Court, dated 11th September 1910.	14
50 2 5	Amount paid to Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, being the balance of the estate.	15
201 8 9	Amount paid to Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, being the balance of the estate.	16
104 2 10	Amount transferred to a separate Trust Account of D. E. B. O'Brien her 1/3rd share in the estate.	17
104 2 10	Amount paid to Mrs. O'Brien (the said Mrs. O'Brien), being her 1/3rd share in the estate.	18
104 2 10	Do. Mr. E. B. O'Brien being her 1/3rd share in the estate.	19
104 2 10	Do. Mr. E. B. O'Brien being her 1/3rd share in the estate.	20

C. F. GORDON,
 Administrator-General of India.

SCHEDULE of all sums of money, notes, and other amounts received and of all payments made the period of six months ending 31st December 1915 prepared in accordance

Serial number.	TREASURY.	Date of administrative item.	Date of closing.	Balance on 31st Decr 1914.						Receipts from 1st Decr	
				Receipts from Donations.	Total of other Receipts (including Government Grants).	Cash.				Receipts from Govt. Grants.	Total of other Receipts (including Government Grants).
						To credit.		To debit.			
						By bank.	By cash.	By bank.	By cash.		
1	Army, H.M.S., for demerit's certificate.	1914 July 18	1914 July 18	500	500		50 0 0				
2	Army, H.M.S., for demerit's certificate.	1914 July 18	1914 July 18	10,100	10,100		41 0 0		10,100		
3	Alfred, Robert George, for Kenneth's education.	1914 July 22	1914 Aug 24				30 0 0				
4	Alfred, Robert George, for David's education.	Do. do. 22	1914 Aug 24				30 0 0				
5	Alfred, George, for George's education.	1914 Aug 2	1914 Aug 2	200	200		20 0 0		200		
6	Alfred, George, for the Church of St. John at Basing.	1914 July 2	1914 July 2	10,000	10,000				10,000		
7	Alfred, The Honorable, for the representation of the late John's education.	Do. May 12	1914 July 2				400 7 0				
8	Alfred, John Richard, for Charles's education.	1914 Sept 15	1914 Sept 15	100	100		40 10 0				
9	Alfred, Alfred Thomas John, for Robert's education.	1914 Aug. 2	1914 Sept. 4				40 0 0				
10	Alfred, Alfred Thomas John, for Robert's education.	Do. do. 2	1914 Sept. 4				10 0 0				
11	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for Albert's education.	Do. do. 2	1914 Aug. 25				30 0 0				
12	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for Albert's education.	1914 Jan. 2	1914 Jan. 2	300	300		100 0 0				
13	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	Do. May 2	1914 May 2	300	300		30 0 0				
14	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 Apr. 18	1914 Apr. 18	2,700	2,700		30 10 0				
15	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 Apr. 24	1914 Apr. 24				2 10 0				
16	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 Oct. 18	1914 Oct. 18	1,200	1,200		40 0 0				
17	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	Do. do. 18	1914 Oct. 18	400	400		40 0 0				
18	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	Do. do. 28	1914 Aug 24	300	300		40 0 0				
19	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 Aug. 24	1914 Aug 24				40 0 0				
20	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	Do. do. 27	Do. do. 24				40 0 0				
21	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 Aug. 9	1914 Aug. 9	8,000	8,000		10 0 11				
22	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 Oct. 18	1914 Sept. 10								
23	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	Do. do. 18	Do. do. 12								
24	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	Do. do. 18	Do. do. 12								
25	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 July 10	1914 July 10	4,000	4,000		300 0 0				
26	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	Do. May 10	Do. May 10	300	300		100 0 0				
27	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 do. 7	1914 do. 7	400	400		20 0 0				
28	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 July 10	1914 July 10	10,000	10,000		75 0 11				
29	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 Mar. 4	1914 Oct. 24				40 10 0				
30	Do. for Edward Augustus's education.	Do. do. 4	1914 Mar. 25				10 0 0				
31	Do. for Henry William's education.	Do. do. 4	1914 May 1				10 0 0				
32	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 Aug. 2	1914 Aug. 12				10 0 0				
33	Alfred, Mrs. Charles, for George's education.	1914 May 1	1914 May 1	200	200		20 0 0				
Total				71,200	71,200		1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0		

by the Administrator-General on account of each Trust in his charge and the PARASCHER during with Rule X of the Rules for the Office of the Administrator-General.

Jan. 1 to Jan. 1911.		Total.		Payments from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.		Balance on Dec. 31, 1911.		Total number.		
Date.	Gross amount received, in lbs.	Cash.		Gross amount received, in lbs.	Cash.	Gross amount received, in lbs.	Cash.			
		To credit.	To debit.						To credit.	To debit.
8 0 0	800	10 0 11		8 0 4	200	10 0 7		1		
8 0 0	10,100	10 0 0		10 0 0	10,100	10 0 0		0		
		10 0 0				10 0 0		0		
		10 0 0				10 0 0		0		
8 0 0	200	10 11 0		0 1 0	300	10 10 0		0		
10 10 0	10,000	10 11 0		10 10 11	10,000			0		
		10 0 0				10 0 0		0		
8 0 0	500	10 0 0		0 1 0	200	10 1 0		0		
10 1 0	500	10 10 0		0 0 0	500	10 0 0		0		
		10 0 0				10 0 0		0		
1 0 0		0 10 7		0 10 0		0 10 0		0		
0 0 0	500	10 10 10		0 1 0	500	10 11 0		0		
1 10 0	100	0 0 10		0 0 0	100	0 0 0		0		
10 10 0	0,700	10 10 0		1 0 0	0,700	10 10 0		0		
		0 11 0				0 11 0		0		
1,100 11 10	1,200	1,200 11 4		1,200	1,200 11 0			0		
10 0 0	800	0 0 0		0 0 0	800	0 10 0		0		
10 0 0	800	0 0 0		0 0 0	800	0 10 0		0		
		0 10 0				0 10 0		0		
		0 10 0				0 10 0		0		
10 0 0	0,000	10 0 0		0 10 0	0,000	10 0 0		0		
0 0 0		0 0 0						0		
0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		0		
0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		0		
10 10 0	0,100	10 0 0		0 10 0	0,100	10 0 0		0		
0 0 0	600	10 0 0		0 0 0	600	10 0 0		0		
10 0 0	800	10 10 0		0 0 0	800	10 10 0		0		
100 0 0	10,000	10 0 11		10 0 0	10,000	10 0 0		0		
								0		
		10 10 0				10 10 0		0		
		10 0 0				10 0 0		0		
		10 0 0				10 0 0		0		
0 0 0	1,200	0 0 0		0 0 0	1,200	0 0 0		0		
1,100 11 10	1,300	1,300 11 0		1,300	1,300 11 0			0		

Serial number	Taxpayer	Date of administration	Date of closing	Balance on 30th June 1915.						Planned for 1916-17	
				Requies.	Total for other Requies. Requies. and Requies. for the Requies.	Cash.				Requies.	Total for other Requies. Requies. and Requies. for the Requies.
						To credit.		To debit.			
						Requies.	Assets.	Requies.	Assets.	Requies.	Assets.
16	Barthel, Mrs. Martha, for James Cunningham Barthel	1885 July 30	1885 July 30	100	100	87 12 0	12 8 0	100	100	100	100
17	Baugh, J. F., for next-of-kin	1885 Aug. 20	1885 Aug. 20	1,200	1,200	112 7 0	108 13 0	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
18	Baugh, Thomas, for Thomas, his son	1884 July 30	1884 July 30	100	100	11 13 0	88 8 0	100	100	100	100
19	Baugh, John, for next-of-kin	1884 Aug. 30	1884 Aug. 30	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
20	Baugh, John, for legal representative of C. A. Baugh	1884 Aug. 30	1884 Aug. 30	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
21	Baugh, C. W., for Mary Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
22	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
23	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
24	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
25	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
26	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
27	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
28	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
29	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
30	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
31	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
32	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
33	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
34	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
35	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
36	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
37	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
38	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
39	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
40	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
41	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
42	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
43	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
44	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
45	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
46	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
47	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
48	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
49	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
50	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
51	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
52	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
53	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
54	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
55	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
56	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
57	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
58	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
59	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
60	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
61	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
62	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
63	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
64	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
65	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
66	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
67	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
68	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
69	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
70	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
71	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
72	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
73	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
74	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
75	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
76	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
77	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
78	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
79	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
80	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
81	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
82	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
83	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
84	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
85	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
86	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
87	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
88	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
89	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
90	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
91	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
92	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
93	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
94	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
95	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
96	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
97	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
98	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
99	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
100	Baugh, W. F., for W. F. Baugh (in the name of the estate)	1885 July 14	1885 July 14	100	100	112 8 5	87 11 5	100	100	100	100
Total				1,312,700	60	9,219 9 5	886 4 30	9,000			

PORT ST. GEORGE'S GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

[illegible]

[illegible]

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

11

[illegible]

Serial number	TESTER.	Date of submission.	Date of seizure.	Balance on 30th June 1914.						Receipts from 1st July 1914.	
				General account.	Bank or other funds, not being Government Securities.	Cash.				Current month.	
						To credit.	By debit.	By cash.	By bank.	By cash.	By bank.
141	O'Reilly, Captain F. D., for T. F. D. O'Reilly.	1914 Feb. 15	1914 July 20	.....	.....	57 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	O'Reilly, Captain F. D., for Mrs. D. M. O'Reilly.	Do. do. 15	1914 May 20	.....	.....	5 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	O'Reilly, Captain F. D., for M. E. O'Reilly.	Do. do. 15	1914 July 20	.....	.....	.....	4 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	O'Reilly, Captain F. D., for M. E. O'Reilly.	Do. do. 15	1914 June 17	.....	.....	5 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Forster, James Oswald, for children.	1914 June 15	1914 Aug. 10	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	Forster, John, for children.	1914 Apr. 10	.....	.....	.....	25 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Forster, Mrs. Ellen Jane, for children.	1914 Oct. 24	.....	.....	.....	25 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Forster, David William, for Mrs. Virginia Forster.	1914 Nov. 22	.....	.....	.....	25 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Forster, for children.	1914 Aug. 24	.....	.....	.....	15 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Forster, Henry, for children.	1914 July 20	.....	.....	.....	41 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	Kathleen, Hubert Thomas, for Mrs. Alice Kathleen Katholens.	1914 Aug. 9	1914 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....	56 28 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	Kell, Alexander, for Mrs. James A. Kell's estate.	Do. do. 7	.....	.....	.....	46 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	Kelley, John James, for William Frank George John Roberts.	1914 Oct. 9	.....	.....	.....	46 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	Kelley, Mrs. James, for daughter's estate.	1914 Apr. 10	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Kelley, Percy, for daughter's estate.	1914 Jan. 17	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	Kelley, Thomas William, for children.	1914 Apr. 10	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
157	Kelley, Mrs. E. for Mrs. John and Benjamin.	1914 Nov. 27	1914 Apr. 10	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	Kelley, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, for Robert Taylor.	1914 Feb. 4	1914 Oct. 26	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	Kelley, A. W., for Mrs. M. S. Kelley.	Do. Nov. 4	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Kelley, C., for G. K. K. K. K. K.	1914 Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Kelley, Maria, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 July 21	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 June 1	1914 Sept. 7	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Kelley, George, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	Kelley, Michael, for daughter's estate.	1914 Jan. 24	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	Kelley, Mrs. James, for James W. Kelley.	Do. Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 Feb. 16	1914 Feb. 16	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 Apr. 24	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 Mar. 1	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 May 28	1914 Feb. 17	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	Do. do. 24	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
171	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	Do. Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
172	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	Do. Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
173	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 July 21	1914 May 2	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	Do. do. 24	1914 June 20	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	Do. do. 24	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	1914 Aug. 21	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
177	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	Do. do. 24	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
178	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	Do. do. 24	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
179	Kelley, Michael, for Mrs. H. Roberts.	Do. do. 24	.....	.....	.....	31 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..				44,500	.....	1,861 10 8	41 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

Serial number.	NAME.	Date of admission.	Date of closing.	Balance on 31st Dec 1913.										Balance on 31st Dec 1914.		
				Gross rent, rental fee.	Back or other rent, rental fee.	Cash.						Gross rent, rental fee.	Back or other rent, rental fee.			
						To credit.		By debit.					Gross rent, rental fee.		Back or other rent, rental fee.	
						By cash.	By bank.	By cash.	By bank.	By cash.	By bank.				By cash.	By bank.
127	Wheat, Thomas, for deceased's estate.	1873 Mar. 1	.....	5,400	.....	78	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Wheat, James, for deceased's estate.	1883 Sept. 12	.....	100	.....	48	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Thompson, P., for R. A. Oswald.	1888 Mar. 2	1888 Mar. 30	.....	.....	16	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Do. do. for R. A. Oswald.	Do. do. 2	1888 Sept. 7	.....	.....	18	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Do. do. for R. Oswald.	Do. do. 2	Do. do. 12	.....	.....	13	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	Thompson, Samuel, P., for deceased's estate.	1888 Jan. 10	1901 Dec. 31	.....	.....	5	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	Thompson, Mrs. A. E., for D. J. S.	1872 Aug. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	Thompson, Charles, for P. W. W. W. W.	1888 June 31	.....	4,000	.....	100	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Thompson, Mrs. Catherine, for deceased's estate.	1888 do. 31	.....	400	.....	20	14	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Thompson, August, for deceased's estate.	1888 Oct. 2	1888 Mar. 3	400	.....	20	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Thompson, August, for deceased's estate.	1888 Sept. 18	1888 June 2	.....	.....	18	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Wheat, Mrs. Charles, for deceased's estate.	1888 Mar. 31	.....	48,000	.....	113	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	Wheat, August, for deceased's estate.	1879 June 31	.....	200	.....	10	31	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Wheat, Mrs. Caroline, for deceased's estate.	1888 do. 30	.....	100	.....	40	31	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Wheat, August, for deceased's estate.	1887 Sept. 30	1888 May 31	.....	.....	37	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	Wheat, Mrs. William, for deceased's estate.	1887 Mar. 1	.....	200	.....	44	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	Wheat, William, for deceased's estate.	1888 Dec. 14	.....	500	.....	30	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	Wheat, William, for deceased's estate.	Do. do. 14	.....	500	.....	30	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Wheat, William, for deceased's estate.	1888 Aug. 30	.....	300	.....	34	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	Wheat, William, for deceased's estate.	Do. do. 30	.....	300	.....	34	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Wheat, William, for deceased's estate.	Do. do. 30	.....	300	.....	34	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Wheat, John, for deceased's estate.	1888 May 30	.....	25,000	.....	18	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Wheat, John, for deceased's estate.	1888 Mar. 18	1888 Oct. 31	4,000	.....	10	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Wheat, John, for deceased's estate.	1888 Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....	1,000	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total				97,800	.....	5,304	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....

Administrators-General's Office, Sydney.
31st December 1913

Summers of all Taxes whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to
 Rules for the Office of the

Serial numbers.	Names of Trustees.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Guaranteed Securities.	Other Securities.
			1813.	do.	
1	Abel Adams Esq. & the Black House.	1813 October 10	November 10	....	....
2	Thomas, Mrs. H. for C. C. D'Winn.	1813 November 1	September 30	....	....
3	Edw. Charles Esquire Amount under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1812	1813 August 1	November 01	....	....
4	Argentine Stockholder's Value for Balance Amount subject to the terms of the will.	1814 November 4	Do.	2,500	....
5	Robert Roberts Esq. for Charles Thomas Esq.	1814 May 30	Do.	....	....
6	Young, Major A. T. for Mrs. G. S. H. Wainman.	1815 November 18	October 20	....	....

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
 18th December 1816.

Serial number.		Balance on 31st June 1924						Carried to front of July to 31st December 1924					
		Current account balance.	Debit or other charges, less credits, on account of transactions.	Cash				Current account balance.			Bank or other account, less, less, less.		
				To credit.		By debit.		By debit.	By credit.	By debit.	By credit.	By debit.	By credit.
				By debit.	By credit.	By debit.	By credit.						
Estates, Page 1	.. .. .	10,000	700	4,355 5 0	940 24 0	12,012	..	15,116 2 0	..	15,116 2 0	..	..	..
Do 2	.. .. .	10,500	2,700	12,250 5 0	840 20 0	27,452	..	28,422 21 0	..	28,422 21 0	..	..	..
Do 3	.. .. .	12,500	..	5,710 5 1	516 6 5	3,400	..	13,896 1 0	..	13,896 1 0	..	..	..
Do 4	.. .. .	80,500	..	15,270 0 10	5,002 0 7	31,310	..	80,100 20 0	..	80,100 20 0	..	..	..
Do 5	.. .. .	20,100	2,000	18,110 0 0	11,000 7 0	6,810	..	20,153 0 0	..	20,153 0 0	..	..	..
Do 6	.. .. .	3,75,400	4,000	75,500 0 0	14,207 0 0	5,000	..	80,110 0 0	..	80,110 0 0	..	..	..
Do 7	.. .. .	6,000	..	4,700 12 11	460 0 2	1,800	..	6,700 0 0	..	6,700 0 0	..	..	..
Total	.. .. .	4,41,000	10,800	90,077 12 0	30,411 13 3	70,000	..	5,81,500 0 0	..	5,81,500 0 0	..	..	..
Time, Page 1	.. .. .	5,10,000	..	1,790 0 0	1 0 0	812	..	5,201 12 10	..	5,201 12 10	..	..	..
Do 2	.. .. .	5,17,700	1,000,000	8,512 0 0	810 4 30	8,000	..	8,584 20 0	..	8,584 20 0	..	..	..
Do 3	.. .. .	1,10,000	7,500	5,010 0 0	1,100 0 0	700	..	5,500 0 0	..	5,500 0 0	..	..	..
Do 4	.. .. .	1,10,000	7,000	5,210 0 0	2,070 0 0	700	..	5,500 0 0	..	5,500 0 0	..	..	..
Do 5	.. .. .	11,000	5,000	5,210 7 10	2,100 7 0	500	..	5,200 0 0	..	5,200 0 0	..	..	..
Do 6	.. .. .	80,000	..	1,000 0 0	2,100 2 0	..	..	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	..	..	..
Do 7	.. .. .	40,000	..	2,000 21 5	40 10 0	2,000	..	4,000 0 0	..	4,000 0 0	..	..	..
Do 8	.. .. .	30,000	..	2,500 0 0	..	2,500	..	5,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0	..	..	..
Total	.. .. .	7,17,000	10,000,000	20,110 11 0	8,400 16 0	10,000	..	21,000 12 0	..	21,000 12 0	..	..	..



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1904.

(Price, 4 pice.)

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1904.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometer.						Rainfall.	Wind.			General condition.
		General Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.		Prevailing direction.	Fully velocity.		Depth of rain.			
		Exp.	Wat.	Max.	Min.							
April.	Station					Obs.		Mean	Dir.	Wm.		
1904. Mar.	20 155	11.4	79.0	81.0	75.0	122.9	19	S. E.	104	10	0.0	Fair.
11th Mar.	430	81.3	17.9	92.0	76.0	180.0	71	S. W.	110	8	10.2	Dr.
12th Mar.	4.0	81.0	27.8	82.7	71.2	169.0	29	S. W.	101	8	9.0	Dr.
12th Mar.	4.0	81.0	17.0	80.7	71.2	150.0	76	S. W.	121	13	10.0	Dr.
11th Mar.	427	81.0	21.0	90.0	70.0	181.0	27	S. W. by S.	101	11	10.7	Dr.
10th Mar.	406	81.4	21.2	90.0	70.0	181.0	27	S. W. by S.	101	11	10.7	Dr.
1904. Dec.	440	81.5	30.0	90.0	70.0	110.0	28	S. W. by S.	148	11	4.5	Fair with passing clouds. Passing clouds.

The Standard Thermometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the thermometer of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain, and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 6.04 inch, the average due for the same period being 5.93 inches.

Madrass Observatory, 17th April 1904

R. L. SODIE,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 35.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1916.

[Part II, 3 co.]

TABLE OF RAINFALL
RECORDED AT
STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY 1916.

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1916—cont.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Madras Presidency for the month of February 1896—cont.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station in 1915.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Station																				
Barometer																				
Thermometer																				
Wind																				
Clouds																				
Humidity																				
Direction																				
Force																				
Time																				
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Wind																				
Clouds																				
Humidity																				
Direction																				
Force																				
Time																				
Remarks																				

Metereological Office, Madras,
18th March 1916.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1916.

[PART, 4th P.M.]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 27 OF 1916-18, HELD ON THE
20th MARCH 1916.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.M.G., Chairman.

Commander C. W. Sharma, R.N.M.

Mr. J. H. Lewis, A.R.N.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Foster.

Mr. H. P. M. Rao.

Mr. J. H. Thompson.

Khas Bahadar, Muhammad Akbar Khatun.

Rubina Sahib.

M.R. Sp. Khas Bahadar P. Thompson Chetti.

Gera, &c.

M.R. Sp. Khas Bahadar Sarinshaw Chatter-

Shahjahan Gera.

M.R. Sp. Khas Bahadar C. Khamaraj Chetti.

Gera.

242. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 17th March 1916.

243. Received Q. O. No. 180, Madras, dated 20th March 1916, directing publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of authentications constituting the Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras with effect from 1st April 1916.

244. Read Port Trust Board Resolution No. 298, dated the 2nd March 1916, on the subject of *arrangements proposed to be made for the disposal of goods and on shipping business of preceding conditions.* Read the replies of the public authorities before to whom the proposal was referred. Read also a draft letter to Government by the Chairman.

Resolved to adopt the Chairman's draft letter.

245. Read a note by the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, suggesting that he should be deputed to visit Bombay with a view to studying, with the Bombay Port Trust's permission, the methods in use there for the disposal of sub-borne traffic, as per arrangements between the Port Trust and the G.I.P. and M.S. & C. Railway.

Resolved that, with the permission of the Bombay Port Trust, which the Chairman has obtained, and to the extent of Government which, in the case of the Traffic Manager, is necessary under section 39 of the Madras Port Trust Act, Mr. W. W. Robinson, the Trust's Traffic Manager, be deputed to visit Bombay for the purpose suggested, and that he be given travelling, subsistence and conveyance allowances as the Civil Service Regulations apply. Resolved also that during Mr. Robinson's absence Mr. Lord officiate as Traffic Manager with the usual allowances.

246. The Chairman having explained to the Board that the line for access by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to the new South Madras wharf having now taken a permanent form there cannot be any reason for not putting the railway into possession permanently at the 14 feet strip of Port Trust land on which they now run, it was resolved that the Chairman be authorized to negotiate for the permanent surrender by the Trust, to the Railway, through Government, of the strip in question, subject to the Trust's and the public's existing right of access as then used through

harbour gate No. 2 (the Anchor gate), and on the Harbour Bridge and at the north end of the South Bridge, and subject also to the Trust's retaining overhead crossing rights wherever in the future it may find such crossings to be necessary with due regard to railway standard dimensions.

165. The Chairman explained that the works for which Mr. E. A. M. Darling, Assistant Engineer, (charged to works) had been engaged, were nearing completion and that Mr. Darling's health had broken down temporarily after a service with the Trust amounting to eight years and nine months and eighteen days on the 31st of March 1914.

Resolved that in recognition of his good work and whole-hearted devotion to the Trust's interests as reported on by the Chief Engineer, and as the Engineer requires no substitute to be appointed during his absence, Mr. Darling be granted three months and twenty-four days privilege leave from such date as he may be absent, and that he be informed that his private engagements ceased to be valid on the termination of his leave.

166. Read the following Government Orders and Port Trust Board Resolutions on the subject of a house and a house-plot allowance for the Deputy Port Commissioners—

G.O. No. 354, Marine, dated 29th July 1915,

Board's Resolution No. 245, dated 26th August 1915,

G.O. No. 356, Marine, dated 19th October 1915,

G.O. No. 364, Marine, dated 11th December 1915,

G.O. No. 267, Marine, dated 31st December 1915, and

Board's Resolution No. 218, dated the 30th December 1915, and

Board's Resolution No. 225, dated the 1st March 1916.

Resolved that in their capacity of Commissioners of the Port, and in accordance with the approval expressed in the Chairman's letter to Government, No. 6, 1915, dated the 26th December 1914, the Board hereby direct the Deputy Commissioner to take up his residence, as soon as it is erected, in the house now occupied by Mr. E. A. M. Darling, and to pay rent therefor at the Public Works Department scale.

Resolved also that now that, so far as can be foreseen, the Port Trust will always have a house available for the Deputy Commissioner that office he no longer is hereby in receipt of the harbour privilege.

Resolved further that, subject to permission of Government, for which the Chairman will apply, the Port Trust's house, from time to time occupied by him, be allotted rent free to the Deputy Commissioner, and as the house now allotted to certain of the Trust's other employees, the cost of upkeep and repairs only being debited to the Government Port Fund.

167. Read again Board's Resolution No. 219, dated the 29th January 1916, and Government Order thereon, No. 61, Marine, dated the 25th February 1916, as the subject of the grant of certain remuneration of dues on the cargo of the "Australia," a vessel whose documents were lost in the "Pearl."

Read a note by the Traffic Manager recommending the grant of a similar remission in the case of the "Stockwell," the documents of whose cargo were lost similarly.

Resolved that Government be asked to sanction remission of dues in the case of "Stockwell" cargo similar to those already sanctioned in the "Australia."

168. Read correspondence between the Chairman and the Chief Inspector of Explosives, India, as the subject of a claim proposed relaxation of the restrictions now imposed by the Rules promulgated under G.O. No. 88, Marine, dated the 25th February 1914, as the importation of certain fireworks.

Resolved that Government be addressed with a view to the rules in question being brought into consonance with the Bombay and Karachi rules, so far as concerns the fireworks in question.

169. Read a letter No. 5038, dated 25th February 1916, from the Collector of Coochbehar enquiring if the Trust is willing to relinquish certain lands which they acquired thirty-eight years ago in Coochbehar.

Resolved that the Chairman be authorized to negotiate with the Collector for the relinquishment of the lands in question which are no longer needed by the Trust.

170. The Chairman laid before the Board for their consideration the case of an employee of the Traffic Department, No. 134 in the Schedule of Staff for 1914-15, whom he had dismissed for misconduct. After considering the man's appeal and a note by the Traffic Manager explaining how the employee in question had failed to sign a required document, the Board resolved to confirm the dismissal.

171. Read the following papers—

Port Trust Board Resolution, No. 214, dated 2nd February 1915, and Government Order thereon, No. 149, dated 12th March 1915. Port Trust Board Resolution No. 212, dated 31st December 1914, and G.O. thereon No. 1, dated 9th January 1915, Port Trust Board Resolution No. 217, dated the 9th February 1915, and G.O. thereon No. 72, dated 26th February 1915, concerning numerous vacancies of the staff of the new harbour office. Read Port Trust Board Resolution, No. 216, dated the 7th January 1915, and No. 213, dated the 23rd January 1915, regarding the bringing of the new office into use.

Resolved that, on the 21st February 1916, the Port Trust Board finally vacated the rooms at the "Old High Court building" at which it had had the use from Government for its engineering department, having previously vacated the accommodation in the same building used by the Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

172. Resolved G.O. No. 101, Marine, dated the 21st March 1915, passing orders on Board Resolution No. 263, dated the 17th March 1915, on the subject of the Chairman's six months' leave and the consequent acting arrangements.

173. Read and adopted a non-appropriation statement of capital grants for works in 1914-15 submitted to Government with the Chairman's letter No. 104, dated the 24th March 1915, and read G.O. No. 197, dated the 23rd March 1916, containing the said non-appropriation.

174. Resolved to apply for the sanction of Government, which is necessary under section 64 (7) of the Harbour Port Trust Act, to a list submitted by the Chairman of remission of dues proposed by him during March 1915.

NOTE.—The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of February 1936, with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years was referred to by the Council.

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of February 1936.

	1934			1935			1936		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour receipts—									
(1) Dues on imports	49,471	5 4	..	51,488	4 0	..	56,262	11 0
(2) Dues on exports	19,775	11 8	..	24,167	22 0	..	22,228	22 0
(3a) Transits dues, imports	10,543	3 8	..	3,945	10 4	..	9,718	4 0
(3b) Cessage, exports	177	12 0	..	346	3 0	..	828	8 0
(4) Dues for storage space	470	4 8	..	1,374	12 8	..	1,000	18 8
(5a) Harbour terminal charges	10,520	18 12	..	5,384	8 1	..	8,987	8 8
(5b) Cessage	14,381	11 8	..	22,525	2 0	..	1,492	3 8
(6a) Portage, special	1,607	2 8	..	561	2 8	..	486	12 8
(6b) Demurrage	708	8 8	..	98	11 8	..	348	10 0
(7) Hire of harbour wagons	2,884	8 0	..	..	..
II. Rents, fees and penalties—									
(1) Rents of properties	4,141	0 0	..	2,878	0 8	..	2,848	18 16
(2) Overtonnage fees	3,415	0 8	..	3,810	8 0	..	1,805	8 0
(3a) Passenger taxa	—4,008	8 4	..	..	..	..	2,513	11 0
(3b) Fines and penalties	276	6 0	..	32	2 0
(4) Railway taxa	2,368	0 8	..	..	..	..	2,816	8 8
III. Sales—									
(1) Water sold to boats	848	0 8	..	1,181	2 4	..	1,204	8 8
(2) Do. to works	382	0 8	..	211	8 8	..	822	8 8
(3a) Sale of unshipped goods	2,652	9 8	..	2,848	8 8
(3b) Other sales
IV. Contributions to revenue—									
(1) From Port Funds
(2) From Government
V. Interest—									
(1) Interest on investments
VI. Miscellaneous—									
(1) Profit on investments
(2) Commission on Corporation timber interest sale	287 14 0	..	..	128 22 0	..
VII. Items involving adjustment ..									
..	—228 8 0	..
Total	1,02,178	5 8	..	1,08,288	12 4	..	1,21,251	8 10

	Actuals of 1934-1935			Actuals of 1935-1936			Actuals of 1936-1937			Increase or decrease for the last two years		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April ..	1,89,188	8 8	..	1,19,879	20 4	..	79,508	3 4	..	—69,353	7 0	..
May ..	2,54,369	4 21	..	1,86,589	15 0	..	84,858	1 3	..	—47,141	24 0	..
June ..	2,50,793	9 3	..	1,50,281	8 10	..	92,945	34 5	..	—45,214	8 7	..
July ..	1,13,878	13 9	..	1,14,788	8 7	..	1,09,092	8 8	..	—54,712	18 3	..
August ..	90,468	8 13	..	86,312	9 8	..	1,08,165	1 5	..	+ 8,381	7 12	..
September ..	1,07,083	15 3	..	91,809	4 8	..	1,07,047	2 3	..	+ 64,507	8 1	..
October ..	1,09,254	9 3	..	78,404	8 11	..	1,08,482	8 4	..	+ 27,800	12 4	..
November ..	1,16,452	3 11	..	88,871	5 8	..	1,04,738	35 5	..	+ 21,387	10 8	..
December ..	1,19,712	8 11	..	83,838	2 4	..	77,549	20 5	..	—4,688	7 3	..
January ..	1,48,744	23 8	..	1,12,380	21 8	..	22,126	4 8	..	—58,278	7 8	..
February ..	2,22,170	3 3	..	89,885	12 4	..	88,370	8 10	..	—264	9 8	..
Total ..	18,31,882	22 11	..	12,89,128	20 5	..	18,83,393	11 7	..	—87,518	14 7	..

219. The following statement of estimates submitted since the 17th March 1916 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of estimates by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Activity.		Name of work.	Amount estimated.	Balance of Budget estimate, and available.	Chargeable to.	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
2	G.O. No. 70, 1916.	17th March 1916.	Capital Works. A capital estimate for continuing work which fell out of use with the advent of the new South Station.	2,40,000	—	Capital.	This estimate submitted to G.O. No. 70 M., dated 11th March 1915, is incorporated in the P. accounting to No. 237, dated 22nd March 1916, and on G.O. No. 78, dated 22nd March 1916, in the estimate submitted to No. 42,880, 1916, with drawings.
3	Board's Resolution No. 101.	17th March 1916.	Beverage Works. Certain alterations to the present Chain room's which is to be utilized as a bar room by the Engineering Section. <i>Madras Port Trust.</i> NIL. <i>Madras Harbour Board.</i> NIL.	1,500	—	Beverage (P), Engineering and Machine shop (T) New Chain Works.	Submitted to Board's Resolution No. 101, dated 14th December 1915, has been with drawn.

217. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Beverage accounts for January 1916.

218. Recorded the Fifteenth Report of the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year ended 30th June 1915.

219. Recorded G.O. No. 71, Marine, dated 12th March 1916, authorizing, as amended, the appropriation statement for an additional allotment of Rs. 23,500 under the Madras Port Fund.

220. Recorded G.O. No. 78, Marine, dated 20th March 1916, authorizing the Budget Estimates of the Madras Fisheries Fund for 1916-17. *For Board's Resolution No. 212, dated 20th January 1916.*

221. Recorded G.O. No. 94, Marine, dated 22nd March 1916, authorizing the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,40,000 for works included for replacement of certain existing works which fell out of use with the advent of the new South Station. *For Board's Resolution No. 212, dated 20th January 1916.*

222. The following statement and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 24th March 1916 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.	
		Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	50	2,58,119	10 9
Provident Fund Account	5,72,800	14,157	8 5
Deposit Account	17,769	1,048	8 7
Edna Fawcett Home Charity Account	87,363	818	7 9
Douglas Eastman's Fund Account	35,568	1,319	2 1
Village Fund Account	81,160	1,021	12 8
Harbour Trust Advances Account	300	47,385	8 8

Port Trust Office, Madras,
14th April 1916.

E. J. E. SPILLING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 193

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1916.

[PART, 2, p.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON-REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
15th APRIL 1916.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

QANTAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ricefields reservoir 27-8 feet and Scrubs 25-25 feet deep. Ploughing and sowing and planting of sugarcane and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Paddy generally sufficient; cotton generally good. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TEENAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplantation of paddy proceeding at moderate rate. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Paddy generally sufficient; cotton generally good. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GOUDAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and three divisions. Reservoir 1-4 feet below normal but discharge adequate. Preparing land for next season, transplantation of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Paddy generally sufficient; cotton generally good. Condition of cattle generally good but employment available in three taluks and one division and but not much distress in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 1-10 feet below normal, but discharge adequate. Preparing land for next season and sowing of paddy proceeding; sowing of sugarcane and sugarcane. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Paddy generally sufficient; cotton generally good. Condition of cattle generally good, but not much distress prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Mowing fields and sowing of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cotton, sugarcane and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Paddy generally sufficient; cotton generally good. Condition of cattle generally good, but not much distress prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Tungabhadra 8-10 feet below normal, but discharge adequate. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Paddy generally sufficient; cotton generally good. Condition of cattle fair, but not much distress prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KANAKAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; cotton fair to normal. Paddy sufficient; cotton available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in some tanks in four taluks. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of wet crops in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, indigo, sugarcane, paddy and pulses; others fair to normal. Pasture, &c., fodder available. Condition of cattle good but widespread famine in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of land, preparing land for sownness in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture, &c., fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

BARANIPUR.

Water-supply sufficient in parts. Ploughing of sugarcane proceeding in one taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, cottonseed, indigo and ragi; others generally fair. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder available generally. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHUDAPAH.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cotton, kharra, gingelly and indigo, weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, kharra, sugarcane, cotton and cottonseed; others fair to normal. Pasture mostly except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease is specially throughout the district except in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KELLOLA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Bellan aashan. Supply at the Bellan aashan and in the Bellan delta inadequate; supply in the Kallur reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing of indigo and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair to good, but wet crops require watering. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton and cottonseed; others fair to normal; indigo, but to some extent. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but widespread famine in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLIPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, transplanting of ragi and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair but suffering from want of water in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton and gingelly; others fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and sugarcane, transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane and weeding of paddy, ragi and groundnut in progress. Standing crops fair but are withering or have withered in parts of four taluks. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane; others fair generally. Pasture sufficient but scanty in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; ploughing of sugarcane proceeding or concluding; transplanting of sugarcane concluding; and weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding. Standing crops generally fair but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut; others fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient but scanty in parts; fodder available except in parts of one taluk and parts of two districts. Condition of cattle generally good but widespread famine in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient in parts of four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and gingelly, ploughing of sugarcane and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, sugarcane and gingelly; others fair. Pasture abundant, but scanty in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of wet crops and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton and sugarcane; others fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except under some wells and tanks. Four feet of water in the Chavay at Erode. Ploughing, sowing of indigo and cotton proceeding; ploughing of sugarcane concluding; weeding of cotton proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; others fair to normal; cottonseed, indigo, cotton, ragi, ragi, kharra, but to some extent, but to some extent. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. No flow over the Grand Anaiakul, but discharge adequate. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and other crops proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cottons fair in general. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Height of water over the crest of the northern branch of the Lower Anaiakul, 67 feet. No flow over the southern branch. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TIDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing, sowing of cottons and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cottons fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

KANJAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing proceeding; sowing commencing. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy withering in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, cottons, sugarcane, various millets, various oilseeds and fodders; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of another; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Arindanthe Anaiakul but discharge adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cottons poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture nearly; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Raising of seedlings for first rice crop commenced in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Pasture nearly in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and raising main crops and sowing seedlings. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee, cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBA.

Week-ending 15th April 1916.—Rainfall fair Malabar, Travancore and Cochin; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering or withered in parts of four districts and require care water in parts of another. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; cottons fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding or concluding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Odisha, Bellary, Anantapur, South Canara, Cochin, Central and South. Pasture generally insufficient but fodder generally available. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SECY., SECY., LAND RES. & AGRI.,
BOARDS OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
15th April 1916.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

CHAIN-ALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH APRIL 1933.

Grains		Rainfall in inches.				Price of Food (per 50 lbs) and Notes.									
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.		Wheat.		Maize.		Cotton.		Cocoa.	
		1st.	Average of 10 years.	1st.	Average of 10 years.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.
Cereals	Barley	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Wheat	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Oats	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Rye	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Maize	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Beans	Black	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	White	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Red	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Green	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Yellow	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Peas	Black	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	White	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Red	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Green	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Yellow	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Lentils	Black	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	White	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Red	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Green	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Yellow	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0

A. = 1/2 pint. L. = 1/2 pint. * Average of the 10 years ending 1914-15. † Average of the 5 years ending 1919-21. ‡ Average of the 10 years ending 1920-28. (c) Revised figures.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 83

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1916.

[Price,

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled at the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday the 14th March 1916	249
Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled at the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday the 21st March 1916	250
Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled at the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday the 22nd March 1916	250
Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled at the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday the 24th March 1916	250

REVENUE.—

Act VI of 1916.—An Act further to amend the Indian Revenue Act, 1904.—(Hindustani.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1905 G & F Geo. V, Ch. 613.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 14th March 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency RIVER HANSMAN of PUNJAB, P.C., D.C., M.C., O.C., G.C., G.M.C.,
M.A., L.D., Viceroy and Governor General, presiding,
and 57 Members, of whom 49 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir GANGE-DHAR CHATTERJEE asked:—

1. (a) Is it a fact that in some temporary settled provinces in India, tenants' rents have been enhanced by Settlement Officers in recent years by more than 100 or even 200 per cent? If so, will Government be pleased to state whether these enhancements are due to mixing of the classification of the soil?

(b) Do Government propose to fix a limit to such enhancement in individual cases, say not more than 50 per cent where the settlement has taken place once and not more than 25 per cent where the settlement has taken place more than once?

Enhancement of rents in temporary settled provinces in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill replied :—

"(a) It is only in the Central Provinces and in a portion of Orissa that there is any general fixation of rents in the course of re-settlement operations. The Government of India have no information regarding the consequences which have been imposed in individual cases, but at no recent re-settlement has the increased enhancement of rents been anything like the figure mentioned by the Honourable Member. Only in a few small areas, the circumstances of which have been exceptional, has it exceeded 35 per cent.

(b) In these circumstances, the Government do not consider that any action in the direction suggested by the Honourable Member is called for. Article 217 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code provides for the grant of an abatement of rent in individual cases in which the per centum enhancement is more than ten, on the opinion of the Settlement Officer, to fully imposed."

The Hon'ble Sir CHANDRAN BABA BANERJEE asked :—

Grading
grounds for
settlement.

2. "(a) Is it a fact that complaints about the want of sufficient grading grounds for village cattle are frequently brought to the notice of Government. If the answer is in the affirmative, is it a fact that delinquency of granting grounds accounts for the distress and deterioration of cattle?"

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of directing all Local Governments that a sufficient and suitable area in each village for pasturing their cattle and to publish periodical reports of the progress made in this connection?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill replied :—

"The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Curle to a somewhat similar question put by the Hon'ble Mhasraj Banaji Sinha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on January 12th, 1915, a copy of which is placed on the table." I would add that at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Poona last month, the Committee which considered the general question of the measures which should be taken in regard to the preservation of grazing areas, the improvement of waste areas and the general question of fodder supply expressed the opinion that Local Governments were in most cases taking such action in regard to these matters as lay within the means of their disposal. In the circumstances, the Government of India do not at present propose to address any communication on the subject to Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Sir CHANDRAN BABA BANERJEE asked :—

Review of
fodder
supply.

3. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the results of any inquiries made by the Local Governments regarding season of fodder supply have been submitted by them?"

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers received from the Local Governments?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill replied :—

"(a) The reply is in the affirmative.
(b) Papers on the subject are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE asked :—

Relative to
the Railway
programme.

4. "With reference to the statement by the Hon'ble Finance Member in paragraph 21 of his speech of the 1st March that 'the Railway programme was reduced by some £200,000 about the end in consequence of pressure from the Treasury at home,' will Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURPHY replied :—

"It is not proposed to lay the correspondence on the table. But I may explain that the Home Treasury require their previous concurrence to any limitation on the London market during the war, and this applies not only to private company loans, but also to public loans on behalf of India and of the self-governing colonies. The restriction is natural, and indeed, inevitable, in view of the paramount claim of the Home Government for the funds required for the prosecution of the war. It results therefore that the programme of development expenditure to be financed by borrowing in London are circumscribed by the Treasury with a view to ensuring all possible curtailment. In the case of India in the current year, the borrowing contemplated of home was £24 millions. Following similar action already taken as regards the self-governing colonies the Treasury desired the curtailment of the bulk of the programme which we had included in our Railway programme for new lines, a request which was acceded to."

The Hon'ble HANU BEHARER MUR ARUP AIR KHAIR asked :—

Moham-
medan gra-
duates and
scholarships
granted to
British
subjects.

5. "Will Government be pleased to state for each of the Indian Provinces—

- (a) the number of Mohammedan graduates in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, respectively;
- (b) the number of scholarships for Mohammedans in each of the Indian Universities; and

(c) the number of Mohammedans employed in the higher grades of the Public Service?"

The Hon'ble Sir G. SARKARAI NAIK replied:—

"(a) A statement* is laid on the table.

"(b) According to the most recent University Calendar there are 8 scholarships of the Bombay University exclusively reserved for Mohammedans, and 15 Government scholarships similarly reserved in connection with the Matriculation of the Punjab University. Scholarships in Fardae and Arabic are also given in the Aligarh and Punjab Universities.

"(c) The Hon'ble Member will find from a reference to the Gazette of India of the 12th January 1912, that on the 26th January 1912, the Hon'ble Sir James Macdonald, then Financial Secretary, laid a statement on the table which, among other things, showed for India as a whole the number of Mohammedans who in 1910 held appointments of the value of Rs. 200 and over, which is approximately four defalcation of the higher grades of the public service to which the Hon'ble Member refers. Some later figures were supplied for the use of the Public Service Commission, but these are severely to be made public in anticipation of the report of that body, and, moreover, in fact, were they in the present form, are void for. These computations involve very detailed inquiries, and as it is probable that relevant statistics will be attached to the report of the Public Service Commission, I would ask the Hon'ble Member to await the publication before pressing for anything further."

The Hon'ble Khw Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan asked:—

2. "With reference to the reply given in Council on 24th September 1915, to parts (b), (c) and (d) of my question regarding students for University and public examinations, have the Government of India received the requested information from Local Governments and the University of Calcutta? If so, will they be pleased to lay it on the table?"

Confidence for University and public examinations.

The Hon'ble Sir G. SARKARAI NAIK replied:—

"The information has not yet been received from the Government of Bengal and the University of Calcutta. The replies received from the other Local Governments are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Khw Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan asked:—

3. "(a) Has the Railway Board referred any proposals for the provision of third and later class carriages in mail trains between Muzam and Delhi, to the Railway Administration concerned, as provided in the answer given in Council on the 23rd February 1915, to my question on the subject?"

Third and lower class carriages on mail trains.

"(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the result?"

The Hon'ble Sir H. W. GILCHRIST replied:—

"(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

"(b) The Railway Company report that it is impossible to attach either intermediate or third class carriages to the mail trains between Bombay and Delhi, as the first and second class carriages and the mail vans make up the full load of these trains. The Company run a fast daily train at mail speed between Bombay and Delhi, composed entirely of intermediate and third class carriages. Though this service is well patronised, it is not considered necessary at present to supplement it. The Railway Board, having considered the matter, are of opinion that they would not be justified in asking the Company to bear the large additional outlay involved in the running of yet another fast train between these points."

The Hon'ble Mahabirji Ranjitsingh of Nashik asked:—

4. "Will the Government be pleased to state if experiments in clearing jungles and undergrowth as an anti-malarial measure have been undertaken in any Province? If so, where and with what results?"

Experiments in clearing jungles.

The Hon'ble Sir G. SARKARAI NAIK replied:—

"The effect of jungle or vegetation has been investigated in various tracts, as for instance by Major Moorhead in Sabellie and Major Lake in Kachha, but the only experiment in clearing jungle and undergrowth as an anti-malarial measure which is mentioned in the official reports is an experiment recently concluded at Bagayana in the Central Provinces. The experiment lasted for 3 years, and after 4 years the malarial rate in the area affected fell from 92 to 42 per cent."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANKLIN GILCHRIST asked:—

5. "(a) Is it a fact that infant mortality in India is 45 per cent, whereas it is 5 per cent in England and Wales, and 2 per cent in Australia?"

(Infant mortality in India.

"(b) If so, is Government in a position to state the causes of this high rate of deaths in India?"

"(c) If the answer to (b) is in the negative, do Government propose to ascertain the causes at an early date, and publish the results for the information of the public?"

* Vide appendix A.

† Not included in these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NATH replied:—

"(a) The information available to Government appears to show that the figures stated by the Hon'ble Member need correction. In 1913, the mortality rate among infants under the age of one year was in England and Wales 16·8 per cent and in the Commonwealth of Australia 7·2 per cent, while, in India, it was 10·2 per cent for males and 10·7 for females.

"(b) The Government of India would refer the Hon'ble Member to paragraph 28 of their resolution on Indian sanitary policy dated 23rd May 1904, and to the reply given to a somewhat similar question asked by the Hon'ble Sir Gangaiah Chinnai in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 26th February 1914."

The Hon'ble Sir Siva NATH Iyer KARAYAR asked:—

The Railway Commission.

19. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following portion of paragraph 51 of the Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways, by Mr. Thomas Dickenson, C.V.O., Special Commissioner for Indian Railways, namely:—
"Under the provisions of the present Indian Railway Act, the ending into existence of the Railway Commission to have complete control over the railways is considered so early, as understanding that the Commission has never come into existence?"

"(b) If so, do Government propose to give effect to the suggestion, put forward by Mr. T. Robertson, in the 51st portion of paragraph 51 of the Report referred to above, that the Commissioners, in addition to their duties on the Board, should be employed in association with a Law Member when a question of law arises, as Commissioners for the purposes of Chapter V of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), which regulates "Railway Commissions and Traffic facilities", the present Act being revised on the lines of the English Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888 (a copy of which is printed as Appendix F of the said Report) so as to prevent the Railway Commission always being in session?"

The Hon'ble Sir B. W. GILLAN replied:—

"(a) The reply is in the affirmative.
"(b) As there is in India a Department of Government entrusted with the control of all railway matters, it is considered unnecessary to legislate in the manner suggested."

PRESIDENCY BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MAYER:—My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act of 1876. The legislation proposed is really a necessity to the amendment of the Indian Trusts Act, effected during the current session of this Council, which enables trust funds to be invested in India sterling stock. When the Bill to amend the Trusts Act was published towards the close of last year, the Presidency Banks represented that, if India sterling stock was not one of the securities in which trust funds might be invested under section 22 (c) and (k) of the Trusts Act, as it then stood—this being the assumption on which the proposal to amend the Trusts Act was based—it is equally not a security in which the Presidency Banks are authorized to deal under section 35 (a) (1) and (2) of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, the wording of the law being identical in each case as to description of securities of the British and Indian Governments.

"The view taken by the Presidency Banks is correct. Under the Presidency Banks Act, as it stands at present, the position as regards this class of securities is, that the Banks are at liberty to invest business in the paper paper of the Government of India and the sterling securities of the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add India sterling stock to this list. The Amending Bill does not therefore represent any new departure; it will, if passed into law, merely have the effect of removing an anomalous and inappropriate disadvantage which at present attaches to that portion of the securities of the Government of India which is used for investing. I may also refer incidentally to the fact that the Banks are at present authorized to deal in several other classes of securities besides those of Government, such as municipal debentures; and, it is necessary that any class of Government securities should have a lower status than those for the purposes of the Presidency Banks Act.

"It is proposed to affect the object in view by adding in section 35 of the existing Act, as in clause 2 of the Bill, a provision making express mention of India sterling stock. The Bill also contains some minor consequential amendments.

"As is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Presidency Banks have in the past been under the impression that the existing Act already confers the power to transact business in India sterling stock, and in section 35 such stock has been actually purchased in this behalf. Clause 4 of the Bill withdraws these past transactions, this following naturally from the fact that the legislation proposed is, as I have already explained, intended merely to rectify an existing anomaly.

"With these remarks, my Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MAYER:—My Lord, I now formally introduce the Bill. Also, in view of the urgency of the matter, and the fact that this Bill, as I have explained, is merely auxiliary to an amendment already effected in the Indian Trusts Act by this Council.

the other day, and that is merely sufficient, as to speak, a practice which, as I have mentioned, has already been adopted in several cases, I try to move your Excellency to accept the Rules of Business, so as to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I repeat the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MITCHELL:—"I now move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MITCHELL:—"My Lord, I now move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION ON ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM OF INDIAN INDENTURED LABOUR.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MANOHAR MAHADEV:—"My Lord, I beg to move—

"That this Council recommend to the Governor-General in Council that early steps be taken for the abolition of the system of Indian Indentured Labour."

"It is now nearly eight years since the system of indentured labour was first introduced in India. It followed to the work of the abolition of slavery by the British Parliament in British Colonies. That happened in 1834, and at that time the planters in British Colonies, who severely suffered from the total abolition of slavery, tried to get labour from India in order to carry on their work. They could not reconcile themselves to the loss of slave labour, and the object that they had in view was to get persons who would work for them under conditions as favourable as they could establish. The Select Committee, which was appointed a few years ago, and that the object of their plan was to re-establish the conditions of labour as far as they could, which existed when slavery had not been abolished. The aim of the plan was to get labour as severely from the entire dominions of slave labour," said the Committee, "was too often to acquire complete control over the labour market by means of regulations and administrative measures which aimed at compelling the coolies to engage themselves on the expiry of their indenture either than re-engage themselves." In consequence of this feeling, the laws relating to Indian immigrants, introduced into several colonies, gradually assumed a complexion less and less favourable to freedom, and, as the report of Select Committee stated, they were framed and administered in a spirit of paternalistic injustice to Indian immigrants."

"Various serious abuses actually crept up under this system in different Colonies, and Commissions were appointed in Mauritius, British Guiana and Natal, and some of the most flagrant abuses were remedied. In the meantime, the establishment of recruiting depots in India at various centres gave rise to complaints of kidnapping and other objectionable practices, and the system of recruiting the existing indentured labour to emigration was taken up for consideration in 1922, and an Act was passed in 1923. The aim of the new Emigration Act, Act XXI of 1923, was to insure prompt and careful registration of emigrants, so as to enable them to be easily traced, and to provide for magisterial supervision of up-country depots. And as the Resolution of the Government of India, passed in 1923, and the speech of Mr. Herbert showed the object also was to make recruitment more popular; and in his evidence before the Select Committee, Sir Edward Bick, who was for a time, then Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, said that the legislature of 1923 did make recruitment much easier."

"In 1928, the Emigration Act was consolidated, and up to that time the Government of India were not much perturbed by what was to the treatment which Indians received in the Colonies. In 1929, Lord Curzon appointed a Committee to consider (1) the general question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies; (2) the particular Colonies in which Indian immigration may be most usefully encouraged; and (3) the general advantages to be reaped by India itself and each Colony."

"During all this time the Government of India put their trust exclusively in the Colonial Governments and have for the fair treatment of Indians during the period of indenture there. As the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert stated, in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Indian Emigration Bill, in 1923, every precaution had been taken which our law could enforce 'that the emigrant should be properly treated from the time when he leaves the place where he is recruited to the time when he lands in the Colony for which he is bound. Further than this our law cannot follow him, and after this point we can only provide for his welfare by such influence as we may bring to bear on the Government of the country to which he has established himself.'"

"In 1929, Lord Curzon appointed a Commission, as I have said, to go into various questions relating to Indian emigration, but the main object of that Commission also was to find out what particular Colonies Indian immigrants could be most usefully encouraged. Evidently up to that time the Government did not realize that the treatment meted out to Indians in the Colonies by those under whom they were placed was such as called for very serious consideration."

* The Indian public was in a state of ignorance about the conditions to which Indians under indenture were subjected until the minute, when Mr. Gordon began to expose its evils. But both the public and the Government realised the seriousness of the problem when the subject was forced upon their attention by the anti-Indian policy of the Transvaal Government. Since then the condition of Indians in all parts of the world has been a matter for anxious consideration, and it would be an exaggeration to say that, since it was brought to the fore, no question has aroused the public mind more or given rise to greater bitterness of feeling than the ill-treatment of Indians within their country. I do not propose, my Lord, to refer here to the present question of the status of Indians in the British Empire, though it is a matter of deep and keen concern to all Indians. It may be that that question can best be settled when the war is over. But the question of indentured labour stands on quite a different footing and can be settled without delay.

The Council will remember that, in 1900, our late lamented friend, Mr. Osborne, moved a Resolution urging the prohibition of the recruitment of indentured labour for the Colony of Natal. He was convinced since then, as he said, that the system should be done away with altogether. But he was content with urging, at the time, as a gradualist measure, the prohibition of indentured labour to Natal, and the Government of India was pleased to accept that recommendation, and prohibited the supply of indentured labour so far as Natal was concerned. Two years later, he brought forward another Resolution urging the total abolition of the system, the evils of which he graphically described, and which he rightly characterised as 'a monstrous system, altogether in itself, based on fraud and maintained by force, a system wholly opposed to modern conceptions of justice and humanity as to be a grave blot on the civilisation of any country that tolerates it.' It was a matter of deep disappointment to the public that the Government of India were not convinced till then that the system was one which must be ended. They still hoped that it might be mended, and in that hope they appointed a Committee to visit the Colonies and to report on the actual working of the system. The report of Messrs. McNair and Guinness Ltd. was submitted to Government more than a year ago, and I regret to say that the report was received by the public with great dissatisfaction and disappointment, as it unmistakably showed a tendency to exonerate the evils of the system and even to apologise for it. The facts, however, which the Committee have recorded tell their own plain tale, and supply abundant evidence to enable every impartial person to form his own judgment. That judgment is entirely against the system. For what is nature in the system? It is an order under which simple, ignorant village people, belonging largely to the poorest classes, are torn from their native villages into a very solemn agreement which compels them to leave their homes, to leave their wife and her, and to go to a distant country of the conditions of labour in which they are entirely ignorant, to work in circumstances in which they are practically at the mercy of their employers, for a continuous period of five years, to work under men who do not understand their language, custom and manners, who have no sympathy with them, under conditions in which they have no voice, without being informed that they will be likely to be punished, criminally, the punishment extending sometimes to two or three months' hard labour, if they fail to perform the tasks which are assigned to them—tasks, in the doing of which they have no voice and in making complete agreement which they find but little support.

* A system like that, my Lord, is an utterly unfair system. It ought not to be called by the name of a contract as the word is known to legal minds and the legislative codes of the Government of India. Under the system three simple village people go out to distant lands, and are tied down to work there for five years. They cannot buy their freedom, because they have no money to do so. My Lord, in order to show how inequitable this system has worked, I would make allusion to some of its principal features. I will take up the question, where the Emigration Act of 1908 fell short. When the Bill of 1903 was under discussion in Council, it was proposed by the late Mr. Kistner that the return of the agreement into which the emigrant was asked to enter ought to be explained to him in a written statement with a copy of which he should be supplied. The Hon. Mr. Kistner said that it was highly desirable that, at the initial stage of the engagement, the emigrant should have a clear idea of the agreement he was about to enter upon. The Honourable Member said—

* It is well known to Honourable Members that the emigrant is often an ignorant and illiterate person unable to read the statement before him, and would often ask the member to read it. The member, if he was inclined to do so, would quite easily do so. The emigrant was often entirely or almost entirely in the dark as to the nature of the life he would be called upon to live. It was at this stage that it was of the utmost importance that every facility should be given to him to understand the nature of his engagement, and that a statement should be given to him so as to enable him to take it home to show to the village and the village business and to consult them about it before making up his mind.

* This amendment, my Lord, was carried by the casting vote of the then Attorney, Lord Ripon, and a provision was inserted in the Act as follows:—

* The recruit shall give a true copy of the statement to every person whom he wishes to 'emigrate, and shall produce the statement for the information of any magistrate or officer in charge of a police station, when called upon to do so by the magistrate or officer.'

* It is an assumption of this amendment, my Lord, that in the form of agreement now supplied to those whom it is sought to emigrate, a clause is put in stating that the period of service would be five years and the nature of the labour expected of him, and yet unfortunately all the information that is given to the man who is to be engaged of the nature of the labour

which he is to be engaged on is, that it will be work in connection with the cultivation of the soil or the production of produce at a profitable or domestic service. My Lord, nothing is said in the agreement as to the conditions under which he would have to live and work. He was never to leave it. At the moment he would not feel as bound the streets all his cherished plans and beliefs about caste and religion would have to be abandoned under these compulsion; that he would have to sit and die in conditions under which he would never have consented to die, if he was a free man. My Lord, this has led to grave results. In the admirable report which Mr. Andrews and Mr. Parnes have published on indentured labour in Fiji, they say:—

"We found, further, on examination that the agreement, which the coolie signs before going out, does not truly represent the facts of coolie life in Fiji. It is a misleading document. Not a word, for instance, is said concerning the penalties which await the coolie, if he does not agree to the terms which he is required to accept. Another serious omission from the agreement (amongst others) is that those who sign it are for the most part ignorant and illiterate people." In the Indian, to whom the fact that food-rates in Fiji differ materially from those in India. The coolie is told in the agreement, that he will be paid at the minimum rate of twelve annas a day. But he is not told that the purchasing power of twelve annas in Fiji is scarcely equal to that of five annas in India. He is not told, also, that more is required in the way of clothing and other necessities of life in Fiji than in India. So that the bare living expenses are nearly three times as high in Fiji as in India itself."

"I should add that he is also not told that the 12 annas which is promised will not be paid to him unless he is able to finish the full task; that will be set to him. He is not told that he will be liable to live in the shape of some good portion of the 12 annas. And as I have said before, he is also not told that there will be any interference with his religion. Apart from all other considerations, I am certain that if he was informed that there would be a violent interference with his religion, few of the recruits, however humble these caste, would consent to go to the Colonies."

"Let us, my Lord, now consider the nature of the service which the emigrant is to render. That service is described in the printed form of agreement as agricultural work or domestic service. But Messrs. Andrews and Parnes state it as a fact that some of these coolies, as they are called, have been compelled to perform the heaviest task of cutting up meat in a butchery. My Lord, it would be utterly repugnant to all sense of honour to suggest that domestic service can include the cutting up of meat in a butchery, and yet this has been done upon one people. The results have been very sad. Mr. Andrews says:—

"A low caste Hindu, who was brought out under indenture for 'agricultural work' was not set to cut up meat in a butchery. When asked by us how he, a Hindu, could engage in such work, he replied that he could not help it, as he was ordered to do it."

"A *Koiv* Pacific, now out of indenture, had been originally obliged to do the same kind of work. He told us that he had continually refused and had been imprisoned. We looked up his record on the ships and found he had been given 642 days' imprisonment while under indenture."

"My Lord, the *Koiv* Pacific was a man who had a deep-seated horror of inflicting life. That a man like that should be forced to cut up meat under compulsion in a place where he is utterly helpless is a matter which is very sad to reflect upon."

"My Lord, let us now see who the recruiters are, and what are the devices that they resort to in dealing with the emigrants? In his evidence before the Standards Committee, Mr. J. A. Brown, C. C., a Commissioner of my Province, stated as follows:—

"My impression is that the recruiting staff is very bad; the recruiters are the worst kind of men they could possibly have. They are generally very low class men, and as far as I understand, they are paid by the results, by the number of emigrants that they get. The consequence is that they very often try to induce married women away from their husbands and try to get any body they can."

"In the western districts of the United Provinces the recruiter gets Rs. 45 per head for every male and Rs. 35 per head for every female whom he can induce to emigrate. In the eastern districts, he gets less; and so also in Malabar. My Lord, the temptation is strong enough to induce low class people to practise every fraud and deception they can for their selfish gain. The Standards Committee admit that a fair proportion of the emigrants leave India without having any clear idea of the duties they have to perform. They are susceptible it may be and without any change of circumstances, or they have quarrelled with their families, with their parents and leave their home in search of work and have not been able to find it." But that is not all. Several of them are actually deceived and sent unexpectantly on. Say Mr. Andrews and Mr. Parnes:—

"In a very large number of cases the coolie's own home people knew nothing about his emigration. Very possibly many such coolies were escaping from justice, or running away from some family quarrel at the time. But others were clearly outcast people, people, involved in no such trouble. They had lost perhaps their religions in a crowded railway station. They were on a pilgrimage and did not know the way. They were merely going from one village to another, when the recruiting agent came along and tempted them with his story. It was noticeable among the young low class men, who were recruited at the pilgrim centres. The cunning narrative was, that the recruiting agent came up, offering to take the women to his relations, or to show her some sacred shrine, and then took her to the depot instead."

"The evidence given of such practices was far too circumstantial in detail, and far too frequently given with fresh detail and fresh names of places, to allow of any doubt concerning its substantial accuracy."

"My Lord, time will not permit of my mentioning all the cases of deception which have been referred to by Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, and which are mentioned in the memorial of the Maroon Association. But there are just one or two which, I think, I should mention. After speaking of white cases, Mr. Andrews goes on to say—

"It then went to see a Quaker Bookstore who had given me an account of his wife being taken away by the recruiting agent. The whole neighbourhood collected, showing their sympathy and pity. The woman was a pathetic sight to witness. Then a respectable Jamaican came up to me. His brother who lived and had an only son who was taken by the recruiting agent. A Hindu, by name a Bania, spoke to me concerning his wife. She had been taken by the recruiting agent, and he was very bitter against them. We asked him if he had made any attempt to get her back. He said he could not."

"My Lord, I have personal knowledge of several cases of deception practiced by persons which have happened during the last few years in my Province. Many a time have I or some of my friends tried to get a woman rescued from the depots. None but a magistrate or a person who has obtained a permit from a magistrate can enter any such depots. When we arrive there we ask for the woman who, we have been informed, has been induced by false promises to go there. Either she is not produced, she is produced after being taken to my secretly what the mother wishes her to say. If she says anything different, she knows she will be dealt with harshly by the committee. Mr. Andrews truly observes that the recruiting agent is able to stupify these victims of his fraud with fear; he is able to coach them in the questions they will have to answer, and they very rarely refuse to reply according to his directions when the time comes."

"When the emigrant has embarked on board the steamer, he is confronted with the state of things which I have already mentioned. In addition to that there is absolutely no privacy for the society of women. Altogether the conditions in which emigrants find themselves are so bad that, as Mr. Andrews points out, there have been lamentable and tragic cases of Indians, both men and women, who have thrown themselves into the English sea in order to escape from the emigrant ships, and also of actual suicides occurring on the high seas."

"When the emigrants get to the Colonies, they are confronted with trouble of different character. The hours of work fixed are about 7 hours in British and Dutch Guiana, and 8 hours in the remaining three Colonies. Including intervals for meals, the labourers have to be out for about 10 hours. This, my Lord, is too long, and in the case of women it is harder still. They have to get up between 3 and 4 in the morning to cook their food, and to be at the farm at about 6 o'clock to remain there the whole day. What is worse, in the case of those who have children, they have to leave their children behind in order that work should not be interfered with. This is cruel enough. But to show that it is worse still in practice, we have a case mentioned by Mr. Andrews in which a woman actually whipped a woman who was taking her child with her because it was ill, and compelled her to leave it behind."

"In every Colony an adult male is paid, roughly speaking, at the rate of 12 cents per day, while the women receive 8 or 9 cents a day. But it would be a great mistake to think that their daily earnings amount to 12 or 9 cents. On the contrary their average earnings are very much less. As the subject is a very important one—it having been frequently asserted in houses of legislatures everywhere that it benefits the labourer financially—it is necessary to go into details. In Trinidad, the daily wages of an able-bodied adult male and an adult female are 12½ and 8 cents, respectively. But the average weekly earnings on the estate valued by the members of the Committee of 1912 amounted to 4s. 3d. or 4s. 3-8 only. The fund of an active industrious man, were the report of the Committee of 1915, made about 4s. 2-4, and that other wages must increase the expenditure to 4s. 2-10. This is the minimum expenditure. If the savings cannot amount to more than 9 cents per week. But so far as success has been taken all the labourer's family responsibilities. If these be taken into consideration the margin will appear to be more smaller than real. That this is the correct view is also abundantly clear from the fact that the Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended that an average of 4s. 6d. or 4s. 4-2 should be aimed at. And if this result cannot be secured in any other way, it proposes that the wage rate should be raised or a bonus given to steady workers."

"Women earn from ½ to ¾ of what men do, and their wants cost from 2s. 6d. upwards. Thus they hardly earn enough to maintain themselves. It is worth mentioning that, while the Committee of 1912 states that the wages per adult male averaged 4s. 3d. per week, it was stated before the Select Committee that the labourers had been 'coaxed to receive the 4s. 3d. solemnly promised in India as a minimum, their present earnings being in the neighbourhood of 3 shillings per week.' It was contended that this was 'nothing short of deliberate misrepresentation.' The immigrants, it was said, 'were not promised 4s. 3d. per week but 35 cents (12½ shillings) per day for every day they worked. Thus they have never failed to receive.' When the labourers made to understand these subtleties when they were tempted to leave their country?"

"My Lord, according to the figures supplied to the Select Committee, the average weekly earnings in British Guiana in 1906, 1907 and 1908 amounted roughly to 4s. 3. The average has apparently since, as it is stated to have been 4s. 3-10 for 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. The cost of living being much the same as in Trinidad, it is clear that there is no margin for savings here. In Jamaica, the loss of working days owing to sickness is excessive, and in

appears from the figures given by the Committee of 1912 that average earnings are below 9 annas per day, or less than the 8-6 per week. The cost of living being slightly higher than in Trinidad, it is quite clear that the wages are insufficient. In Fiji, the wages are the same as elsewhere, while the cost of food and clothing is higher.

"There is therefore a very smaller chance of saving anything here than elsewhere.

"The daily wages of an adult male are 15 annas in British Guiana. But the average number of working days in 1909, 1910 and 1911 was 187, 187 and 177, respectively. Roughly speaking the average number of working days is about 180. The annual earnings therefore come to about Rs. 156. As the cost of food and clothing is about 4 shillings per week, the annual expenditures total about Rs. 150. And yet the Committee of 1912 felt no compensation in saying—

"The proportion of annual remittances to India or deposits in the Barclays Bank contributed by indentured immigrants is not known, but habits of abstaining or saving are almost always formed during indentured service."

"The observations of the Henderson Committee confirm the accuracy of the facts mentioned above. It states that during the first one or two years the labourers can hardly be expected to save anything. That they are unable to lay by anything even in subsequent years is also clear from the facts mentioned by it. In British Guiana an attempt was made to induce the re-indentured labourers to settle in the colony by seeking them to convert the right to a return passage for a grant of land. But the attempt proved unsuccessful, and is Sir Charles Russell's opinion—

"The mass of fellow was that the immigrants, when they became entitled to the return passage, were hardly yet in a sufficiently independent position to make their living entirely by the produce of their own land."

"And it may be noted here, while the Committee, that later experience of the same nature in other Colonies have been equally disastrous."

"Can there be a more convincing proof of the poverty of the Indian immigrant?"

"The economic condition of the labourers may be tested in another way. In 1911-1912, 459 estate adults, excluding those released or sent back as unfit, return to India and brought back with them from Trinidad about £8,150. This gives an average of less than £20 per head after a stay of at least 12 years. In 1912-13, 608 estate adults returned to India from British Guiana with savings amounting to about £14,500, which gives an average of Rs. 240 per head after a stay of at least ten years. From Fiji 414 men brought back savings amounting to £15,000, which gives an average of £25 per head after a stay of at least ten years. From British Guiana, 648 men returned in 1911-12 bringing with them savings amounting to about £5,700, or about 25 per head after a stay of at least five years. With the exception of Fiji, the savings do not amount to much in the case of any colony. Besides, it has to be remembered that the savings include the earnings of immigrants—for at least five years in the case of the British labourers—as free men. There is nothing to show that any appreciable portion of the savings was accumulated during the period of indenture."

"Then, my Lord, as to the nature of the tasks imposed and the hardships of the conditions under which these immigrants work, the number of prosecutions gives very remarkable evidence. This is the truest part of the story. That the number of prosecutions has been diminished by the Henderson Committee and the Committee appointed by the Government of India, and both have referred pointedly to it in their reports. It reveals the true nature of the indenture system, and shows that it is certainly not slavery. Men can be prosecuted not only for desertion or criminal neglect, but even for using insulting words or gestures. The words of the evidence before the Committee of 1909 and 1912 were to the effect that Indians are very docile and law-abiding and very easy to manage. Why should there be such a large number of prosecutions then? Obviously, the system places too much power in the hands of persons who seem to regard everything but crime and unquestioning obedience as a crime. In order to give an adequate idea of the extent of the evil, it is necessary to mention a few figures. There has been some improvement in recent years, but the position is still intolerable. In 1911-12, the indentured population in Trinidad was about 9,000, and the number of prosecutions about 9,000. The percentage of prosecutions to the indentured population was, therefore, 211. The Committee appointed by the Government of India recommends that prosecutions should be reduced by the direct (therefore of the Immigration Department) and remarks that reliance on the Courts seems to have become 'a habit of mind with the majority of the managers.' In British Guiana, the number of indentured labourers was about 9,000 in 1922-23, and the percentage of prosecutions, which was much higher in previous years, was 185. On large estates the percentage varied from 0 to 32 percent. The Committee of 1912 says in its own characteristic manner by saying—

"Though managers are very far indeed from being harsh towards their labourers, the majority have developed a wrong sense of proportion."

"In Jamaica, with an indentured population of about 4,500, the percentage of prosecutions was 12 in 1912-13. Formerly it was much higher, but it has fallen very recently. For Fiji, the corresponding figures are 15,400 and 74 per cent. This figure is the lowest when compared

with the penitentiaries of other colonies, nevertheless it will be admitted that it is high enough. But for the present employers, say the Committee of 1893 in their original style—

'the appalling circumstances may be noted that they have been taught in a school which shows very little consideration for respect or independence, and the ignorance which they manifest towards the Indian is exactly the same as they manifest to all others.'

'In Dutch Guiana, with its indented population of 5,860, the percentage of complaints was 18.6 in 1911. It is thus seen that the position everywhere is tragically unsatisfactory. The labourer's life is practically made intolerable. He is in a country where his language is not understood, and the *Inspectors and Magistrates* belong as a rule to the class from which the greatest crime. Knowing human nature as we do, it is idle to expect justice under such circumstances. Yet the Committee of 1912, in reviewing the whole subject, has the heart to say that—

'If too many labourers were justly punished, all but the most worthless would gainers in skill, enterprise and self-respect.'

'Can anything go further? One may be pardoned for asking what faith can be placed in the impossibility of men imbued with such extraordinary sentiments.

'My Lord, the most disgusting feature of the indenture system is the immorality associated with it. The law requires that the number of female immigrants must be 40 per cent. of that of the male immigrants, and the women need not be the relatives of the male labourers. The consequent paucity of women and the character of the women recruited have been a fruitful source of immorality. With the exception of Trinidad, the number of adult males is every colony is about twice that of the adult females. In Fiji and Dutch Guiana, the males are about nearly twice as numerous as the females. In Jamaica, the number of men is 2½ times that of women. In Guiana, the proportion in the population above 15 years of age is as 8 to 3, and in the population above 20 years of age it is as 3 to 1. In Trinidad, the proportion of males to females in the total population is 7 to 3. If the adult population only were considered it would perhaps be appreciably lighter. As to the character of the women recruited, the Sanderson Committee states that—

'the Government of India wrote long ago to the Secretary of State that they largely consisted of prostitutes, or women of the lowest class in whom habits of honesty and decency are un-erected.'

'And the Committee of 1912 states that—

'the women who come out decent, as to needful, of married women who accompany their husbands, the remainder being mostly widows and women who have run away from their husbands or have been put away by them. A small percentage are ordinary prostitutes.'

'The evil results of this outrageous system are hardly too easily-discernible in the lives of the people. We have better material to judge of them in the case of Fiji than in the case of other colonies. It will be obvious to more profitable to discuss the state of things in Fiji. Mr. J. W. Burton denounced the immorality prevalent in the estate population some years ago in another house, and Messrs. Andrews and Pearson's experience confirms the accuracy of his statements—

'We cannot forget, they write, our first sight of the native life in Fiji. The look on the face of the race and the women who told our unmistakable tale of vice. The sight of young children in such surroundings was unbearable. And again and again, as we went from one plantation to another, we saw the same unsatisfactory look. It told us of a moral disease which was eating into the heart and life of the people. Though we were so motionless to conditions such as these, yet what we met with in Fiji was, for worse than we had ever anticipated. There seemed to be some new and undesirable factor added,—some strange, unaccountable epidemic of vice. The morality of the marriage law is utterly disregarded and brutalities reign supreme. Women exchange their husbands as often as they like, and girls are practically bought and sold. And the marriage law has made things worse. Religious marriages have no validity, and the children of unaccepted unions are regarded as illegitimate. As the majority of Indian marriages are unregistered, our law has not even to take the trouble of applying to the Courts for dissolving a union.'

'Sexual jealousy has inevitably led to a great increase in violence and murders. A good proportion of the murders must be attributed to the conditions of life on plantations, but the disproportion between the sexes is also partly responsible for it. The rate of suicide during 1908-1912 among the indented Indians stood at the appallingly high figure of 22½ per million, and among the non-indentured population at 147, while the rates for Madras and the United Provinces—the provinces from which the immigrants largely come—were only 45 and 68, respectively. As for murder, Messrs. Andrews and Pearson state that—

'There has been one conviction for murder each year in every 220 persons, or 333 per million per annum.'

'While the corresponding proportion for Madras and the United Provinces is only 4.

'It is noticeable,' they add 'that the greater portion of the people murdered are women. On the other hand, almost all the suicides in Fiji are those of men. In India, what few suicides are said to be generally those of women.'

"My Lord, what a horrifying record of shame and crime is unfolded here? One hopes that the other colonies are not subject to the same curse, but one fears that they are unfortunately so too."

"There is no doubt," wrote the Committee of 1913, "that the morality of an estate population compares very unfavourably with that of an Indian village, and that the trouble originates in the state of women who emigrate."

"While as to suicides, in Jamaica the same suicide rate among indentured labourers during the decade 1903-04 to 1912-13, was 296 per centum; among the indentured population in Trinidad during the same period the rates were 903 and 134 for the indentured and the free immigrants, respectively. In British Guiana, the corresponding figures are 160 and 52, and for Dutch Guiana, 31 and 49. These figures conclusively demonstrate the difference between the conditions of life of the indentured and the free labourers, and show the appalling state of things existing in Fiji, Trinidad and Jamaica. If anything were wanting to complete (the picture of human degradation and misery, it might be stated) that 96 per cent of the violent crime in Fiji is committed by Indians, while according to an Indian doctor of British Guiana the last census showed that 96 per cent of the beggars and 75 per cent of the insane were Indians."

"Even if all that is said about the financial prosperity of the indentured labourer is true, it is a matter of no consideration, when we reflect on the broken hearts and the blighted lives that are the outcome of the indenture system. Can any amount of wealth ever compensate for the utter loss of character that it necessarily entails? Of what use are such mere wrecks to themselves or to their fellow-men? What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world but lose his own soul?"

"My Lord, it has been shown that the indenture system is thoroughly inhuman. It begins, as Mr. Gubbins observed, is forced and is maintained by force. It does not benefit the labourer. He can earn as much as he can as a free man. On the contrary, it is a curse to him. And it lowers the status and wages of the free population and brings the name of India into contempt. It is a source of advantage to the capitalist only who uses the labourer as a tool, and the sooner a system like this, which results in such heartless exploitation of human beings, is put an end to the better will it be for all concerned."

"My Lord, no reform will prove sufficient; tinkering will not do; the system must be abolished root and branch. During the last three-quarters of a century a policy of tinkering has been tried and has failed. Commissions have been appointed to inquire into abuses, deputations have been sent to other countries, and changes have been made in the law to safeguard the interests of the labourer, but they have failed to reach the evil. On the contrary, the complaints are growing louder and louder, and are victims are crying to us for deliverance. Nothing short of a complete abolition of the system will meet the requirements of the case, and it is the duty of the Government of India to take that step unhesitatingly."

"My Lord, wherever the indenture system has been tried it has failed. It was tried in Natal the period of indenture being five years, and we know how miserably it failed there. The introduction of Chinese labour under contract for five years led in the Transvaal to equally undesirable results, and it had to be abandoned. In the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, the agreement is for 598 days only, but indentured labour is being steadily replaced by free labour, and the change has been attended with disastrous results."

"My Lord, European labour is employed all over the world, but nowhere are such degrading conditions attached to it as there that attach to Indian labour. And although the European labourer is far more capable of judging of his own interests than the Indian labourer, the greatest care is taken to ensure that he has understood the exact terms of his contract. And then the contract, which is always for a very short period, is a purely civil contract, and can be annulled if the labourer can prove in a Court of justice before a magistrate of his own race that unfair advantage was taken of his ignorance."

"My Lord, human reason and experience alike show that indentured labour is an unmitigated curse and the greater the inequality between the contracting parties and the longer the period of enslavement, the greater is the extent of the evil. And both humanitarian and political considerations—humanitarian for once this position—demand that it should be abolished as early as possible and replaced by free labour, which is, after all, the most efficient form of labour. Indian indentured labourers have too long been denied their birthright as human beings, and it is high time that the yoke of slavery was removed from their wrists."

"My Lord, I shall now conclude. I feel I have sufficiently pointed out the evils which are inseparable from the system of indentured labour. It is a system which cannot be amended; it is therefore necessary that it should be ended. My Lord, since it was announced that the Government of India had recommended the abolition of this system to the Secretary of State, there has been a great feeling of relief and thankfulness. The system has worked enough mischief during 75 years. We cannot think, my Lord, without intense pain and indignation of the blighted lives of its victims, of the anguish of soul to which our numerous brethren and sisters have been subjected by the system. It is high time that this should be abolished. My Lord, the British Government abolished slavery and paid down £20 million for compensating the slaves. The Government of India have sacrificed their own revenue in order to save the Chinese people from its demoralising effects. It is to such a Government that we appeal against the utterly degrading and shameful system of indentured labour, and I am sure we do not appeal in vain. I feel confident that your Excellency's Government will be pleased, as we humbly beg to recommend, to put an end to this system at as early a date as possible."

The Executive the President:—"We have listened with interest to the speech of the Hon'ble David Nathan Kalayya which has been given with great clearness and moderation, and I am at this early stage in the debate in order that Council may know at once that Government propose to accept this Resolution. I and my Government here, in fact, already take the first steps towards the abolition of the system of India indentured labour which the Resolution recommends. In the autumn of last year, the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State concerning the whole position in the light of the information supplied in Messrs. McNair and Comanache's report, and especially bringing to his notice the feeling against the system which has intensified year by year in this country. We informed him that, in our opinion, the moment had come to urge His Majesty's Government to assist in the total abolition of the system in the four British Colonies where it still prevails, and in Surinam. We added that we could well understand that His Majesty's Government, with their heavy pre-occupations during the years of the war, might prefer to postpone the final settlement of the question till after the cessation of peace; but that we felt that this was no reason why we should not place our views before them on the very issue of the continuance of the system together with some preliminary suggestions for the solution of the problem of what the future condition should be under which settlement and emigration should be permitted. The Secretary of State has informed us, in reply, that he is entirely prepared to accept the policy of eventual abolition advocated by us, and we have his full authority to accept this resolution. On behalf of His Majesty's Government he has asked us, however, to make it clear that the existing system of settling must be maintained till new conditions, under which labour should be permitted to proceed in the Colonies, shall have been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned; until proper safeguards in the Colonies should have been provided; and until they should have had reasonable time to adjust themselves to the change, a period which must necessarily depend on circumstances and on conditions unapplied known at present. I am confident that everyone will agree that, as the policy of the abolition of this system has now been definitely accepted and will be carried out, India was obliged to accept this delay as a reasonable and generous spirit, recognising that the change should be effected with due regard to existing interests especially in those important industries in the Colonies which have been built up on Indian labour, and on which the prosperity of some of the Colonies largely depends. There is another reason why this measure of delay need not cause anxiety. Marked improvements have already been made in the treatment of indentured labourers, and others are now in process of enactment. The Government of Fiji passed in 1912 legislation substituting fines for imprisonment in the case of all ordinary offences against the labour law, and has now passed an Ordinance completely eliminating imprisonment for purely labour offences. An Indian Settlement Trust is being established in the same Colony to acquire and administer lands for Indian emigrated labourers, and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, the principal concern which employs labour in the island, has guaranteed the advance of the necessary sums for financing this advance up to £100,000. Similarly, the Government of Trinidad has advanced to the Colonial Office and obtained approval of a draft Ordinance abolishing all imprisonment for labour offences. The Government of India also learn that the Secretary of State for the Colonies proposes to inform Jamaica and British Guiana, and also, in order to avoid all possibility of misunderstanding, Fiji and Trinidad, that the power of imprisonment for labour offences must be completely eliminated from their respective Labour Ordinances before the end of the present year. There is therefore the best degree of agreement as far as the immediate interest of the colonies are concerned, and having the pledge of the British Government for the abolition of the indentured system, India can freely accept the condition that due time should be allowed for other arrangements to be made before the present system disappears for ever. But that matter the delay is as necessary in Indian interests. Some of the worst evils associated with indentured labour, for instance, the morally undesirable features of such life in the Colonies, cannot be attributed wholly, or even mainly, to the indenture, and might be found in much the same degree under a system of free emigration, merely to abolish indentured emigration, a course which implies the refusal to allow any emigrant to leave the country under a contract, would only bring members out of exile in the Colonies. It would mean that residents would induce coolies to go without any agreement but by the force of adhesion or by fraud, while the Government of India would have greatly weakened their power of interference. Consequently an alternative plan for controlling the conditions of recruitment and emigration has to be worked out, and this must of necessity take some little time; but this and in no way detract from the sense of gladness with which Indians of all classes will learn that the indentured system is now done.

"It is a source of great satisfaction to me that I am able to make this announcement to Council to-day. I have always felt an irreconcilable prejudice against the system of indentured emigration from India to British Colonies, and as Council is aware, one of the earliest acts of my administration, and one which gave me profound pleasure, was the prohibition of such emigration to Natal. This removed the head of the problem, since the conclusion of Natal had restricted emigration open only to a small number of British Colonies and to Surinam. In 1910, emigration to Mauritius was also prohibited; and though the Government of India have subsequently been approached with a view to its acceptance, we declined to consider the proposal. In this way considerable progress was made towards the abolition of the system, which was thus left in force only in respect of emigration to the four British Colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and Fiji, and in the Dutch Colony of Surinam. My Government.

then passed the whole question under review in connection with the report of a Committee suggested by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider the general question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies, including the question of the general advantage to be derived by India herself and by the particular Colonies concerned. Mr. Committee was presided over by a distinguished ex-member of the Home Civil Service, and consisted two gentlemen who had served in India and one member now in the Indian Civil Service, who had had special experience of the governing districts of the United Provinces. There was no reason to suppose that the Committee did not conduct their inquiry with due care and impartiality. The whole trend of their report was to show that the system afforded so much material and material benefit to the colonies that it ought to be maintained in their interest, and when that late distinguished member of our body, Mr. Dalhousie, raised the question four years ago, it was on these grounds, based on the data supplied by the Committee's report that my Government were unable to accept his motion that steps should immediately be taken for the total abolition of the system. But though we did not accept his motion, it was greatly impressed, as an one could not but have been, by the intensity of the feeling against indentured emigration which the debate revealed in this country. Shortly afterwards, also, there came to my notice which seemed as to think that the examination of the question by the Colonial Emigration Committee had not been sufficiently thorough, and I decided to send a special deputation to examine the question more on the spot in each of the Colonies concerned, and in Hongkong. I selected for this mission a member of the Indian Civil Service and an Indian gentleman in charge from the United Provinces, the provinces from which so many emigrants are drawn; and, I confess, I hoped that these representatives would prove the desirability of the system. In my opinion, as I shall shortly explain, it has done so, but not in the immediate and decisive manner which I had hoped and expected. It must be admitted that the facts concerning the system are not as serious as has sometimes been alleged, and, in fact, the members of the report have recorded their opinion that the advantages of the system are so wide outweigh the disadvantages, though they by no means ignore certain undesirable features, which they wish to see removed. But in spite of these findings concerning the system and such remarks, a detailed examination of their report has furnished material which forms an overwhelmingly strong indictment against the further continuance of indentured labor. It has brought to our notice damaging facts, which as far as I am aware had not been stated by any previous inquiry, and which I am sure have impressed His Majesty's Government as they have appeared to, with the necessity of the system being brought to an end. I will tell Council briefly what these are.

From the purely material point of view, the Government of India, like many other people had in years gone by looked upon emigration to the Colonies as affording, if only to a limited extent, a means of relief for the congested and poverty stricken districts in the districts whence the supplies of emigrating labor are mostly drawn. A good deal of detail was given in the report regarding the average capacity of colonies in the different Colonies. Two opportunities were taken, when examining these figures, of comparing the wages which a coolie could earn in the different Colonies, with the wages which were being offered in the same class of work in the congested parts of India, where there was a good demand for labor, of comparing not only the wages, but the purchasing power of those wages. The elaborate details given in the report brought out in a very striking fashion the effect of the high prices which prevailed in most of the laboring Colonies on the value of the cash earnings of the laborer and his family. Not to weary Council with a mass of details, I may state that in the four British Colonies of which I have been speaking, the average adult laborer, provided that he spends little on clothing except on food and clothing, can save from under 15 to about 30 a week. I need hardly explain that, as a matter of fact, he never saves anything like as much as this, but that is after all a matter of human nature. Now I do not wish it to be understood that I am in any way denying the advantages of the prospect that he before the only who has worked through his term of indenture. The laborer who works hard and lives frugally and keeps himself out of trouble among surroundings which, as I shall explain presently, are generally very undesirable, is enabled to find for himself a home and a piece of land, arranged for in one of the better Colonies, which he can give a very comfortable existence. This I am ready to admit, but why should the laborer have to journey thousands of miles over the "black water" to settle in a strange country and to place himself for a long period under conditions often of an unfavorable, and in some cases of a revolting nature, in order to achieve the desired end, when he can obtain in India the means of either better-paid labor, or, for instance, in the big jute areas of Eastern Bengal, or almost equally well paid in the prospects of obtaining in a very few years a home and a piece of land on the same terms? It seems rather absurd to find a man going to Fiji for a wage of 10 a month with him at all times in the wages when he can readily earn 5 or 10 a week during the jute season in Eastern Bengal with him selling at a third of the price prevailing in Fiji with the additional advantage that in one, if he likes, with his greater age, takes his family with him to add to his earnings there is the case of distant Colonies. It is clear, then, that the very broad end does not stand to gain very much by emigration. From the point of view of India as a whole, it can hardly be seriously suggested that indentured emigration to the Colonies is an important safety-valve for congested districts in India, seeing that the total emigration on indenture in the four tropical Colonies during the year 1915, amounted only to a little over 7,300 persons, whereas in the same year, Madras alone sent 117,000 natives to the Straits Settlements and 19,000 to Ceylon.

"I now turn to a more important and far more unpleasant aspect of the case. It has very long been known and regretted that the very proportion of the immigrants was wasteful. This of course is not a matter which arises out of the question of indenture. What we are, however, concerned with is the effect which this excessive loss on the conditions under which the indentured coolies has to undergo to live during the period of his indenture. Here the Government of India for the first time received full information of certain details which showed that there must be something very wrong indeed with the conditions under which these men were living. The death-rate among indentured coolies has been frightfully high in some Colonies, but the Government of India had never before been able fully to ascertain details regarding the cause in this death-rate attributable to accidents. The figures were truly shocking. The average rate of suicides per million of all ages was 45 in Madras and 63 in the United Provinces. Suicides are especially frequent among persons of the worst age of the indentured labourers, i.e., between the ages of 25 and 35, and we may make a liberal allowance in this respect. But in the Colonies we find the following figures for suicides per million. British Guiana, free population 54, indentured 180; Trinidad, free population 134, indentured 190; Fiji, free population 147, indentured 190. I do not think we have to seek very far for the cause of the state of things which these figures reveal. In a Parliamentary Report for March 1914, the sex proportion among the average Indian population of the various Colonies showed that in Trinidad and Tobago, there were nearly twice as many males as females; in British Guiana, there were about 50 per cent. more, while in Fiji there were nearly 50 times as many males as females. As might be expected from these figures, there is strong statistical evidence to show that the sexual immorality prevailing among the coolies is appalling, and that domestic relations are largely in abeyance. Such sordid and deplorable conditions may well predominate as a tragedy over to suicide.

"Again, a necessary result of all systems of indentured labour is the enforcement in the Courts of law of breaches of its conditions. I gladly admit that prosecutions have, largely in response to my repeated and earnest representations, shown a considerable diminution; but, even so, the average percentage of prosecutions to indentured population during recent years has been—

	Per cent.									
In Trinidad	21
In British Guiana	19
In Jamaica	12
In Fiji	18

"The same individual is no doubt often prosecuted more than once, and we must make due allowance for this fact. But it is surely an inevitable deduction from the facts and figures I have just been placing before you that the ultimate force which drives to his death is only depressed by these sickness, jailment, domestic unhappiness or any other cause, is the feeling of being bound to serve for a fixed period and amidst surroundings which it is out of his power to change. We may fully admit that the deplorable sex proportion may have more to do with this evil than the system of indenture itself. This is a matter which in any case will have to be put right. But, at any rate, we are at last in a position to free ourselves from the responsibility of compelling the coolies to remain under these conditions without the power of being able to select the place in which, and the manner for whom, he will work. I do not wish it to be thought that I am taking a prejudiced view of the action of the Colonies; in matters that concern the physical well-being of the coolies, they have done their utmost. I have already told you of the action taken by the Colonial Government in Fiji to abolish the system of imprisonment for breach of contract, how this action has been approved by His Majesty's Government, and its extension to other Colonies related on. I mentioned also the Fiji action for the settlement of Indian labourers on the land. I am not in a position to say that the action taken in Fiji was directly due to the proposals made by Messrs. McNeill and Charnock, but it is no doubt true that the general policy of the Colonial Government has been largely in keeping with their recommendations.

"I feel that we all owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Secretary of State for India and to His Majesty's Government for their prompt and sympathetic response to the representations which I and my Government placed before them, and it is fitting for me to take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging their action. Their attitude in the matter fits me, with assurance that what has been promised, will be performed in the future, and that the end of the system, which has been productive of so much unhappiness and wretchedness and has been, relatively speaking of so small an advantage to this society, is now in sight. No one, who knows anything of Indian sentiment, can remain ignorant of the deep and genuine disgust to which the continuance of the indentured system has given rise. Educated Indians look on it, they tell us as a badge of slavery. This is now to be removed for ever; and it is a source of deep personal satisfaction to myself that one of the last official acts that I shall perform in this country is to tell you that I have been able to do something to secure that Indians, who come to work as labourers in the tropical Colonies may do so under happier conditions; and to obtain from His Majesty's Government the promise of the abolition in due course of a system which educated opinion in India has for long regarded as intolerable and as a stigma upon their race."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dameson:—"My Lord, I shall not detain the Council after the full, exhaustive and pathetic history of the system placed before the Council by your Excellency.

"The announcement which your Excellency has just made will be received with feelings of genuine satisfaction all over the country and with a sense of great relief. The theory was long held that the indentured system benefited the Colonies, but the truth is now drawing upon the Colonial authorities also that the moral degradation inseparable from it may prove a serious offset to the temporary material gain. It is not necessary to quote the high authority of Lord Balfour, who, as Irish Commissioner of South Africa, stated that the system was a worse curse for the colonies than for the employed. For the peace, prosperity and good name of the Colonies and in the interests of colonial civilisation, therefore, the system should be abolished. To say now the facts laid before the Council by your Excellency today are conclusive, and the system stands condemned and is absolutely wanting in justification. Your Excellency has always felt strongly for the Indian original, and has championed his cause with an earnestness and firmness which have been a surprise to the world, and which have excited comment in interested quarters. The abolition of this system is a fitting sequel to all your Excellency has done before. The short delay that will be caused is giving effect to this decision of your Excellency's Government will not, I would think, cause any serious hardship. As your Excellency has rightly remarked, the delay may be even justified in Indian interests. My Lord, before I sit down, I desire to add my humble tribute of respect and gratitude to the Secretary of State for India and to your Excellency's Government for this great act of justice to India."

The Hon'ble KHAN SAHIB MAJID MURTAZA SAHIB:—"My Lord, on behalf of the people of my Province I crave permission to offer to your Excellency our grateful thanks for the wise and statesmanlike action taken by your Excellency's Government in connection with the abolition of indentured labour and to His Majesty's Government for their acceptance of the recommendation of the Government of India. After the exhaustive survey of the whole question contained in the eloquent speech which your Excellency has delivered today, it is absolutely unnecessary for me, or for any other member of this Council to take up unnecessarily the time of the Council in discussing it further. Indeed, so self-evident is the existence of this iniquitous system, and so directly opposed to all British ideas of freedom and liberty, that some of us have often wondered why this system has been permitted to exist so long. But, in accordance with the well-known Arabic saying which states an affection for slavery is not destined for a Victory won by reason of his sympathy for the people of this country has won a place all his own in their affections, to obliterate this system first on the Indian continent."

"My Lord, I do not wish to detain the Council much longer. I will content myself by saying that by the recommendation which your Excellency has made to His Majesty's Government is regard to the abolition of the indentured system, you have added to the heavy debt of gratitude which India and her people already owe you."

"With those few words, my Lord, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MANOHAR MANSINGH MALHOTRA:—"My Lord, on behalf of the people of my country I beg to offer our humble and disinterested to your Excellency, to your Excellency's Government and to the Secretary of State for India for the righteous decision which has been arrived at and which your Excellency has been pleased to announce today. My Lord, the news of that decision will be received with great relief and deep gratitude all over the country, and Indians will be particularly grateful to your Excellency for having added one more obligation to the many which your Excellency had already placed upon them, particularly as in a matter in which humanity was so deeply concerned. My Lord, there is only one request which I beg leave to place before you. In the circumstances which you have explained, the country will understand that a little time must elapse before the system can be entirely obliterated; but I understand, my Lord, that as the Government are aware that a great deal of fraud and misrepresentation are practised in recruiting agencies, the Government should be pleased to issue instructions that, as long as recruiting is permitted, every care should be taken to eliminate fraud and misrepresentation from it. Secondly, my Lord, that full effect should be given to the intention of the legislation as embodied in the law which was passed in 1902, requiring that the emigrant should be fully informed of the nature of the service he is called upon to enter, and should be given a clear idea of the life he will be called upon to live. It should be insisted upon that not a single man should be allowed to go out of his country in ignorance of the facts which will materially affect his life and happiness. And lastly, that no service or condition of life should be imposed upon any Indian who emigrates under the sanction of the Government, which will go against his religion."

"I beg, my Lord, that it will be possible to consider these three questions and to give effect to them, so that, so long as the system does continue, there comes of complaint shall be eliminated."

"With those few words, my Lord, I once more beg to offer on behalf of the people of this country our deepest gratitude to your Excellency and the Government for the acceptance of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. YAMAGUCHI:—"My Lord, although the Government have accepted the resolution and the Hon'ble Pandit has spoken, there are some other speakers who would like to say something. I believe that the Hon'ble Pandit was a little too soon at his legs."

His Excellency the Governor:—"If you wish to speak I will allow you to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. YAMAGUCHI:—"Thank you, my Lord, I only wish to say a few words in connection with one part of your Excellency's speech. I need hardly say this is

the crowding out of your Lordship's administration, and the gratitude of the country will for ever follow you wherever you are, and I need hardly say also that the gratitude of the country is due to His Majesty's Government and to the Secretary of State in particular. I would call special attention to one part of your Lordship's speech, and that is, with regard to the important observation that this question of indentured labour and so-called free immigration should be dealt with together. The wisdom of this observation is apparent. We must take very great care that in the abolition of indentured labour we do not permit the so-called free immigration to assume the evils which indentured labour assumed on the abolition of slavery. In the light of that weighty observation of your Lordship's, I do venture to say that we are prepared to welcome the delay that will be necessary in working out a proper plan and a proper programme. But as to another part, viz., that the Colonies should be consulted, I am not clear that the country will be so very easily satisfied. With due respect to your Excellency and to His Majesty's Government, it looks as if India had entered into a treaty with the Colonies to supply indentured labour in all of them. I very respectfully but firmly protest against the Colonies being given a voice in the adjustment of this country for the well-being of the poor and primary of this country. This indentured labour and so-called free immigration have been conducting this country and have been demoralising it. Your Excellency has already stated, and stated in a few words, that the disproportion of the sexes abroad causes demoralisation. I would add as a supplement and amplify the great surplus number of the women left here, together with the coloured Congress, all these contribute to a kind of demoralisation in India which we have not thoroughly investigated.

"For all these reasons I very respectfully submit that, while we are settled to consult the wishes of the Colonial Governments, we must take very great care that the solution of the problem does not rest in their hands, and that they should not be allowed to retard the progress which your Lordship has conceived and which your Lordship has succeeded in persuading His Majesty's Government to accept."

"With these few remarks, I very respectfully tender my thanks on behalf of this country to your Lordship and to His Majesty's Government."

The resolution was put and accepted:

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st March 1916.

DELHI,
The 20th March 1916.

A. F. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in Answer to Question No. 4.)

Statement showing the number of Mohammedan graduates in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering in the various Indian Universities.

Universities.	Arts.		Law.	Medicine.		Engineering.	
	B.A.	B.Sc.	B.L.	M.B.	L.M.S.	B.E.	L.E.
Aligarh (up to 1911)	100	"	10	2	8	"	"
Bombay (up to 1910)	270	"	65	"	"	"	"
Bombay (up to 1912)	1,410	32	250	2	40	"	7
Allahabad (up to 1910)	1,040	47	300	"	"	4	"
Punjab (up to 1911)	719	52	284	10	20	"	"

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 13th March 1916.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARKE, K.C.I., C.M.S., Vice-President, presiding,
and 55 Members, of whom 39 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble PUNJI MANSI NAGAN MALHOTRA asked:—

1. "(a) Is it a fact that a circular issued by the Government of the Punjab in 1904 prohibits the use of departmental rest-houses by families of the Indian officers of the Public Works Department, unless the written sanction of the Superintending Engineer has been previously obtained, while no such permission is required in the case of the families of European officers and even of European upper grade subordinated of the Department? (b) Have the Government of India received a memorial submitted to them through the Punjab Government by Indian officers of the Public Works Department of that province praying for relaxation of the provisions? (c) Is it a fact that both European and Indian officers were treated alike in this respect in the Punjab in 1904 without giving rise to any complaint? (d) Do the Government of India propose to advise the Punjab Government to amend the circular above referred to?"

Public Works Department has directed in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. HALL replied:—

"(a) & (b) The Government of India have no information in regard to the Circular in question. The issuance of rules regarding the occupation of rest-houses is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Local Government. (c) A number of Memorials were recently received direct by the Government of India from Indian Officers of the Punjab Public Works Department, and this being in contravention of the rules relating to submission of Memorials, they were forwarded to the Local Government for return to the Memorials for consideration through the proper channel, namely, through the Local Government. (d) The Government of India do not propose to take any action in the absence of full information."

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MIR ANAN AH KHAN asked:—

2. "With reference to the answer given in Council on the 27th September 1915, in my question as to the law under the Indian Currency Act, 1913, have the Government decided to reduce the fine payable under the Act?"

Lary of law under the Indian Currency Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. LOW replied:—

"The matter referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question is still under consideration. It is regretted that, owing to the pressure of more urgent business, it has not been found possible to arrive at any conclusion regarding the law of the fine in question, but the Government of India hope to do so shortly."

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MIR ANAN AH KHAN asked:—

3. "With reference to the answer given in Council on the 1st October 1915, by my question as to the strength of the Indian Police and Criminal Investigation Department, have the Government now obtained complete figures in answer to the same; if so, will the Government be pleased to lay them on the table?"

Indian Police and Criminal Investigation Department.

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY CAMPBELL replied:—

"The Government of India have not yet been furnished with replies from all Local Governments to the reference made to them. The figures in question will be laid on the table when available."

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MIR ANAN AH KHAN asked:—

4. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of village panchayats being entrusted with general administrative functions and established under the various Local Self Government Acts in the different provinces of British India? (b) Do such panchayats include ex-officio members?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. S. SANKARAN NARAYAN replied:—

"(a) Village panchayats of the kind referred to by the Hon'ble Member exist in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. In 1914-15, there were 208 union panchayats in Madras, 74 union committees in Bengal, 40 union committees in Bihar and Orissa, and 8 village authorities in Assam."

(2) In Madras all union parashayats contain non-official members.

In Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, save for remark to be stated in an order in writing made by the Local Government, members of union committees are bound to be elected from among the members of the union.

In Assam, members of a village authority may be wholly appointed or wholly elected or partly appointed and partly elected."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mr. ASAD ALI KHAN asked :—

5. "With reference to the answer given in Council on the 22nd September 1915, in my question re Post Office holidays for Mohammedans in Madras, have the Government considered the desirability of including Id-ul-Zaka in the list of holidays to be observed in 1916, and if not, do Government propose to do so?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Low replied :—

"In connection with the question of allowing in Madras a second Post Office holiday for Mohammedans in addition to the Ramadan, the desirability of making that holiday the Id-ul-Zaka was considered. But the Id-ul-Zaka in 1916, is expected to fall on Sunday, the 8th October, which is already a regular Post Office holiday, and for this reason it was considered advisable to make the Moharram the second Mohammedan Post Office holiday."

The Hon'ble Mr. NAMA RAJANAN asked :—

6. "(a) Have Government had under consideration the economic condition of the rural population in India?"

(b) If not, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of holding an inquiry into such condition?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. A. HALL replied :—

"The economic condition of the rural population is one of the most intimate concerns of the Government; it is a matter on which they possess very full and continuous information; and it is the governing factor in many lines of administrative activity. There is no particular aspect of it, however, which, in their view, calls for special inquiry at the present moment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VEDARACHARYAN asked :—

7. "(a) Has the attention of Government been called to a report which has appeared in the press that the allied Governments propose to hold a Trade Conference at Paris?"

(b) If so, do Government propose to take steps for the purpose of securing direct representation, in that Conference, of Indian interests by representatives from this country, official and non-official?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Low replied :—

"(a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

(b) As regards the second part, the Conference in question has been suggested to consider, firstly, the possibility of putting further essential economic pressure on the enemy during the war; and, secondly, to exchange views as to meeting the changed economic conditions after the war. The Prime Minister in a speech delivered on 7th March to a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, has explicitly stated that the interests of every part of the Empire, India being specifically mentioned, would be borne in mind in entering on the Conference, and on the next day in the House of Commons he further explained that His Majesty's Government's representatives would return from Paris absolutely uncommitted to any specific measures, and that the Empire would be taken into Council before any policy was settled. The Government of India have further been informed by the Secretary of State in reply to their inquiry that, if as a result of the Conference any action should be contemplated, no step will be taken without full consultation with the Government and with the Governments of the Dominions."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN of Mohorajeh asked :—

8. "Is it a fact that the proposed Dacca and Palna Universities are intended to be teaching Universities, but with power to affiliate outside Colleges and Schools?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SAMUEL MAIR replied :—

"The Palna University will exercise jurisdiction over all Colleges situated in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa. The University will also itself impart instruction in certain branches and grades. The Dacca University will be a leading teaching University with constituent Colleges within a very limited area. The Universities will have no connection with High Schools."

The Hon'ble Mahaswami RAOJIB SIKKA of Nachikar asked :—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received a memorial from the Mysore Association of Lalouas regarding the abolition of the system of indentured emigration of Indians to the Ceylon? If so, what orders have been passed in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Low replied :—

"The memorial referred to by the Hon'ble Member has been received by the Government of India and forwarded to the Secretary of State with reference to their despatch recommending the abolition of indentured emigration."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dargatzis asked:—

16. "With reference to 'the usual pension' alluded to in the Hon'ble Finance Member's speech on the 1st March in connection with the said duty on locally manufactured beer and potable spirit manufactured in India, known as 'foreign spirit,' will Government be pleased to state the principles on which it is based, and to lay on the table the papers relating to the question?"

For so long as has been and is not mentioned in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Low replied:—

"With regard to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question, I would invite his attention to the late Sir Edward Baker's speech in Council on the 26th January 1930, to the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Excise Amendment Bill of 1910, and to Sir James (then Mr.) Munro's speech of the 15th February 1910, intimating that H.E. In accordance with their policy in enhancing the rate of duty on country liquor, the Government of India have consistently advanced the rate of duty on foreign spirits and fermented liquors produced in India to the highest possible level, and have therefore imposed excise duties equal to the import duties on such liquors."

"With regard to the second part of the question, I lay on 'the white copies' of the orders issued to the Local Governments and Administrations on the subject on the 26th and 28th February and the 1st March 1914."

The Hon'ble Mr. Anandji asked:—

11. "(a) With reference to the reply given in Council on the 17th September 1933, to my question on the subject, have the Government come to any decision on the question of the abolition of the term 'Subordinate' upon the official designation of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department?"

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to state—
(1) whether any other Military Department or Corps is officially termed 'Subordinate'; and

(2) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that, owing to the ease of the term, Military Assistant Surgeons, when employed as Civil Surgeons or as Medical Officers of Railways, enjoy under grant official and social disadvantages?"

(a) It is a fact that in November 1934, an increased rate of pay was sanctioned for Military Assistant Surgeons, but that a higher rate of pension proportionate to such increased rate has not been granted to them? If so, will Government be pleased to state their reasons for declining to withhold such increase of pension, and to they propose to reconsider their decision?"

(b) Is it a fact that commissions in the Indian Medical Service have never been granted to Military Assistant Surgeons, while such commissions have been granted to Civil Assistant Surgeons serving in a subordinate capacity under Military Assistant Surgeons?"

His Excellency the Commissioner-Centre replied:—

"(a) The reply is in the negative. As stated on the 30th March 1933, in reply to a similar question by the Honorable Member, the matter has been referred to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, who has deferred his decision, pending the report of the Commission on Public Services regarding medical organizations."

(b) (1) The reply is in the affirmative.

(2) The reply is in the negative. Members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department holding charge of Civil Surgeons or employed as medical officers of railways are designated Civil Surgeons (District Medical and Sanitary Officers or Civil Surgeons in Madras), or Railway Medical Officers and not Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department."

(c) Rates of pension in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are granted according to military rank at the time of retirement, and not with reference to the rates of pay drawn. The question of paying the rates of pension is, however, under consideration."

(d) The reply is in the affirmative so far as Military Assistant Surgeons are concerned. During the war some Civil Assistant Surgeons have been granted temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service, but the Government of India have no information whether any of these have ever served in a subordinate capacity under Military Assistant Surgeons."

BUDGET FOR 1944-45.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MUNRO:—"Sir, I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for 1944-45. The Preliminary Estimates which I laid before the Council on the 1st March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's Supplementary Memorandum has also been compiled and brought up to date."

"2. The final figures of the Revised Estimates for 1943-44 and of the Budget Estimates for 1944-45 are given in the statements which I have to day laid before the Council. The broad results of the previous accounts are brought out in the table below, in which I have also

shown, is inserted, for convenience of comparison the figures are superseded, which were given in the corresponding table appearing in paragraph 41 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement.

[In millions of pounds.]

	Budget, 1916-15.			Revised, 1916-15.			Budget, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	47 000	10 700	57 700	52 016	10 727	62 743	50 700	10 800	61 500
Expenditure ..	51 807	31 910	83 717	51 807	31 910	83 717	50 612	30 612	81 224
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-5 807	-11 210	-17 017	-1 791	-11 183	-12 974	-9 912	-19 812	-29 724

"4. The effect of our suggestions in the revised estimate for the current year is to reduce the Imperial deficit previously announced by £140,000 and the Provincial deficit by £20,000. On the Imperial side, there are three alternatives of some importance. The Railway revenue has shown a still further improvement in February, and we have raised our estimate of gross receipts by £100,000. On the other hand, we have had to allow for an increase of £175,000 in Opium expenditures, owing to the circumstances that our payments for the Malwa opium which we purchase in the spring are being effected for the most part just at the close of the financial year instead of at the opening of the following year. This is due to our beginning our purchases a little earlier than in previous years, and it seems likely that the same thing will happen next year, so that the advancement of payments on this account will not relieve us in respect of the corresponding expenditure in 1916-17. The third material increase is one of £20,000 under Military Services, which is due to the possibility of our having to raise our contribution adjustments in favour of the Home Government for reasons which I will explain presently. These larger estimates almost counterbalance one another: and the comparatively small net change in both the Imperial and Provincial deficits is attributable to other improvements under Customs, Land Revenue and other heads.

"4. As regards the Budget of next year, the effect of the changes made is to reduce the Imperial surplus by £200,000, and the Provincial deficit by £12,500. There is no important change on the Provincial side, and I need not refer to that further. On the Imperial side, we have allowed, as in the Revised Estimate, for an improvement of £400,000 on our previous estimate of gross railway receipts, but in this instance we have to make a proportionate increase under working expenses also, so that the improvement in net receipts is £243,000 only. The only other important change comes under the Military estimates, which have been raised by £500,000, this being due partly to provision for further urgent military requirements which have arisen since the Financial Statement was presented, and partly to allowances being made for the possibility of a higher total contribution to the Home Government. The extra provision of £500,000 included on the former account will enable us to undertake a further development of the mechanical transport service, to increase the provision of motor ambulances, and to establish in India a factory for the manufacture of motor-cars—a industrial development of considerable interest and importance.

"5. As regards the contribution, the additional provision proposed is £240,000 in the revised, and £200,000 in the budget. As I pointed out in paragraph 37 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement, and further emphasized in replying to a recent question in Council, the adjustment of charges between the Home Government, and ourselves in respect of the many costs of our expeditionary force is a very complicated matter, and the questions which arise are not yet completely settled. Since the Financial Statement was presented, this point has been prominently raised whether, in calculating the 'normal cost' of a unit, allowance should be made for the fact that in ordinary peace-time conditions a certain number of British officers are sent on leave and draw full pay allowances instead of their full maintenance pay and allowances; or whether India's contribution should not be based on the assumption that, in present circumstances, even if the units in question had remained here, profuse would have required the recall of officers from leave, as is the case of certain Civil services. As I explained in this Council the other day, all such questions must be finally settled with reference to the basis and spirit of the Resolution of the House of Parliament. Moreover, we have thought it prudent, without prejudice to the eventual decision, to include provision in our Budget and Revised Estimates, in case it should be decided that India should fairly pay the higher amounts.

"6. These very recent instances of additional requirements and of the points of difficulty which arise in calculating our share of the expenditure of the expeditionary forces emphasize the necessity of maintaining a reserve for unforeseen Military expenditures. We have, therefore, reduced the reserve at its original amount, namely, £4 million, while making specific provision for the requirements and contingencies mentioned. The gross Military budget for 1916-17 will thus stand at £27 7 million, and the net budget at £25 2 million, instead of £22 million provided in the Financial Statement.

"7. Turning to Ways and Means, we now expect the total cash balance in England and India at the end of the current year, exclusive of the reserve held in the Home Treasury as account of the Gold Standard Reserve, to be about £161 million or £164,000 higher than the figure shown in the Financial Statement. This is due to the reduction already mentioned in the Imperial and Provincial deficits, and to a further improvement in the position as regards withdrawals of post office savings bank deposits, which we are now able to take at £131,000 less than was previously estimated. There has also been a small further lapse under railway capital expenditure.

"8. Next year, however, there is a surmise of £380,000, principally caused by the reduction of the Imperial surplus which I have already explained. On the whole, therefore, considering the correctness of both years, we expect the closing balance on the 31st March 1917, exclusive again of the holding of the Gold Standard Reserve, to be about £178 million, or some £10,000 better than we anticipated in the Financial Statement."

"9. Since I presented the Financial Statement, the Secretary of State's sale of Opium has been estimated to be very large in view of the requirements of trade, a matter which I shall deal with more fully presently in connection with a Bill that I have to introduce, and are now estimated for the whole year at £70 million. Of these drawings our Treasury balance will meet £4 million, as compared with £37 million previously estimated. Our estimates of recoverable military expenditure in this and the following year have also been raised by £200,000 and £200,000, respectively.

"10. These changes provide a glimpse of the extent to which it will be necessary for the Secretary of State to draw on us next year, and accordingly, we now estimate the amount to be met from Treasury balances in 1916-17 at £28 million, or £1,200,000 less than the figure shown in the Financial Statement. But, as I said in my speech on that occasion (paragraph 104), this must for the present be regarded as a purely provisional assessment."

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MANTON :— "Sir, I beg for leave to introduce a Bill to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1915. The necessity for this legislation arises from the situation in respect of the Secretary of State's Council drawings to which I referred in paragraphs 101-106 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement. The relevant facts are that, owing to the heavy demand for Councils at home for trade purposes by reason of the success of India's exports over her imports, the Secretary of State has had to draw upon us to an extent which we are unable to meet from our Treasury balances. As I said then, the normal course would, in these circumstances, have been for the Secretary of State to draw against the Paper Currency Reserve paying the proceeds of his Bills and telegraphic transfers to the Reserve at home in the shape of "sterilised" gold and thus permitting us to utilise a corresponding quantity of the paper in the Reserve, on this side. In present circumstances, however, it is very undesirable for the Secretary of State to lock up money which is absolutely necessary, and it is, of course still more out of the question for him to stop Council drawings and let gold come out here as a private import. Nor, again, could the difficulty be met by the purchase of silver for fresh exchange, since, in present circumstances, this would take a long time and the Secretary of State's drawings are very largely in the shape of telegraphic transfers.

"Consequently, as I explained in my speech introducing the Financial Statement, we had to fall back on the additional investment power in respect of the Currency Reserve given to us last year by Act V of 1915. Prior to that the total amount to which we could have recourse of the Paper Currency Reserve, instead of holding down in coin or bullion, was limited to 10 crores in paper currency and 5 crores (£25 million) in sterling securities in England; the Act of last year—which gave temporary force, for the period of the war and for six months after, to a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Revenue and Currency—permitted us to increase this investment by a sum of 5 crores (£25 million), and the primary intention then was, that we should employ this money, if required, for the assistance of trade through the Provisional Board, or for meeting liabilities of our own in the event of unexpected emergency. So, while previously section 23 of the Currency Act of 1915 permitted a total investment of 15 crores (£75 million), of which 5 crores (£25 million) might be in loan securities, the Act of last year raised the first figure to 20 crores (£100 million). Last January, however, in consequence of the Secretary of State's heavy drawings, we were obliged, as I explained in paragraph 104 of my speech of 1st March, to enable him as well as ourselves to take advantage of this additional investing power, and we therefore (by Ordinance) temporarily altered the second sub-section of section 23 of the Act of 1915 by permitting investment in loan securities up to 10 crores (£50 million). Thus while the total power of investment remained at 20 crores, the additional 5 crores could be used either here or in London; and, as I stated on the 1st March, the Secretary of State made use of this power to the extent of £3 million or Rs. 45 crores, an amount which has now been temporarily increased by £200,000.

"The Ordinance also made it clear that, in the event of our drawing from the Paper Currency Reserve in India, we could do so by the creation of fresh Government paper of Rs.

"I said on 1st March that I would presently ask the Council to pass the Ordinance the force of law for the duration of the war and six months after; but it has now become necessary, owing to the Secretary of State's continued drawings, to go a step beyond this. We do not propose to give him or ourselves larger power to invest money out of the Paper Currency Reserve in the normal sense of the term—but in present circumstances, and given the necessity of assisting the Home Government by refraining from further converting gold as much

of Paper Currency in London, we think it is desirable to allow the Paper Currency Reserve to hold, instead of gold, a limited quantity of first class short-term sterling securities issued by His Majesty's Government, to wit Treasury Bills, to a total amount not exceeding £4 millions. Treasury Bills have by Statute a maximum maturity of 12 months, and as a matter of fact the investments already made by the Secretary of State under his existing powers have been in 3 months' Bills.

"This measure will enable the Secretary of State to satisfy the demand for the Council (Savings) without dangerous depletion of our Treasury Reserve, since he will, when necessary, apply the proceeds of his Council sales to the purchase of these short-term securities, and we on our side will obtain, for the purpose of meeting the bills, an equivalent amount of Indian currency from the Paper Currency Reserve here, the paper stock in which is at present very strong. I think it will be admitted that the holding of these short-term sterling securities, which can be readily sold and converted into gold when required, is the best thing that can be done to meet the present circumstances, and that it does not go counter to the real spirit of the Currency Act.

"Consequently, the Bill, which I now propose to introduce, is of a two-fold character. In the first place, it re-enacts the provisions of the Ordinance of last January. Secondly, without encroaching the power of normal investment against the Paper Currency Reserve, it enables the Treasury holding in that Reserve of short-term securities to take the place of gold up to a limit which, in present circumstances, we fix at £4 millions.

"I mentioned in paragraph 103 of my speech of 1st March that, by applying the additional investment power given to him in January last, the Secretary of State had purchased short-term securities of the same general character as those which he will utilize under the additional powers now proposed—as a matter of fact (as I have already said) three months' Treasury Bills. Consequently, should circumstances oblige us to borrow from the Paper Currency Reserve on our side as originally contemplated, he will be able to sell those readily and so enable us to operate.

"The Bill, which was placed informally in the hands of Hon'ble Members for information yesterday, will, as I have already indicated, apply only for the period of the war and six months subsequently. It is, therefore, an emergency measure, and as such I propose to ask that it be passed at once. Any permanent alterations in the Currency Act while only so accelerated by the Report of the Finance Commission, or by the experience of the war, will be undesirable apart from the present legislation when peace returns and normal conditions are restored.

"I leave therefore to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"I now formally introduce the Bill and also, for the reasons I have indicated, move you, Sir, to suspend the Rules of Business in effect of the Bill being taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble the Vice-PREIDENT :—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"I now move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"I now move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble PRADESH HAJAR MOHAN MALAVIA :—"Sir, I beg leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The reason for proposing the amendment is as follows. In a recent case decided by the Privy Council, the case of *Jambh Prasad v. Allah Ali Khan* (I.L.R., 37 All. page 48), it was held by their Lordships that, in order that a document requiring registration should be valid, it should have been presented for registration either by the person who executed it, or, if it was presented on behalf of a person, in whose favour it was executed, by the agent, representative or assign of such person duly authorized by power of attorney recorded and authenticated in the manner mentioned in section 34 of the Registration Act, though such agent may have been accompanied at the time of such presentation by the executant himself. Until that decision was passed, it was a common practice with the Registrars to be to record, to send agents, attorneys, gamasthas, servants or relatives to the Registrars office with the document to pay the duty payable before the registering officer, and to see that the document was duly registered. In some cases, such agents might possess a power-of-attorney of the kind required by section 34 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, but in the majority of instances where the executant, trader or duly concerned was not a landed proprietor, the most available man in the service of the person who was going to advance the money or in the family or in the service of the person. No harm accrued, and I ascribe no harm would accrue to the person who advanced the money. He was present at the registration and received payment. The agent who presented the document was the agent of the man who advanced the money, and whose interest it was to see that the document was duly registered, he was sent merely to pay the money due to the executant before the registering officer and

to get the document registered. But, the section 32 of the Act required 'that such agent should be a person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner mentioned in section 33 of the Registration Act.' That section laid down that for the purpose of section 29, the power-of-attorney must hereinafter mentioned shall also be registered (that is to say)—

'If the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed and authenticated by the signator or sub-signator within whose district or sub-district is the principal resident.'

The language of the section being what it is, their Lordships of the Privy Council decided, in the case to which I have referred, that where the person who presented a document on behalf of the man who advanced the money did not procure such a power-of-attorney as has been described above, the document had not been duly presented, and, the document not having met the statutory authority to register the document, and that the registration effected by him was ineffective. In that view, the claims of mortgagees to recover amounts which they had secured by mortgage of property, which had been registered as presentations by the agent of the mortgagor who did not hold a power-of-attorney as required by section 33 of the Registration Act, were defeated. The result was that persons who had actually advanced money, and who had taken all the care which they were required to take under the law, except in one particular, which by the practice of many years was regarded as an unimportant matter of form, had failed to obtain the justice to which they were entitled.

It is, I am ready to confess, such a case that I seek the leave of the Council to amend the Registration Act. The object of the amendment that is suggested is to provide that the mere fact that the principal set of heading over a document to the register for registration was performed by a relative or agent not holding a proper power-of-attorney, ought not, by itself, to stand in the way of the document being accepted as one validly registered, if the document was otherwise duly registered. In the circumstances of the case, the need for amending the Registration Act is obvious. The question that arises is, what is the best way of doing it? What I have suggested is, that it should be provided by an additional section in the Act that—

'Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the registration of a document registered before or after the commencement of this Act shall not be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the fact that the document was presented for registration by an agent not duly authorized by a power-of-attorney executed and attested or authenticated under the provisions of any enactment in force.'

Such an amendment would not affect any other provision of the Registration Act relating to registration, and if this was accepted, the result would be that where a document had been presented by an agent of the person who advanced the money, his claim would not be defeated.

The object of the second clause that I have suggested is to remedy injustice done by reason of the decision in cases decided before the amendment I propose is effected. For this I propose that 'where any claim has wholly or in part been dismissed, rejected or withdrawn after the 25th day of November 1914,—the date on which the decision of their Lordships was pronounced,—and before the commencement of the Indian Registration (Amendment) Act, 1914, in a Court of first instance or of review or appeal, by reason only of the fact that a document was presented for registration under the provisions of such enactment, the case may, if the dismissal, rejection or withdrawal has had the effect of invalidating, in whole or in part, the said document as between persons claiming or liable thereunder, be referred on review in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for review of judgments, on application in writing made within six months from the commencement of the said Act.'

I support for this provision to give effect to the measure in a retrospective way in order to save injustice, in so far as the advice of this very Council when, in order to unify the effect of another decision of their Lordships relating to mortgage, the Council passed an Act to amend the Indian Limitation Act of 1908, and gave retrospective effect to the legislation.

Now, Sir, I am sure that it will be accepted on all sides that it is a fact that a man who has honestly advanced a loan should not be able to obtain the help of the Court in recovering it, merely because of a technical question, that included within ourselves is the fact that the person who presented the document on his behalf was not authorized by him to do so, but merely that he did so; at the same time held a power-of-attorney from him executed according to the provisions of section 33 of the Registration Act.

There are three ways in which the remedy can be applied. One is that which I have suggested. A second one is by way of an amendment of section 33 of the Act. That section runs as follows:—'Except in the cases mentioned in section 31 and section 32, every document not to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper registration office—

by some person, according to or claiming under the same, or on the case of copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order, or

by the representative or assign of such person, or

by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.'

It has been suggested that the section should be amended by the omission of the words, 'duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.'

"The third course, which has been suggested, is that the legislature may provide that documents which have been improperly admitted to registration in disregard of the provisions of section 33, may be registered again on production of a proper sworn statement or on presentation by the parties themselves, within a prescribed limit of time, and that a suit may be brought on the basis of the document so registered within a specified time.

"I may say at once that though I have suggested the *mode* of amendment which is embodied in the Bill before the Council, I am not particular that that very form should be accepted by the Council. My object is to afford relief to persons who honestly advanced the money and to whom money is honestly due, and to enable them to recover the amount which is due.

"If, after full consideration, after consulting those who ought to be consulted, a form of amendment different from the one I have suggested is considered to be better, I shall have no objection to accept that form. But it seems to me that it is essential that some remedy should be provided to prevent the injustice which has unfortunately been done, and, well, I say, be done in many cases if there is no amendment of the law. For these reasons, Sir, I beg to move that this Bill, which has been published in the Gazette, may be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craighero, the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Winder, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashurst, the Hon'ble Mr. Quennell Hadd, the Hon'ble Mr. Stirling, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Fildes, and the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maitland and myself.

"It so happens that the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes, now our Law Minister, agreed the case before the Privy Council when the matter was up there, and pressed for the view which their Lordships finally adopted. I coincide that there is much to be said in favour of that view. But I have no doubt that he will agree that, in view of the practice which had been followed here for many years, injustice has resulted from the decision and I must say he will help us with his wide knowledge and experience to provide a remedy for it. I hope that it will be recognized on all sides that the state in which the *conditio* has been left by that decision is unsatisfactory. I hope it will be recognized that some remedy ought to be applied, and in order that the most appropriate should be decided upon, it is necessary that the matter should be considered in Select Committee. I therefore move, Sir, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the gentlemen whom I have named."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes:—"Sir, it is usual, I understand, to discuss at this stage any objections there may be to the principles of the Bill. But I suggest that, in any case, the convenience of the Council if we depart somewhat from that practice on this occasion. The opinions that have been received by the Government of India with regard to this Bill are nearly unanimous, and our own view is, that it is in all events possible that more harm than good would be done by the adoption of the amendment proposed.

"There can, I think, be no doubt that the sections of the Registration Act to which my Hon'ble friend's Bill are directed, form part of the *ostent* of the defence against fraud which have been set up by the Act. The amendments proposed deal only with the stage of presentation of a document for registration, and my Hon'ble friend has suggested apparently that anything connected merely with the presentation of the document is a mere formality,—as he called it a 'technical question.'"

The Hon'ble Pandit Mahar Mohan Malaviya:—"I meant this particular formality."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes:—"This particular formality is the formality of presentation. The law says at present that, for the protection of people against fraud, a document must be duly presented for registration to the registering officer by one of the parties concerned, or by a person authorized in a particular way to do it. If that is, as my Hon'ble friend has suggested, merely a technical question, merely a question of procedure, an amendment of the Act would be required, because the Act already contains in itself a section which would cover such a question. Section 37 says in effect that no registration of a document would be invalid by reason of any informality of procedure. But the essence of the doctrine in the Privy Council to which my Hon'ble friend has referred, is that there is not a question of procedure, but is an intimate pervasion of the Act, as their Lordships say, laid down as part of the defence against fraud. I would also point out that, ever since the law of registration has obtained in India, exactly this provision has always found a place in the Act, and until this very late period in the history of the Act no objection has ever been taken to it. It has never until recently been found that it was burdensome or difficult."

"In the next place, it is to be noted that the injustice which my Hon'ble friend seeks to remedy is one which is not due in any way to technical difficulties of the procedure under the Act, but, in, if I may say so, due entirely to the carelessness with which the provisions of the Act are observed. There is, however, no doubt that the stupidity of Sub-registrars in some cases has induced possibly ignorant people to rely upon them to see that the procedure that should be adopted is right, and the stupidity of sub-registrars has frequently led to their accepting, in the face of the plain provisions of the Act, documents presented by people not properly authorized under the Act, and which they themselves ought not to have accepted at all. It is, I think, altogether likely that there may have occurred, and that to this extent, so far as ignorant people have relied upon the assistance of Sub-registrars, they find themselves now in a very difficult position. It may be that it is desirable to give relief in such cases, if possible, where the parties concerned are entirely innocent and the mistake can be traced directly to the mistake of the official. I have suggested to my Hon'ble friend that the relief which he desires might possibly be obtained without disturbing what I would call the foundations of the law of registration, by some provision which would allow the parties concerned in cases of the nature referred to, to present the document anew for registration, although the time barred by the Act for so doing had already

expired, the new time being limited to within such a period as may be considered desirable from the case when the mistake which was made has felt less fatal not. I understand that my Hon'ble friend is willing to accept this suggestion, and we think that it would probably be easier for either the suggestion for relief or for any other possible case that may be brought forward to be discussed in Select Committee rather than in this Council, and if the Council agrees, we therefore suggest that this Bill may be allowed to go to Select Committee on this understanding."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIKKANDER RAY HANMANTH.—"Sir, I also beg to support the proposal for the amendment of the Registration Act. I do not see how the defect can be repaired by the document being presented for registration by a party who may not have been properly authorized under the Registration Act. It does not prejudice anybody. Therefore the amendment proposed is, in my opinion, very reasonable. I, therefore, beg to support the amendment proposed by my friend."

The Hon'ble Pandit MANOH MANOH MAHAPATRA :—"Sir, I thank my Hon'ble friend the Law Member for agreeing that this Bill should go to Select Committee. As I said in my speech in introducing the Bill, my object is that there should be some relief, sufficient and adequate relief, given to those who have suffered by reason either of failure on their part to comply with the requirements of the law fully, or (which is more important) on the part of the Registrar to perform the duty which the law had upon him. I am quite content that the matter should be discussed in the Select Committee, and I have no doubt that some form of relief will be decided upon which will help the cause of justice."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Pandit MANOH MANOH MAHAPATRA :—"I beg leave, Sir, to introduce a Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. My amendment relates to the meaning which is to be attached to the word 'attested' in dealing with documents which require to be attested under the Act. For a long time the word 'attested,' which is used in section 20 of the Act, was interpreted in more than one Province as including not merely the witnessing of a document by the person in whose presence it was executed, but also the witnessing of it by a person to whom an acknowledgment was made by the person executing it that he had executed it. That was the view taken by the Bombay High Court; that was the view which was taken by the Allahabad High Court. In Calcutta and Madras, however, a different view had been taken. There it had been held that 'attestation' meant that the document had been witnessed by a person in whose presence the document had been actually executed. In this state of affairs, in the case of *Shree Palit v. Abdul Kadir* (reported in L.R., 35 Mad., p. 402) which went up to the Privy Council, their Lordships there held that the word 'attested' and an action 20 of Act IV of 1882 could signify a witness who saw the actual execution of the deed, and that the attestation of a mortgage deed on a pure acknowledgment of its signature by the executant was not a compliance with the law. As I have said, until that decision was passed, there was a divergence of opinion among the Indian High Courts as to the meaning to be attached to the word 'attested.' The Calcutta and the Madras High Courts took the view which their Lordships of the Privy Council have now taken. The Bombay High Court had, at one time, held that the word 'attested' included attestation even when by deed, but in a subsequent case, that Court also arrived at the same conclusion as the Calcutta and Madras High Courts. The Allahabad High Court had always held that the word 'attested' would include attestation upon a personal acknowledgment by the executant of his signature. Thus being so, the effect of the decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council in a large part of the country in that many lenders seeking redress in Courts of Law for the recovery of moneys advanced on mortgage securities, often find themselves at the mercy of attesting witnesses, who, if they should be dishonestly refused, are able to refuse the mortgage to extract payment from the party as the other. This will particularly be the case where death of the attesting witnesses are dead, and only one or two are left alive. It is apprehended that many claims have already been disposed on the authority of the decision mentioned above, and while redress has now been denied to those rightfully entitled to recover their debts, such and debts have found a new method available to them of evading payment, by trying to tamper with the evidence. In the United Provinces and the Punjab, in the case of mortgage deeds executed by *Parsonnath Lal*, who, according to the opinion of the majority, did not appear except before very near relatives, the hardship caused by the repeated interpretation of the word 'attested' will be still greater.

It is in this state of things, that I have been pained to invite the attention of the Legislature to the need for amendment of the existing Act, to define what 'attest' should be held to mean. Naturally, Sir, in considering the question, reference has been made both in this country and in the Privy Council to some decided cases under the English law, dealing with the question of attestation. Their Lordships have followed modern decisions in England in which it has been held that the word 'attest' means that the person who executes a document should have seen the person executing it actually sign it. In earlier cases, however, for a long time past, it was held in England that attestation would include not merely the witnessing of a document which had been executed in the presence of the witness, but also the witnessing of a document the execution of which had been acknowledged to him by the executant. In *Grimes v. Atherton* (2 Ves. Sen. 458, in 25 English Reports, 261 at page 264 only decided in 1792, Lord Hardwicke said—

"It is insisted that the word attested signified to subscribed signature &c. &c. shall be witness to the very act and manner of signing, and that the testator's acknowledging that

'not to have been done by him, and that it is in his handwriting, is not sufficient to enable those to attest; that is, it must be an attestation of the thing itself, not of the acknowledgment.' To be sure, it must be an attestation of the thing in some sense; but the question upon this point, as abstracted from the subsequent, is, if they attest upon the acknowledgment of the testator that that is his handwriting, whether that is not an attestation of the act, and whether not to be construed as agreeable to the rules of law and evidence as all other attestations and signing might be proved? At the time of making that Act of Parliament, and now since, if a bond or deed is executed by the person who signs it; afterwards the witnesses are called in; and before their entrance he acknowledges that to be his deed: that is, always considered as an evidence of signing by the person executing, and is an attestation of it by them.'

'A similar view was taken in Ellis v South, decided in 1754. Three men were followed in White v Trustees of the British Museum (5 Bing. 419, 54, 1869 English Reports, 1343) decided in 1829. In that case Trevel, C.J., said—

'It has been held in so many cases that it must now be taken to be settled law, that it is unnecessary for the trier of fact to open the will to the presence of the three witnesses who subscribe the same, but that any acknowledgment before the witnesses that it is his signature, or any declaration before them that it is his will, is attestation of the witnesses complete. The case of Ellis v South, which was decided by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, assisted by the Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Stoughton, Lord Chief Justice Willm, and Lord Chief Baron Parker, all persons of high and correct authority, is against the latter point.'

'Now, Sir, as I have already stated in subsequent cases the view taken in English law has been that the "attested" meant that the witness should have been present as a witness and should have seen the testator sign the document. These cases are of 1843, 1850, and 1855. The question is to what sense the Indian legislature used the word "attested" in its enactments. The first Act to which I will refer is Act X of 1865. In section 50 of the Indian Succession Act the word "attested" has been used, and that section says that—

'The will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the will . . . or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark.'

'I submit, Sir, that it is important to note the date of enactment, which is 1865, while the last English case relied on had been decided several years before, about two years before. And yet after that decision had been passed, the legislature in India, in laying down the meaning which should be the correct word "attest" expressly said—

'The will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the will . . . or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark.'

'According to the more recent English decisions this meaning could not be attached to the word "attest," because it went clear against those decisions. But if in spite of them, the legislature here thought it fit to meaning that the will must be attested by witnesses, to explain that those witnesses might be either those who have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the will, or those who have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, I submit, Sir, that the Indian legislature clearly indicated that it attached the larger meaning which was attached to the word "attested" in England according to the earlier decisions, i.e., the meaning which would lead to the signing of the document by a witness who had seen it, but also the signing of the document by a witness to whom attestation of that document had been acknowledged. I therefore venture to think that it would be more correct, since in the course of things, in construing an Act of the Indian legislature, to take that as a guide in deciding what meaning should attach to the word "attest".'

'It was subsequent to this that the word "attest" occurred in the Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882. And therefore I think that the view taken by the Allahabad High Court, that, it was reasonable to suppose that the interpreters put upon the word "attest" in section 50 of the Indian Succession Act should, in the absence of good, technical or substantial reasons to the contrary, be taken to be the meaning in which the word is used in section 50 of the Transfer of Property Act, is the correct view.'

'Now, Sir, that was in 1882. But we have other indications to show that the Indian legislature has attached the larger meaning to the word "attest," and one such indication is to be found in an Act passed so recently as 1914, I mean the Outh Estates Act III of 1914. That Act contains a definition of the word "attest" as follows:—

'Attest with its grammatical variations, when used with reference to any instrument other than a will means to sign such instrument as a witness, in the presence of the testator after having seen the testator sign the same or after having received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature to the same.'

'No doubt that Bill was passed by a local legislature, but no enactment is put on the Statute Book at any Province unless it has received the sanction of the Government of India, and so we take it that the Government of India, as recently as 1914, gave the full authority to an interpretation unopposed in section 3 (3) of the Outh Estates Act III of 1914, where the large and clear meaning is attached to the word "attest." I submit, Sir, that the Government of India did so because they probably had in mind the fact that in earlier years the word "attest" had been used in the larger sense, and had been interpreted in that sense by various Courts in this country, and they probably also had in mind the circumstances peculiar to this country. They knew, for instance, that the provisions of section 50 would govern all documents whether

they were executed by men or women, and so documents executed by *predominant* Indians; and they knew that in the case of *predominant* Indians it was impossible, owing to the custom which prevailed in the country, that they should come and sign a document in the presence of other persons. This difficulty was probably present to their minds, that in the case of those Indians it would be only men or women before whom a document could be attested by them, and that it was not safe for the evidence to rely in such process on witnesses.

"In view of all these considerations, it is not impossible that the Legislature attached the largest meaning to the word 'attest,' and, while it was no doubt open to their Lordships of the Privy Council to follow the more recent English decision, I venture to say that they should have—I say it with great respect, but I think it my duty to say so—that they should have given more weight to the special circumstances of this country, and to the fact that the enactments passed by the Indian Legislature are intended to govern the dealings of persons residing in India and for the special circumstances of India. I hope what I have submitted is sufficient to show that it cannot be affirmed without doubt that in using the word 'attest' in section 57 of the Transfer of Property Act the Government of India—the Legislature of India—really intended, it meant, I submit, to be said without question, without doubt,—that the Legislature in the country intended to attach the widest meaning to the word 'attest' which has been attached to it in the latest decisions in England, when we have, in section 50 of the Indian Succession Act, a clear intention to the contrary."

"Now, Sir, there are two courses open to us in order to remedy what legislation has been done. So far as my previous remarks are concerned, ever since the time that the Transfer of Property Act was passed until the decision in the case of *Shamoo Potters v. Abdul Kadir* in 1903, the public at large believed, and the Courts accepted and supported the belief, that attestation included signing by a witness to whom the execution of a document had been acknowledged. In that state of things came this decision. It came like a bolt from the blue, and it has been the source of much injustice. In England, Sir, there is much greater hesitation shown in passing decisions which have long been uniform even though there may be a doubt entertained as to the correctness of those decisions on strictly technical grounds. Here in my previous remarks the effect of this decision of their Lordships has been that the practice of 35 years has been put aside and a new view has been introduced upon the public to their great detriment. In the state of things I am driven to seek the help of the Legislature. I ask that the Legislature should now clearly say what meaning it intended to attach to the word 'attest' as it is used in section 50 of Act 19 of 1903. Their Lordships may be perfectly correct; I have no doubt they are correct with regard to the interpretation on my part to suggest they are not correct in interpreting the word 'attest,' as far as English and English law are concerned, in the way they do; but I submit with great respect that it is not so clear that they are equally correct in saying that the Indian Legislature used the word in the stricter and narrower sense. I therefore suggest that in conformity with the practice which has prevailed in the United Provinces, and what prevailed for a long time also in Bombay, the Legislature should now declare what meaning it intended to attach to the word 'attest' as used in the Transfer of Property Act by an amendment of the kind I have suggested. What I have suggested, Sir, is that after the definition of the word 'instrument' in section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, the following definition should be inserted:—

"Attest with its grammatical variations, when used with reference to any instrument, means to sign with reference to a witness in the presence of the executant thereof after having seen the executant sign the same, or after having obtained from the executant a 'personal acknowledgment of his signature to the same.'"

"This is in conformity with section 50 of Act X of 1905 and with section 2 (2) of the United Provinces Act 111 of 1910, from which I have borrowed the wording largely."

"It is open to the Legislature to say that it will not do anything of the kind that I suggest. It is open to the Legislature to say that the decision of their Lordships is sufficiently clear and that it would be leading upon the people of this country. But then it will have an obvious wrong understood. And I submit that in all such matters the people of the country are entitled to have a wrong of the nature in question remedied; they are entitled to ask the Legislature to define the meaning of an important word used by them, when the highest Courts have differed in interpreting them, in order that the ends of justice should be promoted and not defeated. There is no danger, Sir, I submit, that if the interpretation, I suggested, is accepted there will be any harm done to any party. On the contrary, it is more likely, as has been pointed out, that the usage of witnesses preparing themselves will be maintained. And in this view, and for these reasons, I ask for leave to introduce this Bill, and I submit that it should be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Donaldson, the Hon'ble Mr. Lawrence, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashbridge, the Hon'ble Mr. General Hinde, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. MacKinnon, the Hon'ble Mr. Edward Macpherson and myself."

"There is only one thing more which I have to add. I have suggested that retrospective effect should be given to this measure, and as I apprehended, opinion is very much divided on this point. I know that opinion is divided also on the main provision of the Bill; but I ask you, Sir, that the reason for my suggestion is to be found in the action which this very Legislature took in the case of mortgages in 1903 by passing section 31 of the Indian Limitation Act of 1908. If this recommendation is not accepted, there is no other remedy open to the people who have suffered injustice by reason of decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council. It has been said that local Bill transfers might have been effected in the interval that has passed, and

that they should be protected. That is a matter certainly worth considering, and when the Bill goes into Select Committee, all these and other aspects of the question will, I have no doubt, be considered. But my main object in introducing the Bill is that there should be some relief provided in order to save people from the injustice which has been wrought upon them by a too strict interpretation of the law, which I venture again to say, with all the respect that is due to their Lordships of the Privy Council, is clearly not in accordance with the intentions of the Legislature, as is indicated by the other enactments to which I have drawn attention. I beg to move, &c., that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHMOUD SOOMRAH said:—"Sir, whether a particular decision of the Privy Council works hardship in this country or not is altogether a different question. But the Hon'ble Sheikh Mahomed in introducing this Bill has argued that when the Legislature used the word 'attest' in the Transfer of Property Act, it had before it the larger meaning which it has in section 50 of the Indian Succession Act. I do not think that section 50 of the Indian Succession Act puts a larger meaning upon the word 'attest,' because that very section says that when a will must be attested by a person or two signatures or mark of the testator must be affixed before a witness. That very fact that there is an additional provision to the effect that an acknowledgment of such a signature might be sufficient shows that it has not got the larger meaning. There can be no question that the Legislature when enacting that provision had before it no larger meaning than the word 'attest' actually means; but in the case of will the Legislature found it necessary to make an additional provision considering the condition of the country, knowing that there are many ignorant men here who do not know to write, and consequently put their marks; I am taking all these things into consideration the Legislature thought it prudent to have a provision in addition to the ordinary stipulation. Now, with this additional provision before the Legislature passed the Transfer of Property Act, using the same word that had been used in the Succession Act. The necessary legal inference is, according to known laws of legal interpretation, that the word was used by the Legislature in the subsequent Act in the same sense in which it was used in the previous Act. Consequently, the learned Member's argument that the Legislature in passing this Transfer of Property Act was before it the larger meaning of the word 'attest' does not hold good. Then, Sir, it is very true perhaps that, considering the difference in the conditions of life between England and India, what is good law in England, suited to the conditions of that country, may not be suitable in India; it is for the Legislature to decide whether there should be any variation in principle in similar subjects. But the Privy Council could not do otherwise than interpret the word 'attest' as it stood in the Indian Statute Book then. Sir, if the Council considers that the word 'attest' with the meaning that has been attached to it by this Legislature is not suited and requires a particular definition, then it cannot lay down a definition of the word without at the same time interpreting that definition in the Succession Act. It is one thing to define a word and it is another thing to provide an additional provision. If a definition of the word 'attest' is made, then the same definition would apply to the Succession Act or any other Act. So perhaps it would be a better thing, if the Council is of opinion that a change, in the circumstances, is necessary, to add an additional provision as there is in the Succession Act. But I think there is an objection to this, because an amendment of the Succession Act is not before the Council. It is only an amendment of the Transfer of Property Act, and we cannot define a word in amending an Act in a way which might affect the significance of that very word in another Act. Then, Sir, the attempt to give retrospective effect to a provision like this places the Legislative Council in a very novel position. I do not remember the circumstances under which a particular amendment was made to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Member of the Bill; but if we think it proper to bring before the Council and out of the hands of this Council remedy against decisions of the highest Judicial tribunal in the British Government, we would actually be using the Council as a Court of review of the judgment of the Privy Council or any other Court. 'Retrospective effect' means practically setting aside their judgments; and there would be a good deal of confusion if this principle is introduced. Where would be the limit of the review? Suppose, for instance, the Privy Council and the High Courts have passed a decision interpreting a certain clause which is not suited to the conditions of the country or has worked hardship in a particular case, and some person in this Council takes up the matter and brings in a Bill before the Council say five years or ten years after, saying that there has been a hardship and that an amendment should be made. Should the Council set aside that? Of course it is quite open to the Legislature, when it finds that a particular sentence has been working hardship in the country from reports of cases, to deal with it in the periodical meeting of enactments. But if a Bill is introduced with reference to a particular case, then I submit with all my sympathy for the particular case and for the parties concerned in the case, that it is introducing a very dangerous principle into the Legislative Council."

"I demand that if it is thought proper that in a particular case hardship has been done the Legislature will do what is proper. But as I said I think this is a very novel principle; a Bill is introduced, and after it is introduced it is said 'do anything you like, here is the Bill, you may expunge the Bill' and amend something else. If you expunge the provisions of the Bill where is the Bill except its headline? Then where is the Bill before the Council to go to a Select Committee?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SEWNAH said:—"Sir, it seems to me that this Bill stands on very much the same footing as the last, and should be treated in the same manner. The Hon'ble Member has wished us to be masters of the nature of the discussion that is appropriate to a Bill of this sort."

Probably, it will suit the convenience of the majority of this Council that this discussion should take place in the more informal atmosphere of a Committee-room than in the Council Chamber. There may be various arguments by which the Bill can be supported, but I doubt if we can. The Privy Council to which he has referred. There may be good reasons for altering the law, but certainly there appear to be no reasons for asking to appeal upon the Judicial Committee. The object which the Government of India have moved to the resolution of the Bill seems to me to be quite clear that the main principle of it, both as to the definition of the word "alien" and as to the retrospective effect which it is proposed to give to the amendment of the law, have met with no response, so I might put it better, have met with an unimpassioned response.

It seems to me that it is impossible, that I should explain to the Council very shortly, what are the real objections to the Bill because, if my friends friend will forgive me for saying so, he has not touched upon them. The position is that at present a mortgage is only valid if it is signed by the mortgagee actually in the presence of two disinterested witnesses. Now it unfortunately happens that forged documents are got up from time to time and produced as genuine some years after the date when the original is alleged to have been executed. If you have this assigned that these people have got to be present at the same time and in the same place and must sign the document in the presence of one another, which is the law as declared by the Privy Council, it is obvious that there is much greater difficulty put in the way of the larger end of those who seek to support the forgery than, if the law were that it may be signed by the mortgagee in his own house. It may be signed by one witness whose duty it is to sign the mortgagee's house, or on the acknowledgment of the mortgagee and be signed by an agent attending to him in his house the day after merely as the acknowledgment of the mortgagee. It is a common thing in this country to have half a dozen witnesses to such a deed, and if they are all present at different times and in different places, their signatures are as real guarantees of the genuineness of the deed. There would be no difficulty, for instance, in one witness disposing in the case of a forgery that he was sitting in his verandah at 10 o'clock on Friday, and that as each witness the mortgagee came up and said "I have signed the deed will you put your signature." I think it will be clear therefore to the Council that there are very grave objections to accepting the provisions which this Bill seeks to enact, and that has been very clearly recognized by the judgment of the Privy Council itself in the case which has been already referred to, and which is the foundation apparently of this Bill. That what I am saying is of great importance will be seen from the following passages in the judgment of their Lordships on—

"Section 50 of the Transfer of Property Act requiring that in a certain class of cases a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses can only mean that the witnesses were to attest the fact of execution. And any other construction in their Lordships' opinion would require the Legislature which the law clearly intended to impose against the perpetration of frauds."

"I only put forward this as showing the other side of the picture to that which has been brought before the Council in the arguments of my learned friend. At the same time, it seems to me that we have to recognize the fact that the High Court in the United Provinces has, for many years past, adopted a different interpretation to the word "alien", and that it has laid down that, according to the law in the Transfer of Property Act, it is sufficient for the attesting witnesses to attest not when the Privy Council call the execution of the document, but merely an acknowledgment of the mortgage on a subsequent occasion. It is not unreasonable to suppose that innocent parties may have been misled for some years past by the decision of the United Provinces Court, and seeing that the mistake that has been made is a mistake of the Court, it is not unreasonable for Government to do anything that can fairly be done to remove the injustice which may result. Whether this can best be provided for by anything in the nature of a bill applicable to the whole of India, or whether the simpler course would not be for the United Provinces themselves to pass a validating Act applicable to the particular cases in question in that province, is for consideration; but, under the circumstances, we think it would be better that the question should be discussed in Committee and if the Council agrees, this Bill may go to a Special Committee in order that the various aspects of the case may be discussed there. If this course commends itself to the Council, I would ask that they should agree to the present motion, on the understanding that the course I have indicated will be followed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION AS THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

The Hon'ble Sir BANARAS RAMANATHAN:—Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Council recommend the Governor General in Council to be pleased to appoint a Committee of Officials and Non-Officials to consider and report what measures should be adopted for the growth and development of Industries in India."

"Two years ago when I first tried to bring forward a Resolution on the subject of industrial development in India, I had indeed, remembering that it was merely a memorandum to say that a wealthy or even a well-to-do ladie was of far greater advantage to England than a poor India. How well this view has been borne out by subsequent events need now be apparent to all. The experience of the war has clearly shown that the economic well-being of

the component parts of the British Empire is a tower of strength to Great Britain, is every one who has any sense in the history of that country. No one can deny that India has contributed her best towards carrying the world war to a successful conclusion, but what she has done is nothing compared to what she would have willingly done, had her economic resources been helped to be developed in the past. In this connection, the people of India gratefully acknowledge the warm tribute which His Excellency and the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer have paid, both in the Council and outside, to the burden which India has borne so willingly in this world-crisis.

It cannot be gained by anyone acquainted with Indian conditions that the greatest need of the country has been its economic well-being, and every able mind has been engaged in finding effective remedies for the solution of the problem. British rule in India, with all its hitherto measures for the welfare and well-being of its people, has in a way contributed towards accumulating the economic backwardness of the country. Steady progress has been made in various directions. India, through the act of state power, has been brought nearer to England, and now, by the help of science, has started to be brought much nearer still. An extensive programme of railway construction has been carried out. Education and sanitation have been fostered. In consequence of the cumulative effects of all such factors, our weakness has largely multiplied, and the cost of living has steadily risen. What were once regarded as luxuries have now become necessities. It can be easily imagined what economic efforts must be produced upon a poor country in such close contact and association with one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

In drawing attention to these points, I do not wish to be misunderstood. It is not my intention to create any impression that I desire in any way to deprecate those measures I fully recognise that they have contributed towards our enlightenment and improvement, better conditions of public works, facilities of travelling and travel, and our contacts and conversations. The country wishes to pour far more educational institutions, more extended application of scientific science and more railways. My object is to merely invite the attention of the Council to the fact that, with the progress and advance which India has undoubtedly made in various directions under British rule, our economic backwardness has a new more proximity to the fore, and that the country demands consistently and insistently far more and adequate measures to be adopted for substantial advances in the direction of our economic well-being. It is with this object that I have brought forward my Resolution before this Council, in the firm conviction that Government will be pleased to fulfil a lasting obligation on the people of this country by helping in the growth and development of industries in India as one of the principal means to secure our economic advancement.

I recognise that it will be within the direction of the Government of India to determine what specific points should be referred for the consideration of the Committee which I am asking them to appoint. I should like, however, to suggest that the following may suitably form some of these points—

(1) Whether representation should be made to the Home authorities through the Secretary of State for India for securing to the Government of India full fiscal autonomy, specially in reference to Import, Export and Excise duties;

(2) whether (a) protection (b) granting of bonuses and subsidies (c) guaranteeing certain rates of interest on capital invested in approved industries, should be avoided if in such cases and for such time as may be deemed necessary;

(3) whether a special expert staff should be assigned to carry on research work and institute detailed inquiries into the possibility of successfully organising and establishing new industries in India and to supply expert advice for the development of existing industries;

(4) what means should be employed for securing a sufficient supply of skilled labour;

(5) what special railway facilities in the matter of fares and otherwise are needed; and
(6) whether any special measures are necessary to attract capital and secure banking facilities?

The list I have given is in no way comprehensive. I have not included in it such points as the introduction of commercial measures to bring the producer and the consumer together, or the establishment of Provincial, Departmental, University and Industry to render ready help and encouragement. I have also not included points in regard to the development of our agricultural industry. It must not be understood that I am in any way indifferent to an industry which is not only the backbone of the country, but upon the development of which successful industrial enterprise depends. I have not included agricultural development in the list, because the Government of India keep a close hand, and are largely alive to the great importance of the subject. They have provided a special department with a Member of Council in charge to look after it, and from the able and business-like speech which my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Hill made in introducing the budget heads of revenue and agriculture, to give the Council something and valuable information as regards the measures which are being adopted to promote this industry. I feel confident that, during its term of office, he will do everything in his power to further the interests of agriculture, and thereby contribute towards the economic well-being of India. India wishes to depend upon her own soil and her own factories to supply her wants, and to build up her economic strength. In this connection, I should like to draw the attention of the Council to a Resolution which was to be placed before the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London. It runs as follows—

"The strength of the nation lies in our power to produce our requirements from our own soil and our own factories."

"Indian public opinion demands that India's national strength should be developed on identical lines. If a power be and wealthy across the English channel, it is necessary to add to its economic strength by means of producing her requirements from her own soil and industries, her work more necessary than any other. It has been held by experts that there are three principal factors necessary for the success of industrial enterprise, namely: (1) supply of raw material, (2) supply of labour both skilled and unskilled, (3) capital, (4) markets. India has an abundant supply of raw materials which she wishes to turn into manufactured products. She does not wish to engage at present in the manufacture of articles the raw materials for which she does not produce. She has a plentiful supply of unskilled labour, and she has extensive markets of her own. She is certainly deficient in skilled labour, but that deficiency can be overcome by importing it to begin with, and by producing it for the future by the foundation of technological institutions, and by apprenticeship in group manufacturing concerns both in India and elsewhere. The question of capital is rather a difficult one. It has been stated, and I think correctly, that Indian capital is shy. It is shy, because under present conditions the chances of success are doubtful. I venture to think that if existing conditions are changed and the prospects of successful industrial enterprise become reasonably possible, capital in India will flow in its thousands, and will be available for all immediate wants. India will gratefully accept and pay for any help she may receive from England in her efforts towards her industrial regeneration both in the matter of supply of skilled labour and capital. I wish to make it perfectly clear that, in seeing this Resolution, I have not the least feeling of jealousy against British enterprise in India. On the contrary, I firmly believe that English capital and English skill will be materially helpful in the economic advance of India. Provided that the factories are established and worked in India, I would warmly welcome British enterprise and work it every means. Establishment of successful industrial undertakings in India by Englishmen is, to my mind, to the present and ultimate advantage of this country. The people will find employment in such industries, and be trained in the course of time to start similar undertakings. As an example of what I mean, I will mention the jute industry in Bengal. It has been established by British enterprise, and is still mostly in British hands. It has been, and is still, paying handsome dividends. Not such profits go into the pockets of really enterprising men, as they Englishmen or Indians, provided, as I have already said, that the factories are established in this country. India cannot always remain an open market for the manufactures of other countries. She naturally desires to gradually reach a position of one of the foremost manufacturing countries in the world, a position which her resources make it easily possible to attain.

"I need not tell you, Sir, that there is a consensus of opinion amongst the people of this country that, as a condition precedent to the growth and development of industries in India, and to build the national strength of this country, it is absolutely necessary that the Government of India should have complete freedom in fiscal matters. India desires that her Government, following the lines adopted by other civilized Governments, should take a direct hand in co-operating and helping the development of industries in India. If Japan and Germany have succeeded within a short period of about 40 years to reach a foremost position as manufacturing countries amongst the nations of the world, by the joint co-operation of Government and the people, there appears to be no reason why India, with all its national advantages, should not reach equal, if not a higher, standard. For many of these manufacturing industries, both Japan and Germany are obliged to depend upon imported raw materials. If, in spite of this drawback, they have successfully accomplished their aim, there appears no reason why India should not be able, with a cordial and wholehearted support of her Government, to achieve success with all the necessary raw materials available to the spot.

"The outbreak of the European war has opened the eyes both of the Government and the people to the manufacturing conditions prevailing in India in consequence of her helpless dependence upon foreign countries for her everyday requirements. I readily recognize that efforts are being made by the Government in every direction to meet the needs of the situation. It appears to me, however, that, unless the hands of the Imperial Government are free in fiscal matters, the results will not be all-quite. If the Government of India were free to adopt measures wholly in the interests of the people of this country, without any restrictions or limitations in fiscal matters, our industrial development would be in a fair way of successful accomplishment. India wants fiscal autonomy as the first step towards her industrial regeneration, and if India, public opinion is to have any weight in the determination of this question, we ought to get it at once. Governments will have noticed that in recent times many Conferences have been held and many newspaper articles and correspondence have been published pointing forward a demand for fiscal autonomy. There is nothing unusual in this demand. The British Empire consists of large territories in different parts of the world, and each self-contained unit has a Government of its own. The Governments of the British Dominions are empowered to determine their own fiscal policy suitable to their economic conditions and circumstances. Each unit of the Empire has its own special consent needs and requirements which require to be promoted in accordance with local conditions. Whether the Government of each self-contained territorial unit takes office by the vote of the people, or assumes its position by nomination by the Crown, it is in the form of Government regarded as best suited to it by Great Britain. Whichever may be the method by which Government is constituted, there can be no question that such Government, if genuine if the called upon, should be allowed full freedom to determine what fiscal policy is suitable to the special conditions prevailing in the territory under their charge. My claim that the right to determine fiscal measures best suited to the economy

needs and requirements of India should rest in the people who are entrusted with the administration of the country, appears to me unreasonable. As disclaiming what can be accomplished by direct co-operation between the Government and the people, the case of the industrial development of Japan may be advantageously cited. It was in the year 1868, i.e., about 27 years ago, that the first Joint Stock Company was formed in Japan under the auspices of, and direct management of, the Japanese Government. Ever since that time the industrial development of the country has formed one of the principal tasks of the State. How extremely successful these efforts have proved it may have appeared at first sight, was in the subject. No difficulty, however, and obstacles were required to facilitate them, they were built, and raw materials imported and manufactured goods exported at special rates in many cases below what may be justifiable on the commercial basis. To help the provision of capital, banks were started and capital was encouraged to become liquid and available. When in 1890 it was found that the development of industry needed the help of protection, tariffs were thought out and applied. They were not dictated by any scientific arguments in favour of free trade. Undoubtedly, as I have said, by careful ideas as to what was best suited to advance the country Japan went on the lines which she regarded to be most suitable to herself, and she has achieved a success of success unparalleled in Asiatic countries within a period of less than half a century. If Japan, with joint co-operation between the people and the Government, has successfully accomplished as much within so short a time, I cannot understand why India cannot do equally, if not more, successfully. India possesses many natural advantages as compared with Japan. With such advantages she can, without doubt, reach a higher standard of industrial development by a more and genuine co-operation between the Government and the people. The interests of India and her people should be put above all others.

"It is clear to show some of the methods which Japan adopts, I will quote from the report of Mr. E. F. Cowie, the British Commercial Attaché at Yokohama. Mr. Cowie says:—'The Japanese Government will pay three subsidies, (1) to a company specialising in the manufacture of dyestuffs whose capital is at least 5 millions yen, (2) to a company manufacturing glycerine and acetate with whose capital is at least 1,200,000 yen, and (3) to a company manufacturing drugs whose capital must be 500,000 yen. Anyone who desires to organise a subsidised company for the manufacture of dyestuffs and chemicals, must apply to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for permission to establish the projected concern, but if the sum of drugs permission should be sought from the Minister for Finance. When part of the capital is paid up, the first general meeting of the shareholders completed and the new company duly registered in the Courts, the promoters of the company are entitled to ask for a subsidy.' The Government grants to each company a dividend of eight per cent per annum making up any deficit. Each company must by order one-fourth of its net annual profits as a reserve fund. If its shares are issued at above par, the premium must be included in the reserve fund.'

"This quotation shows in what manner the State helps to initiate new industrial enterprises. The work undertaken by the State and that performed by the people appears clearly defined. The State carries out all research work, all inquiries and investigations as to the means which are likely to provide materials for successful enterprises. As soon as all this work is completed and the Government is satisfied that a new industrial enterprise can be successfully established, it sets upon people, who are best able to manage the concern, to get up a company with the required capital, and the concession is granted. As you will observe, Sir, the concession carries with it the guarantee of such a high rate as 8 per cent per annum. Indian capital, I am sure, be content with a much smaller guarantee, if such a system was adapted in favour of manufacturing industries.

"There is nothing new in the Japanese method, quoted by me. As a matter of fact, the same system is adopted by the Indian Government in promoting railway construction in the country. In this connection, the Government of India has been exceedingly judiciously a free hand. They are not only allowed to develop railway construction in India, but they are encouraged to push it on.

"Facilities of speedy transport develop trade, and provide markets for manufactured goods. The Government of India have taken full advantage of the liberty of action thus conceded to them. They carry out surveys on all directions in which railway enterprise seems likely to be successfully undertaken. All the surveys, inquiries, investigations and financial prospects of railway projects are thoroughly gone into by a large staff of experienced engineers, trained for the purpose. When the State is satisfied, as a result of these intricate inquiries, that a particular project is worth undertaking, they decide whether it should be carried out through State agency or by private enterprise. In the case of the latter, a suitable firm is chosen to lead the capital and undertake the work. In addition to all the necessary facilities, a guarantee of interest is also given. This method appears to me to be on all levels in principle as that adopted by the Japanese Government. In each case the object aimed at is successfully accomplished. If it was not for this system, it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that railway progress, especially in the direction of feeder lines, would not have reached anything like the present position. I venture to think that the railway policy so successfully adopted by the State, is due to the freedom of action accorded to them, and I am confident that, if the Indian demand for full liberty in favour of the development of manufacturing industries was also accorded to them, the result would be equally satisfactory.

"It was at my first interview, in deal with the question of free trade. I intended to discuss the arguments urged in favour of free trade and the principal arguments advanced against any system of 'protection.' In the first place, I viewed the question from a historical point of view, and in the second place, it does not appear necessary, as I am asking for the appointment of a Commission to go substantially into the whole question, and to determine whether 'protection,' 'subsidies and bounties,' and 'a government of import' should be allowed in such cases and in such time as may be deemed necessary." I said, therefore, content myself by merely pointing out that every civilized country in the world, including the British Dominions, has abandoned this principle, and follows a line of free trade including protection, as appears best suited to its own needs. England has been the only civilized country in the world which has persisted in her policy of free trade and has refused to open India. I stated that the principles of free trade, however, unaccepted in theory, are totally contrary to the conditions and circumstances prevailing in this country. England has to depend largely for her raw materials, and even for her foodstuffs, upon foreign sources. India has a plentiful supply of raw materials, and produces an abundance of foodstuffs. England is a highly developed industrial country. India may be said to be on the other end of the ladder in the matter of industrial development. India's position under free trade has been that she has the great privilege of being the supplier of raw materials to stable countries and furnishing an open market for the factories of the world. In dealing with this subject, however, my aim, is greatly simplified by the fact that a considerable change has come over British sentiment since the outbreak of the war. From the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which has been the stronghold of Protection, has recently emerged a Revolution in favour of free trade after the war. There is one point, however, to which reference is necessary. During the recent disturbances which have recently taken place in England on the subject of the future trade policy to be adopted after the war, India appears to have been left out of consideration. I am referring particularly to the recent debate in Parliament upon Mr. Hume's Resolution. Though the motion was confined to the war period, the whole question was fully debated. Mr. Hume, in a long and able speech, gave some indication of what is likely to be the outcome of changed conditions due to the recent struggle by the war. The whole time was taken up in the consideration of measures in connection and co-operation with the Dominions and India in this with the Allies. There was not the slightest reference to any connection with the Government of India, nor a word as regards the part which she was to play in the Imperial Customs Union of the Empire. Before any can proceed, I will myself admit that there certainly was one reference to India in this elaborate speech, and that was to India's ability to supply raw materials. I sincerely trust that it is not intended to convey that, whatever may be the changes effected by the war in the world, India, India's position will remain the same, viz., the supplier of raw materials to foreign countries and the dumping ground for the factories of the world. I repeat however that such one is the intention. It is, however, necessary to point out that a copy of the proceedings of the House of Commons has been forwarded to each of the British Dominions, and their views invited on the points raised, while it has not been sent to the Government of India. May I take this opportunity to respectfully remind the responsible Ministers of the Crown that the educated people of India clearly follow the proceedings in Parliament which in any way affect the interests of their country and from their representatives learn all such proposed matters? His Excellency has kept himself thoroughly conversant with Indian thought and sentiment. I hope he will impress upon the Ministers in England that India will not be satisfied with the position of a treated dependent, but claims the rights and privileges of equal status in the Imperial partnership. India will not willingly accept a subordinate position in any system of Imperial Customs Union. India desires that she is entitled to participate on equal terms in all the deliberative assemblies called for the purpose to determine the lines on which the future Customs Union shall be formed. In carrying this right, India desires her full share of responsibility. In this has its own economic needs and requirements to which the Dominions, and she claims perfect free trade to produce such goods as are, in the opinion of her Government and her people, best suited to her own conditions. At the same time, she is ready and willing to accept full responsibility of the Imperial partnership in which each member, while working to advance its own economic interests in its own way, participate in schemes for the promotion of the best interests of the Empire as a whole.

"Sir, I am endeavouring to make these remarks in view of India's past experience. She has been encouraged to hope by clear pronouncements of high authorities, but when the time comes for each house to finally, various measures are discussed against a full recognition of our just rights. I fully appreciate the difficulties in the way. However much the Ministers of the Crown may be sympathetic, they have to take into consideration the prevailing public sentiment in England. Accordingly has 60 votes in the House of Commons, while India has no voice. The combined effect of these votes has an overwhelming influence on the policy system of Government in Great Britain. They have a telling effect upon the determination of the policy which should govern India's economic and industrial development. Only two years ago a motion to reduce the duty on Indian tea brought forward to effect what to the British public of the power classes to India was regarded as the greatest grievance by the Chamber of the Merchants that it would be construed as giving preference to India over China, and that it meant 'giving a ground with Lancashire's best customers.' China has the power in India, India has none. China imports from about British territories to the extent of about £15 millions, and due consideration must be shown to her as a customer. India's imports from Great Britain amount to £25 millions, but India is only a British dependency. India does not hesitate to give preference to China by lower rates of duty on Chinese tea than on Indian

tea. She does so, by differentiating between imports by land and by sea. Germany has imposed a heavy import duty on jute manufactures, while raw jute is admitted free. She accords her raw material in this way, and promotes her industries by protecting the imports of jute manufactures. America has by similar means tried to throttle her ironing industry, she has imposed heavy import duties on finished laces and silks, while raw laces and silks are admitted free of duty. Japan, which was not very long ago a large buyer of Indian yarn, has as arranged her industrial development that she takes instead a large quantity of Indian raw cotton, and supplies not only her own requirements but also competes with Indian yarn in the Chinese market. Not content with that, she is trying to compete with our mills in the Indian markets, and her exports to India of hosiery and cotton piece goods have already reached about a rupee of rupees. India has, under present conditions, to be merely a patient spectator of what is going on. She has no power of talking about retaliation. She occupies a strong position. Her imports amounted to £122 millions in 1913-14, out of which £86 millions represented manufactured goods. Her exports during that year amounted to £161 millions, of which £171 millions represented foodstuffs, tobacco and raw materials, or nearly 77 per cent; 60 per cent of raw materials and about 27 per cent of foodstuffs and tobacco. The Council will clearly see how well India is situated in the matter of her imports and exports. Her imports largely consist of manufactured goods and exports of raw materials, foodstuffs and tobacco. If India was free to talk of retaliation she can do so to some purpose. Such a power in the hands of her Government would enable them to enforce better trade terms and obtain for this country at least "fair trade" principles.

"I do not wish to go over the ground again here, in spite of the opposition of the Government of India and Indian public opinion. Lord Curzon's view prevailed in 1904 in regard to the imposition of a heavy duty on cotton manufactures, and even during the current year in regard to increasing the duty on textile fabrics. I need not mention how low highly India appreciates His Excellency's sympathetic administration or the deep respect with which she is looking from him. We have how highly the British Ministers appreciate Lord Hardinge's valuable services and return his great gifts. I am really proud that His Excellency will try to render a lasting service both to Great Britain and India by improving upon the Home authorities that the time has come when fiscal freedom should be conceded to this country, that India should be raised to the status of equal partnership in the British Empire and that every help and encouragement should be afforded in her efforts for her economic advancement. With the great grasp of Indian problems which His Excellency undoubtedly possesses, I hope he will make it perfectly clear that any disappointment in this direction will be keenly felt throughout the country. The greatest need of the Empire at the present time is high-minded statesmanship. It is absolutely necessary that Imperial problems should be dealt with in a broad-minded spirit of Imperial brotherhood, and I am really proud that such spirit shall prevail. With these words I will commend my Resolution to the favourable consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir GANESHAJI CHITambari.—"Sir, I have listened with very great interest to the elaborate speech of the Hon'ble Sir Hrushik Mahabaleshwar. The Resolution has my cordial support. I feel the necessity of a Committee as much as the Honorable Member does. Not that I hold that the Local Governments are not wide awake to the importance of industrial development, or that they have not worked in the matter as far as possible within the limitations imposed by higher authorities. I am glad the Honorable Member himself gratefully appreciates the work done by Government before now in this direction. I can myself testify to the good work done in the Central Provinces and Berar by the Local Government there under the sympathetic and capable guidance of the Hon'ble Mr. Low as Director. We have in various matters made some progress, but that is hardly enough. I believe the time has come for a dash forward. A nice opportunity has presented itself. We are freed to a large extent from foreign competition, and that at a time when the pre-war economic theories have received a rude shock. The British Empire has, as the Honorable Member has said in his speech, succeeded in freeing a dream; it now stands there a sincere desire to protect Germany and Austria regarding their hold on the market of the rest of the world, India included. Unless, however, we make full use of our opportunity there is genuine risk of our wishes being stifled. And Government is moved for the appointment of a Committee, because we are anxious that the best can shall be made of the short time at our disposal. If the revival of old industries and the creation of new industries be not helped in the initial stages by Government, there is the very great risk of our adopting wrong lines and of our progress being followed away in this direction to compass the impracticable. The deliberation of a committee like this one under discussion, will help to give us accurate ideas of what is practicable at present. There are also several points which must be very carefully considered by such a Committee. We have also signed ourselves, and we have seen others trying it, that model factories should be started by Government for the popularization of different industries. I believe in their educational value. We have experience, too, in our support. But we cannot forget that the scheme is opposed to the policy laid down by Government. We give and owe of the whole subject to those circumstances must be afforded by a strong committee before we can expect Government to accept our recommendation. Besides, other important suggestions made by the public for the revivification of our decaying industries—and extended by my friend the Honorable Member—must be carefully examined. The Honorable Member has raised many other questions regarding capital, labour, etc., intimately concerning the development of industries in this country. These difficult questions relating to our industrial development, and questions such as the grant of subsidies to promoting co-operative, expert advice about industrial matters to the public and market-making cannot be satisfactorily and finally discussed either in this

Council or on the public platform. Such discussion, to be fruitful, must be undertaken by a committee of experienced gentlemen who will devote their whole time and attention to industrial subjects, and who will verify their information at large industrial centres. The appointment, therefore, of an investigating committee is every way desirable. I will not soon weary on important fiscal questions connected with the development of our industries. My views about them have been expressed before more than once. But we must recognize that in seeking arrangements the Government of India is not the supreme authority in fiscal matters, and the Secretary of State for India, as one of His Majesty's Ministers, has to consider them from a broader standpoint. All the same, it is necessary that our measures should expand in proportion to the increase in our population and the cost of living. This can only be when our industries are fully developed, and therefore it is that an exhaustive consideration of the whole subject of industrial development is necessary. The Colonies have taken up this work in right earnest, and it is right that we should have a programme ready which will help us also when the work comes."

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Mr. BARNARD :—" Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Baker's Resolution is, in my opinion, one of the noblest expressions in a concrete form, of a feeling which is apparent in the minds of all classes of people throughout the country. With the usual general advocacy my Honorable friend has ably discussed the subject-matter of the Resolution, from all points of view, indicating the line of action to be taken for attaining the object we all have in view. The object being to take advantage of the present situation, to capture as much as possible, of the markets which were in the hands of our enemies. At the outbreak of the war, we were suddenly awakened to the painful consciousness that in respect of many important and necessary commodities, of daily use, the supply came entirely from enemy countries, and the pity of it was that India supplied the raw materials for the manufacture of some of these commodities. This was not only true of our own country, poor as she is, in her industrial aptitude and equipment, but in some respects, equally true of England, the greatest industrial country in the world. In England, many movements were immediately set on foot and some undertakings were taken in hand, just as the situation was met, and it soon became evident that some definite and systematic course of action would have to be adopted with regard to this question. Even in the height of the present crisis, when the mind of the English nation is wholly engrossed in the prosecution of this great war, they have not lost sight of the importance and necessity of further developing their industries with a view to substituting their own goods in the place of enemy manufactures at home and abroad. Responsible Ministers not only in England, but also in the Colonies and in the Allied countries have spoken out their minds, all supporting a policy of concerted action to meet the enemy goods from our own markets, but no father has yet been associated in this country. I must admit that the Imperial and Provincial Governments have already done something in this direction. We know that an Industrial Exhibition was organized last year, and the show was exhibited in several places. We know that an Industrial Museum has been recently opened at Calcutta. There have been some industrial investigations and inquiries conducted under the auspices of some Provincial Governments.

"Times and all other efforts in the direction are indeed laudable, but I fear their co-ordinative effect will be very small unless vigorous and concerted action is taken to give all possible encouragement of a nature which would go to stimulate industries. To be plain enough, what I beg to suggest is, that our Government should, in the light of what has been done in Japan, Persia and Java, take the initiative in launching some selected industries, so that the people might follow their lead, which, I dare say, will have a stimulating effect in developing industrial enterprises. There are other ways in which Government might very well help in developing and stimulating industries, as for instance, by giving subsidies, imposing protective tariffs, regulating railway freight and by export duties. What we urge upon the Government is that committees in that a comprehensive committee should be appointed to thoroughly study the question in all aspects as it relates to India as a whole. What I further beg to suggest is that either the committee, as suggested by my Honorable friend, has submitted its report, a permanent Board of Trade should be appointed to assist the Honorable Member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department, in developing the trades and industries of the country. It requires a strong committee to discuss the question in all its bearings. All the important trading interests of the country should be well represented in this committee. The matter is so urgent and imperative that it requires no special pleading on my part to recommend its acceptance to the Council.

"It is a matter of great gratification to us to see the announcement made by Mr. Baker last evening that the Government propose to appoint a representative commission, including several Indian members, to survey the economic resources and the industrial possibilities of India, with a view to the promotion of business enterprises after the war. The announcement is as if in recognition of our Honorable friend's Resolution. We hope the information contained in the House will prove true. This is as it should be. Our only prayer is that the proposed commission should be a little more comprehensive.

"So, with these few words, I heartily beg to support the Resolution which has been so ably moved by my Honorable friend Mr. Herbert Baker."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mr. AMR. Ali KHAN :—" Sir, in heartily supporting the Resolution of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Baker, I should like to emphasize the need for a complete industrial survey of India, so would suggest great concerted possibilities

in the near future. The real prosperity of the country depends upon her industrial independence. With the completion of the cotton and jute industries, there is perhaps no large industry worth the name. Next in importance to these is the tanning industry which needs even greater attention than in the past. Among other industries requiring particular attention may be mentioned the mining, paper and sugar industries. Mines where may be worked with certainty and advantage even are to be found in abundance in certain tracts of the country. The war has brought to prominence the question of the paper industry. More than half a dozen paper mills are working in the country, most of them not so efficiently as they should. For instance, the Pioneer Paper Mill in Madras needs badly State aid. It is even proposed that the Madras Government should take over and manage that concern. As for sugar, too, why India should import such a large quantity from Java is really inexplicable, when we find that that industry can profitably be worked here. Besides, small cottage industries can be revived or encouraged, and small model factories, too, may be set up at important centres through State aid.

Food and clothing are the prime necessities of life, and India, rich in her natural resources and in her varied climate, need not depend upon any foreign country for the very necessaries of life. And yet it seems strange that under food and clothing she imports large quantities, especially the latter. The development of her internal trade, therefore, means her assured national prosperity. Even as they are, all the 240 cotton mills are too inadequate to meet the large needs of the country. The non-textile goods (imported), the textile India exports to-day about twenty-two worth of cotton goods (including yarn and twill).

Any country that may be assisted, I venture to submit, should concentrate its efforts upon a few large industries that can easily be developed to the country's great advantage. Smaller industries, such as the glassware, glass-blowing and watch industries, may be allowed to take care of themselves. The Board of Scientific Advice should increase its influence and enlarge its sphere of operation by applying scientific knowledge to the promotion of industries.

In Madras, Sir, we had successful experiments conducted through State aid in the steel-making and chrome leather industries. If similar attempts were continuously made in regard to similar industries, such as glass-making, pottery-making and watch industries, these industries will surely thrive better under Government auspices. The leather industry has of late secured increasing attention, and new companies are being started for the manufacture of leather goods. The Director of Industries, to it and to his credit, has been a useful factor in the investigation of industrial possibilities.

Industrial expansion in India, Sir, is one of the crying needs of the hour. Closely associated with the growth and development of Indian industries is the fiscal policy of the Government. Though I do not propose to enter into that large question, yet I believe that a beneficial change of that policy so as to afford protection to our infant industries is indispensable to any real industrial advancement in the country.

Now that trade has ceased with the enemy countries, the State with its great power of expropriation and vast resources, should not let go this golden opportunity by withdrawing its hands or over Allow to capture the Indian market. I do hope, therefore, that the outcome of the Revolution will result in the gradual expansion of Indian trade both international and home, and in building up the commercial prosperity of the Indian Empire.

"With these words, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Duttamoney :—" Sir, though I readily acknowledge that Government has done a great deal in the past in the matter of collecting useful information by industrial surveys and otherwise, I still hold that Government owes it much to help the industrial development of India, and I have more than once indicated the manner in which this help may be usefully rendered; but in the present days (increased confidence) continued working to an economic policy which did not hold out a great promise. In the groups of direct State assistance or own guidance. Proved success and the example of foreign countries were equally prominent to warn the Government from a policy of strict non-interference in industrial matters. In Madras, the experiment of direct official association with the industries proved so successful that the Provincial authorities contemplated an extension of the principle, but the idea had to be abandoned under orders from the Secretary of State. The war, however, introduced a new note, and necessity was imposed to prove at least more effective than abstract reason. But while even in two Trade Regions the State has stepped forward to lead the people in manufacturing articles the supply of which has become short on account of the war, we in India have not yet got through the preliminary stage of investigation. It is only right therefore that the Resolution should be accepted by Government, and that a strong committee should be appointed. The task before the committee is important; a good deal of our future development will depend upon the results of its investigations.

"It will have the advantage of living before it the report of the British Advisory Committee but the difference in the local conditions will in all likelihood lead to a somewhat different programme.

"Now, in my humble opinion, the development of the existing industries should engage the constant attention of the committee more than the question of the introduction of new industries. I do not deny the need, in some cases the urgent need, for new manufactures. Nothing produces the manufactures and the replacement of foreign manufactures by the finished products of our own mills. Our success in this direction would undoubtedly depend on a large measure upon new manufactures. But it should be borne in mind that perhaps the necessary means would be to conserve what manufacturing industry we have, and to consolidate the ground

"The Hon'ble Member calls on the Government to make a great effort in a great way; we admit the necessity, we have for long admitted it and acted on it so far as circumstances permitted, but the path has been with difficulties.

"I should like to give some reasons for the faith that in Mr. Sargent Haile's Members have spoken in if there were no industries in India, as if there only economic life had been the same supporter of her national wealth for foreign manufactures to work their wicked will with. And I believe that this was the case, I should venture say that the Government could make to remedy this state of affairs to be vain - but I am far from such a belief. I think it can be shown that, where circumstances admit, private enterprise in India has taken so much toll of the possibilities of creating wealth afforded by the manufacture of her new products; and that the difficulties in the way of future progress lie mainly in the fact that in several directions it has come within sight of the end of any further advance on the lines which it has hitherto followed, and must seek for new ones. In all industries for which the agricultural, mineral and industrial products of the country supply means and materials, or for which the assistance of foreign resources can with advantage be obtained, India has made substantial progress. The cotton industry was started in India as long ago as 1853. It was for long conducted by European enterprise, but the time of its growth was felt in time, and since India began to regard it as a possible field for investment, its progress has been astonishingly rapid. In 1864, there were only 64 mills at work, with a capital of about £400,000, and a labour force of a little over half a lakh. By 1914, the capital invested had nearly quadrupled, the number of mills had more than quadrupled, and the labour force had been multiplied more than five times.

"The production of the higher muslins, in spite of the fact that India has to pay higher freights than her competitors, on most of her exported high-grade cottons, and in spite of the hardship inflicted on her by the fluctuating nature of her labour supply, has increased very largely. Though for long self-sufficient in raw cotton, within the last 20 years, and with the hope of an increasing production of long-stapled cotton in certain important areas in this country, the future prospects of this section of the industry seem promising.

"The increase in the jute industry has been equally striking. The number of mills at work has grown from 21 to 64 in the last 20 years, and in the same period the capital invested has increased from £70 to £3,200 lakhs, and the employed from 22,000 to 214,000. Jute is an Indian monopoly, and the soil fields are now at hand. With these factors in its favour, it cannot be doubted that, if there had been in Bengal the same best towards industrial enterprises as was to be found among the mercantile trading and industrial circles of Bombay, a city whose feet has always been turned towards a wide ocean and the distant ports of Africa and Asia, the investment on a large scale of Indian capital would have led to a still greater increase.

"But the profits of the industry are by no means monopolized by Europeans. The jute growers of Bengal have gained enormously by the increased price and extended demand for very large ones have been invested in mills and in the feature of the trade by Indians; and the great wealth of Calcutta and the opportunity it gives for funds and employment are largely, if not mainly, due to the jute industry. In the year 1904, apart from those two industries, there were no other large power-actuated manufacturing industries, strictly so called, that employed as many as 20,000 persons and only 4 that employed 4,000 or more.

"At the present time strong power-using industries, iron and brass foundries employ some 25,000 hands, and rice mills about 22,000, while saw mills employ 11,000, and woollen mills, petroleum refiners, coffee works, sugar factories, oil mills, paper mills, lime factories, leather and tanning works and silk filatures all employ over 4,000 hands.

"Turning to other than strictly manufacturing industries, we have first the coal industry. The first Indian coal mine was opened in 1820; in 1863, India was (and doubtless is still) the sixth coal-producing country in the world, her production having increased from under a million tons in 1860 to over 16 millions in 1913. And all of this but 2 of a million tons she used on her own manufactures or on the transport of her goods, I need not perhaps say anything of the rapid rise of desperately recent mining industries, such as manganese, mica, gold, petroleum, in some of which Indian capital and enterprise have no important part; for all this, there are of little direct assistance at present to manufacturing industries, though by furnishing Indian labour and capital with the conduct of organized industries, they exercise a certain indirect effect. Nor need I add to these other daily statistics by speaking of the rise of the tea industry.

"There are, however, other lines of industrial enterprise which have, till recently, been altogether neglected or grossly halfhearted. To explain to the full such industries as the manufacture of oil and oil products, of paper, of glass, dyes and pigments (and be it remembered, we have in India ample supplies of the raw material in all these cases) India needs a 'heavy chemical' industry, she can hardly obtain this, nor can she hope to manufacture her own machinery, without an iron and steel industry. Fortunately, however, here a great promising beginning has been made. Messrs. Tata and Sons, whose name will ever stand high in the roll of Indian industrial fame, have started and successfully organized a modern steel rolling plant, which has now passed the stage at which the infantile diseases that attack youthful industries are a source of danger, and is steadily concerned with what should be the next direction in which it shall expand. Messrs. Tata and Sons have now installed a number of modern by-product coke ovens, which will render available many products, valuable alike for agricultural and industrial purposes, which have hitherto been wasted. With such encouragement as this to point to, what more is there for the despair of India's industrial future? Is it necessary for as many of her existing industries to fear the entry of foreign—possibly hostile—sources for indispensable

materials? It may be a long day before we see dye works like those of Germany established in India, but there is no reason why at no very distant date we should not make our own dyewoollen (I believe Messrs. Tata have already begun to do so), our own iron-ore, our own bleaching powder and alkali for paper and soap making; and in due course, a good deal of the less elaborate machinery that we now import from abroad.

But it may be asked what share have the Indian Government taken in Indian industrial progress apart from the gift of interest free and other which the Hon'ble Member of the House has acknowledged, and the creation of cheap and easy means of communication, both indispensable to industry and trade, but not specially brought into being for that end? The great organized industries of jute and cotton, tea and coal were called into being by existing opportunities; they received the sympathy and encouragement of Government in their first inception, and it has been the task of Government since to smooth difficulties from their way, where possible; but it has not been necessary for Government to give any more direct assistance, although searching has been done by means of Government institutions like the Science College in Calcutta and the Government-owned Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, to supply trained staff for organized industries that were in a position to offer them employment.

We may now examine the nature and effects of the various efforts which Government have recently made, and I think I shall be able to show that, in spite of certain difficulties, these efforts were not inconsiderable, that their results were beneficial, and will yield useful data for a more extended future policy.

They began with the development of aluminium hollow-ware manufactured by the Madras School of Arts, an undertaking which was undertaken between the years 1898 and 1903 and, after successfully proving that aluminium hollow-ware could be manufactured in this country at a profit, was sold to the Indian Aluminium Company for over two lakhs of rupees. The result of this experiment has been to introduce an important industry to multiply the imports of unmanufactured aluminium by more than 35 times in eight years, and to provide for the Indian public a most convenient article of daily use. A similar attempt in Madras of introducing chrome-tanning, though it was not so completely successful as the aluminium factory, was at any rate of great assistance in starting the new and promising industry of chrome tanning in this country, the net cost to Government of upstarts of half a lakh of rupees. In the United Provinces, a sugar engine was imported in the year 1912, was re-modelled in a sugar factory under Indian ownership, and within it is now at a profit. Loans amounting to over seven lakhs of rupees were given for the establishment or improvement of iron factories and a small experimental factory was also started by Government. A cotton seed oil factory was established in Coimbatore and managed for some time on behalf of Government, although at a loss. It was closed in the year 1911 in consequence of certain orders of the Secretary of State, but it had at any rate successfully proved the possibility of manufacturing cotton seed oil in India on a commercial proposition, and entire seed of mills are now working under private management in several centres. We all know about these orders of 1913 and what was their result on our efforts, but it is only right to say here, that they were due very largely to the difficulties presented by existing industries, with which it was thought that they might unduly interfere. In the case of the sugar industry, the problem is mainly agricultural. It is necessary for the cultivator to be shown how to increase his yield per acre sufficiently to enable him to supply raw to factories at a price and of a quality which will enable India to compete successfully with sugar molasses in other countries. Much of the intricate and detailed work of investigation necessary to this end has been accomplished, though much still remains to be done. Technical investigations, involving a good deal of expense, help from London, and from certain species of growers which have not hitherto been used for that purpose. The results are most promising, but no Indian capitalist has so far come forward to make use of the results obtained by Government research and to encourage much attempt the United Provinces Government are, it is understood, considering the idea of starting an experimental factory for the manufacture of pulp from air grass.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to detail the various steps which Government has taken to help industries during the last year and a half. These were described by the Hon'ble Sir William Clark and the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. in their speeches of last year in reply to Hon'ble Sir Raza Khatunji Singh's Resolution. Since then, we have had the very successful Madras Exhibition, while the propaganda exhibited of Indian industries and of competing foreign industries has been permanently established on a wider basis, and has now been given a local abode in Calcutta. In the United Provinces, a Government loan of Rs. 30,000 has recently been given to help an oil mill in Coimbatore to lay down improved plant; a small loan has been provided for the Madras glass works, and another for glass bottle works; efforts have been made to recruit glass workers from the United Kingdom and Belgium which have, we have just heard, been successful; an export has been sent out to make lamp makers in the United Provinces and in Delhi; the manufacture of bakelite or potash from Indian ash has been started, and has been started with the aid of a Government subsidy. The manufacture of dynamite from guano seeds has been investigated, and a company, which is preparing to start work in British India, has applied for a grant of land on favourable terms, which is under consideration. A bureau for the sale of cottage manufactures has been established, and assistance and advice have been given in numerous other directions, for which I may refer Hon'ble Members to the proceedings of the United Provinces Board of Industries, as published from time to time in the press. In Bombay, an Industries Committee has been instituted, in which Indian capitalists take very largely. The possibility of the extraction of ammonium chloride and plaster

"The next point to which my Honourable friend, the Minister, referred in this question of protection, the said and he did not in the slightest degree exempt the fact that he was a protectionist. We are all protectionists in a more or less qualified form, and, sir, we claim to be in a very good company. I desire to call the attention of the Council to a precious volume by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, to Sir Roger Lathbridge's book on Tariff Reform. I tried to get that book from the library, but I could not get it; I tried to get it in Calcutta, and I could not; I had a copy sent to me by the publisher, and in the preface to that book, Mr. Chamberlain declares himself out and out as a protectionist as regards India. Japan has been in her present position of weakness in the industrial world by following a policy of protectionist and adapted to her interests. The Government of Japan placed itself at the head of the industrial movement and helped it by subsidies, by bounties, by grants, by reduction of railway freight, and by a hundred other means. Japan encouraged her infant industries, and to-day she has captured the markets of India, now that Germany and Austria have disappeared from them. Go to any market and try to purchase any toys or things of that kind, you will find that they are all Japanese. I am interested in a girls' school and wanted to give the girls some toys as prizes. I could not find any other toys; they were all Japanese. I think, Mr. Minister, should be given to this committee to consider the circumstances and the conditions which have brought about the marvellous industrial development of Japan. Let them report upon the question as to whether protection is suitable in India or not, protection qualified or unqualified, but these report upon the conditions which have brought about the marvellous industrial development of Japan. I am sure that will throw a great deal of light upon the policy and the programme which the Government will have to follow in this connection.

"Sir, we know nothing at all about the personnel of the committee, but the 'Times' indulges in what may perhaps be called a lot of intelligent conjecture. I find in it the names of an Honourable Member; I find in it the name of Sir Joseph Tata, and, from Bengal, I find the name of Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherji. No better selection could have been made. Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherji is not only a captain of industry but, having risen from the ranks, he is familiar with all the phases of our industrial evolution and the conditions of life among our people which conduce to industrial development.

"I do not find the name of any leader of public opinion in that committee. Sir, I have a great regard for expert knowledge, but, I think, expert knowledge should be combined with knowledge of human affairs. The expert—I speak with the utmost respect of experts—is apt to be narrow in his views; the man of affairs is apt to be liberal and broadminded; and the association of men of affairs with experts will be helpful to the committee.

"There is only one other remark that I desire to make. I have seen across a notable observation made by an English writer. He says 'Education and hungry stomachs are the raw materials of revolution.' The Hon'ble Mr. Law has brought this question prominently to the notice of Government in connection with certain conditions that he thought were existing in East Bengal. Sir, education you cannot stop; the tide is flowing on with irresistible vigour and with growing intensity and volume; but the hungry stomachs you must fill and you can only do so by the development of our industries.

"Sir, it is a delusion to imagine that India has always been an agricultural country. Why did the East India Company come out to this country to trade with us? Not for our rice, not for our cloth, not for our wheat, not for our jute—jute did not start at that time; they came to this country to purchase our opium, our saltpetre, our cotton fabrics; and under proper guidance, under the fostering care of the Government, we may again develop ourselves into a manufacturing nation. Our agricultural capabilities will help our industrial movement, and our industrial resources will strengthen our agricultural capabilities—they will act and react upon each other and strengthen each other, and the poverty of India will be a thing of the past.

"I wish every welcome to this committee, but I hope each trust that definite instructions will be given to them. I hope and trust that they will be asked upon to report upon the question of protection and fiscal autonomy, upon the conditions which have enabled Japan to achieve her marvellous success in the industrial. The committee's labours, then, guided and directed well, I am sure, mark the inauguration of a new era in the industrial development of this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Sastri.—"Sir, I support the resolution. I am convinced of the great importance of the question of the industrial development in India. The concrete condition of the people, though it is better now than it had been before, is far from being what it should be. The average income per head of the people is indeed very low; it is the lowest in the civilized world. The only way to effect an improvement in the condition of the people is in the development of the manufacturing industries of the country. The need for the development of industries in India is always present, and the war has accelerated the need. Hitherto, we have been depending upon Germany and Austria and other foreign countries for the supply of manufactured goods required for our every day use, but the war has cut off the source, and the people are put to great deal of inconvenience. We must take steps to avert a similar contingency in the future. Moreover, now there is an opportunity for us, the like of which we shall not have. If we miss this opportunity, there will be no chance for our industrial advancement. There is ample scope for industrial development in the country. We have materials for many enterprises, yet we continue to import from foreign countries articles of these manufactures. We must therefore try our best to take this opportunity and start manufacturing industries. There are, however, difficulties in the way, what these difficulties are and how to surmount them is the problem? It is to solve this problem that we want a

committee of experts. I am glad the appointment of a commission has been announced. I have no doubt the commission will take the difficult problem into consideration and try to solve it.

"I wish to invite Government attention to one point in this committee, Sir. Too much importance is attached to the establishment of big factories. Those who advocate the establishment of big factories do not seem to pay attention to the conditions of Indian life, or also the evil consequences of modern factory life. The villager is not drawn away from his home without being exposed to the risk of being disoriented both mentally and physically. It is therefore necessary to consider an alternative scheme of factory industry which will keep the villager employed in his home. There are authorities who hold that such a scheme is feasible. An industry can be started on co-operative principle, with different parts of the plant put up in different villages and worked with electric power. The products of these small factories can be credited to some central organisation. Big industries can be divided and successfully worked on co-operative principles. If such a scheme is possible, I should think the villager, having to his own place employment throughout the year, will not be driven to live the urban factory life. I hope the Committee will carefully consider this aspect of the question and formulate practical schemes for the establishment of such rural work, home industries.

"Sir, there are also other questions. I do not wish to detain the Council any longer. I only suggest that the committee should investigate what industries are possible. We in Madras were beginning to have all industry, but unfortunately the war has put a stop to it. The possibility of this and other industries, such as the manufacture of soap, matches, chemicals, manures, etc., must be investigated. The committee must consider what minerals, what agricultural and forest products could be economically obtained and utilised in these manufactures. Then there is the question of State planning and State subsidising. We have made some experiments in the direction of State planning in Madras, and they were successful; but unfortunately, owing to the interference of the Secretary of State, the experiments were discontinued. Whatever reason there might have been for the interference then, there is no reason now why the experiments should not be renewed. State subsidy will greatly encourage indigenous enterprises."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUANAJARAN BAYAN BARAKOR:—"Sir, I have no doubt that one of the foremost thoughts of the Indian to-day is the rapid advance of India on industrial and commercial lines. The figures given by the Hon'ble Mr. Low are encouraging indeed, and they prove that India is not only thinking but doing some work, and that the speed of progress has been greater of late years than before.

"I had the honour of making some remarks in the course of my budget speech last year, which I take the liberty of repeating to-day. I said—

"Nothing short of a policy like the Railway policy will meet the demands of the country, and I feel convinced the country will be prepared to bear the burden. However, subsidies, and even partnership by Government, as well as grants and supergrants are in the present stage of India necessary to reduce private capital, which is so shy, to come out to the field of enterprise; when the people will under such guidance and support be widely and extensively induced to master methods of business and will begin to have confidence in their own undertakings there will be no longer any need of such extra privileges, but till then the Government should, I think, be prepared to exercise and share a comprehensive policy to help the people. It is not the time to-day to dilate on the vast subject. All I say to submit is, that it will be no labour lost to Government to consider seriously the subject, and formulate a policy of its own to make possible the rapid development of this vast Empire into an industrially and commercially prosperous country."

"And the conclusion now before us repeats my sentiments in a more comprehensive form. In spite of the progress made by India as shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Low, the side of the country and the progress of her population apparently make progress seem more the less very insignificant yet. India is conscious of her poverty and wants to shake it off as quickly as possible; she is anxious to grow more rapidly than a bird's course would permit. It is often said that developments on such lines must be natural and spontaneous, and that India must patiently wait and work on. But, Sir, I beg to point out that the ideas of India are really in advance of their capacities in many things, just as the wants of the average Indian today are often above his income. The private course of English education and the teaching through it of many advanced ideas not only of England but of other civilised countries, are developing a pronounced mental growth which must be supplemented by means of suitable methods of external growth by the more frugal Government who have made these tools of the loss of knowledge. India cannot, I think, keep her proper balance unless upheld by Government in the matter of material development, of commercial and industrial advancement keeping with her mental growth. The progress has been hardly laid down by some artificial restriction like Germany and I am sure that the poverty and ignorance of a nation are only momentary evils, and they have proved the truth of it almost to the hilt. Will not therefore India look to her Government with the same spirit of confidence that Government will make the same development here? That is the real question, and happily enough we are daily coming to more and more feeling reliance as between the Government and the people; and I have no doubt that the national question will soon find only solution in the hands of our rulers. Cooperation, as the Hon'ble Mr. Low said, between the Government and the people will make all we want possible and that co-operation is becoming more patent, more real, and more substantial every day.

"It will perhaps be going out of the way to discuss about particular industries in to-day's debate, but I may mention that even *sericulture* Assam has also had her sentiments awakened in this respect, and last year an industrial conference was held under Government auspices, where a number of Resolutions about various local industries were passed which may not be unworthy of the consideration of the committee proposed by this Assembly.

"The Resolution aims at forming the basis of a well-considered policy to be passed by the Government in this matter, and I strongly support it. I have no doubt that Government will see its way to accept it; and if the committee proposed is formed, I hope all the provinces will have facilities of representation."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHENDR SENAN DAS:—"Sir, this Resolution has, I believe, been moved at what I consider a psychological moment. The war has opened the eyes both of England and of India, to the fact (more so perhaps the eyes of the Indian Government than of the Indians generally) that foreign goods find their way in immense quantities to India. By foreign goods I mean especially German and Austrian goods. Only yesterday, a sympathetic Viscount remarked the folly of industrial labour so that our hands might be free; and I have no doubt that in this very Council where the shackles of industrial labour were struck, after a short time on the same will the Munn's motion will be forged. I believe in my heart of hearts that the two countries, England and India, have been brought together by a brutalist despatch of *Prescriptions*. The two countries have not been brought together so that one of the countries only should be benefited by the contact to the prejudice of the interests of the other country. At a psychological moment like this, if we realize the importance, the far-reaching significance, of this Resolution and imagine to ourselves that outside this Chamber there are millions and millions of people, of whom it has been said, and especially so said, and very often said, that they do not get a full meal twice a day, that their hands are paralyzed and fettered, that they are the children and grand-children of those very men who were the architects of all the beautiful edifices that were in India, who are reading those facts and also that in this Council Chamber we have non-official members of India representing the interests of millions, and also official members most of whom are Englishmen representing the traditions, the history, and the glories past of England, then I feel, Sir, that this is a meeting and real equilibrium and far-reaching consequences of which are very great. It is a pity that we do not like to see one another's weaknesses. I suppose, Sir, before the creation of mirrors, before mirrors were introduced into the world, every woman thought she was the prettiest woman in the world, and every man thought that he was the most handsome man in the world. Mirrors were shown them their real features. Consequently, on countries like these, psychological mirrors are very much needed. Co-operation and reconstruction will not bring about that co-operation between Government and the people to which Mr. Low has referred in his speech. Here is a fact that we have discovered, that there is a situation enemy; we are all determined to crush him; both countries are shedding their blood, through thousands of their sons. The question is, cannot anything be done by Government, with the people to co-operate with Government, to shut out goods (not India but goods from Germany before these days) I think I understood this Resolution to mean that questions of this nature should be referred to a committee, but I suppose we are dealing into matters which may perhaps embarrass Government and perhaps embarrass the committee, should the committee be empowered to deal with such questions. The power of the non-official member is confined to this, that he can recommend certain Resolutions to the Governor General in Council.

"Sir, is it practicable by a Resolution in a Council like this to recommend to the Governor General that India should have autonomy in its fiscal policy? Can a resolution like this be made at the instance of India alone? Reference to a question like this might suppose that there was a point of contact where, to an emergency like this, there might be co-operation between the people and the Government which would bring about beneficial results. The remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. NATH BHABHA show that the Government had an exhibition in Calcutta to show the industrial products of Germany and Austria which found their way to India. Austria and Germany have been working the blood of India, like the Americans has which, while it sucks human blood, suckles from its veins with its wings. It has been discovered that they are also suckers. The question is now Government, in the interests both of India and England, do something to supply those things—I say England, because as a matter of fact some of the things which Germany and Austria sent to India were not manufactured in England, but England had to supply orders to depend on the manufactured products of Germany. Consequently we have co-operation between and a common enemy to kill. So let there be no indulgence in emotion and reminiscence with memories in the past; let us not go back to the past, and inquire whether anything has been done by Government in the past or not, whether the people have done their quota or not; that is not the question, but here is the situation and the problem really before the Council is, what can be done to get the greatest benefit out of the present situation. As regards the suggestion as to what should be done by this Committee (my friend Mr. Bhabha knows even the atoms of the Committee, I am not such a prophet).

The Hon'ble Mr. GOVERNOR NATH BHABHA:—"I quoted from the 'Times' There was no prophecy at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHENDR SENAN DAS:—"Of course, Sir, we submit our own materials to other countries and let us hope that our own material, that is the trade ideas that we put before

the Council the raw materials, will be received by the committee and something good turned out by the machinery of their intellect which will be acceptable to the Government and the people."

The Hon'ble **MR. DALY** said:—"Sir, in support of the Resolution of the Hon'ble Member, I would quote your persistence to make a few observations. The question of improving the condition of the industries and manufactures of this country is a supremely important and a vital problem for the advancement and welfare of its people. So far agricultural companies have been the main source of living of the bulk of the population. But the ever-growing increase in the population of the country and the exorbitant rise in prices of the necessities of life have rendered it impossible for the people to be contented with that present only. Large numbers of the unemployed have proved a curse to the country and to the administration. From time immemorial this country was one of the most important manufacturing centres, but the modern methods of manufacture and the improved conditions of industry in other parts of the world have affected our industries immensely. India by no means lacks natural advantages for its industrial and commercial advancement. It is one of the greatest productive countries for raw materials. But partly because it does not possess sufficient means for the manufacture of raw materials into finished products, and partly through want of enterprise in the people, we have lost ground and have become more suppliers of raw products and dependents on foreign goods for our daily requirements as well as for luxuries. It is beyond all doubt that the real prosperity of our people depends on the revival and improvement of our industries and our industries alone. The Government has not been able to help and encourage our industrial enterprises so much as we are inclined to think in other matters of our well-being, and not even as much as some other Governments are doing in this respect, and it is not possible to compete with them unless we adopt similar lines of working, and unless the Government lends its helping hand and extends its fostering care to the advancement and development of our industries. For regulating our commercial and industrial problems, it is most essential that the Government of India should have a free hand in all matters concerning fiscal questions, and so long as it is handicapped by the control of the Home Government, it will not be able to handle the problem in a more careful and effective manner. I think the Resolution is a most reasonable and modest one, and it only asks for the formation of a committee to consider the best way of taking proper steps in this respect. I trust it will not fail to command itself to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble **MR. BRADY** said:—"Sir, I rise to say a few words in support of the Resolution that has been proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Robinson."

"I understood however from the papers that Government have anticipated the proposals, and a strong committee is now being formed with Sir Thomas Holland as Chairman."

"I congratulate Government on having taken the initiative, and it must be very gratifying to the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Robinson to have his wish anticipated. Already in the Presidency I come from (and I have no doubt the same has been done in other Presidencies), a local committee has been sitting for some time (going into the question of how raw industries may be started, and how existing industries may best be developed, and I believe a good deal of useful work in these directions has already been accomplished). No doubt the committee will have the benefit of the preliminary inquiries made and will take evidence from the members of these Provincial Committees."

"I have the greatest sympathy with the objects of the committee, and it is perhaps only natural that I should, seeing that throughout my residence in India I have been concerned with local industries and railways promoted and developed by means of capital wholly obtained in this country."

"I have great hopes that under the auspices of a strong committee such as has been constituted, backed up by Government as far as research and experimental work is concerned, all industries will be revived and new industries springing into life."

"But, Sir, I feel that this committee or any committee supported in their work and their recommendations by the Government, can go very little further than indicate and perhaps start in an experimental way three raw industries."

"It must be left to the people to find out what capital to promote them but the enterprise is ours."

"With the example of the Tees before us, I have very little doubt that both will be forthcoming, and I hope soon on the committee, will be found for a number of this enterprising family."

"I do not wish to follow the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Robinson into the question of fiscal reform. No doubt the committee will make recommendations in all cases where they think that protection by duties is necessary. It will be for Government then to say, in consultation with the Home Government, and, if necessary, with our Colonies, and possibly even with our Allies, how far protection can be given without interfering with the wider interests of this Empire."

"With these few remarks, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble **MR. STRAUCH** said:—"Sir, I also desire to say a very few words with reference to the resolution now under discussion. It was I speak of it is the past tense—an important resolution and well timed; so timely, indeed, that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert has just pointed out, it has scored an anticipatory success, for we have all read in the papers that the commission asked for it to be appointed. That being so, I take it that the resolution, strictly speaking, is

shown in wholesale buyers. The great advantage of these Bureaux, I may remark in passing, has long been recognised in other commercial countries, such as Japan and Germany, and similar institutions have recently been organised with remarkable success in the United Kingdom. As to the more direct form of assistance to industry, the Hon'ble Mr. Low has given Council a brief account of what has been done in ordering financial assistance to certain selected enterprises and in the direct purchasing of industries by Local Governments. We all know that this purchasing of industries met with some success of success in Madras, but that Lord Mestrey desired the cancellation, on the ground that one of the enterprises concerned had resulted in interference with private enterprise. It is certainly unfortunate that the experiments could not have been more fully tested, though every one will admit that the closest attention should be paid to the necessity of avoiding action which might operate in any way to discourage private enterprise, which is, above all things, what we wish to stimulate. Since that time experiments have been permitted for the demonstration of the commercial possibilities of industries on a small scale, but it is doubtful whether, under such conditions, the results can be sufficiently conclusive. The Railway Board also have expressed upon the different Railway Administrations the desirability of watching carefully for opportunities for fostering local industries by the provision of favourable rates for the carriage of raw material required in manufacture and of the finished product. They considered all the Administrations on this subject very last year. The interests of railways and of the industries in this matter are identical, since the new industry brings new loads to the railway, and there is no reason to suppose that the matter has been generally neglected by railways in the past, but it would be desirable to impress it upon them once more. At the same time, the Railway Board advised a Committee on the commercial public calling attention in their letter to the Railway Administrations and impressing on the public the importance of giving the fullest patronage when taking for a journey. I have recently asked for a return of the results of this circular, and they are decidedly satisfactory. It is true that not very many applications have been made, but practically all those which have been made have been granted. The Government of India, therefore, are entirely clear that the question of the promotion of industries has not been neglected, but for reasons partly beyond our own control, the action which has been taken hitherto has not been sufficiently sustained and co-ordinated to furnish reasonable grounds for the shaping of our policy in the future, especially as we wish that policy to be more definite and more comprehensive. The more Government considered the question, the more they have felt that they are many points which require further investigation, both as to the industries which stand the best chance for further development, as India and as to the way in which Government can best help, and they are convinced that for that investigation they ought to have the assistance of an official, and especially of commercial, experience. In other words we had already seen in the same connection as is set forth in the terms of the Resolution. I may remind Council that, as a speech at the close of the last session, His Excellency the Viceroy, occupying the prominent place which this problem had taken in the debate of Council, and that it was receiving the most careful consideration of himself and of the Government of India, and that he hoped to see it taken vigorously and effectively as soon as special conditions permitted. In pursuance of the policy foreshadowed in those words, the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State in the autumn of last year, pointing out these difficulties in the matter and asking for approval to the appointment of a commission composed of a suitable number of business-men, experts and officials, some of whom should be acquainted with Indian conditions, some with industrial progress in other countries where similar objects have been pursued, and others with industrial problems generally, on their business side. We proposed that the whole question should be considered of whether new openings can be found for the profitable employment of Indian capital and whether, and if so in what manner Government can usefully give direct encouragement to industrial development; and we proposed that, in examining this latter question, the Commission should be free to consider the question of pioneer industries as well as well as other methods of stimulating industries as the supply of technical and export action, the provision, directly or indirectly, of financial assistance, or other means which might seem, good to the commission. I am glad to say that the Secretary of State has sanctioned this proposal and has enabled us to make what I trust will be the beginning of a new and important departure in the history of Indian industrial development. His consent—and I need not say that this is a source of special satisfaction to Government—enables me, as I have already said, to set forth this Resolution, which has been supported to-day by all Hon'ble Members who have spoken in this debate. We have selected for Chairman of the Commission Sir Thomas Blundell, who will be well known to many members here as the late Director of the Geological Survey, who did so much to bring that department into close touch with commercial life of India. In addition to the Chairman, there will be seven or eight members, of whom three will be Indians. I am sorry that I am not yet in a position to give the names of all the members of the Commission, but two of the Indian members have already accepted, Mr. Dhanoo Chatterjee Sir Panchabhai Chatterjee and Mr. Rajendrakrishna Mahapatra. I am sure that both these names will commend themselves to Council. We hope also to secure the services of a representative of the First Community in Bombay, a community which has always been somewhat of a pioneer in industrial progress in India. From official circles, we have appointed Mr. Low, now Secretary to the Department of Commerce and Industry, who, as Council all know, has twice throughout his career in India, a special interest in the question of promotion of industries. It is necessary that my successor should have the benefit of Mr. Low's experience for his last few months of office, so that probably Mr. Low will not join the commission until the early autumn, but in view of his previous knowledge and experience of the subject, I do not think that this will do

any way initiate against his criticism on the commission. There will also be a representative of European commerce in India, and probably two members who will bring an outside experience from the United Kingdom. No time will be lost before commencement of work. Sir Thomas Blizard himself leaves England in the middle of April, and will begin preliminary work at Calcutta, but I cannot say for certain yet when the Commission, as a whole, will assemble. In framing the terms of reference we have excluded from the Commission's legislation, for the reasons I have already mentioned, any consideration of the present fiscal policy of the Government of India. Nor do we propose that they should re-examine those aspects of technical and industrial education which have recently been dealt with by committees working in England and India, whose reports are at present under the consideration of the Government of India. The terms of reference to the Commission will be as follows:

"They will be instructed to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India, and to submit their recommendations with special reference to the following questions:—

(a) whether new openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry can be identified;

(b) whether, and if so, in what manner, Government can usefully give direct encouragement to industrial development;

(c) by conferring technical advice more freely available;

(d) by the demonstration of the practical possibility on a commercial scale of particular industries;

(e) by affording, directly or indirectly, financial assistance to industrial enterprises; or

(f) by any other means which are not incompatible with the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India.

"It will be clear, therefore, to Honourable Members that the Commission will not be authorized to examine either the constitutional issues raised by the Hon'ble Sir Bhabini Bhattacharya, or the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India. I hope Council will appreciate, even if they would have preferred an inquiry which would have explored those topics, that they are good and sufficient reasons for the limitations imposed on the Commission's terms of reference which will in no way prejudice the examination of either of those two questions themselves. I hope also that I have been able to show that there is a very large field of important and valuable matter to be investigated by a commission limited, as is proposed, to the more purely industrial aspect of this problem.

"One other proposal of mine I may also mention to Council. Japan is the most interesting example of a nation which has developed a system of modern industrial and commercial enterprise from a past which knew nothing of Western economic conditions. It is therefore of great interest and value to know exactly what her Government has done to aid her people in this notable advance which they have made. The Government of India have already received some information on the subject though there has not been time for me to deal with it this afternoon, but we felt that it was very desirable to obtain more detailed particulars for the use of the Industrial Commission, and we have therefore arranged that Professor C. J. Henderson, the Maple Professor of Economics in Calcutta, should visit Japan—he has in fact already started—and should prepare a report which will be available in the early autumn.

"In conclusion, Sir, let me repeat that it is a source of great satisfaction to the Government of India that they have been able to accept this Resolution. May I add that I am especially glad that we should have been able to take this definite step in advance before the close of my own term in India? I make an apology, so far as my own responsibility is concerned, for this gap not having been taken earlier. India is an immense country where the economic conditions are unusually complex, and sometimes, almost past-control; and for a new source there is much to learn and something else perhaps to unlearn. But I am glad to think that, before the end of my period of office as Commerce Minister, we have been able to set our way more clearly towards an industrial policy. I am a true believer in India's industrial future, and though I shall have left India before the Commission has even commenced its sittings, as one will look forward with greatest interest to the outcome of its labours."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Vaidyanathan:—"Sir, I wish to make two observations on the motion before us.

"I am unwilling to treat the Resolution as a dead one, and I am not going to join in its funeral. On the other hand, I think I have to render my thanks to the Hon'ble Sir Bhabini Bhattacharya for his very important motion, and the excellent statement he made in support of it. I would also thank the Hon'ble Sir William Clark for the able and sympathetic statement he has made. Drawing between the lines of his speech—if one can read a speech when it is being made—it seems clear that the Government has abandoned the policy outlined since years ago by Lord Hardinge, then Secretary of State for India. On that account and on that account alone, I tender my most hearty thanks on behalf of the country to the Government, both here and at Home. And yet I have some considerable doubts whether the Commission at this time is most opportune. The Resolution asks for a very comprehensive scope of the inquiry in view to advance the country to be on a par with the great nations of the world. I am not sure whether the Hon'ble Sir Bhabini Bhattacharya has not raised and challenged a premature issue, considering the circumstances in which the Empire is just now involved; and I am not sure whether the premature challenge of this great issue is not responsible for a hurry—I beg pardon—I mean a rapid decision on the part of Government, both here and in England."

"In England itself most of the decisions, economic and political and international, are on their feet and tend. They will all be revised for the benefit of England, for the benefit of the Empire and for the benefit of humanity. We know that we are to take part in the reconstruction of the whole Empire, and Sir William Clark also has told us so just now. May I know therefore what is the object of this commission on the meanwhile? How many years more will the war last? Assume that the war will be over in a year, and that peace will be reached in about 18 months or a maximum of 2 years. We have lost over a century and a half under the British Government since the Indian industries have been killed. What is the value of these two years more that we cannot propose this inquiry will wait till the peace is reached? Sir William Clark, while saying that certain vital questions are beyond the power of this commission, yet throws them somewhat. I think it is wholly unnecessary for me during the limited time at my disposal to traverse these too. He talked of two important matters, protection and absolute freedom, which will make it difficult for India to manufacture certain things. It is not the abilities of India to manufacture things which cannot be manufactured at a profit. It is often stated, for instance, that certain flour cotton goods cannot be manufactured in India with profit in order that we may compete with the rest of the world. It is not our ambition to attempt to manufacture such if impracticable, or only practicable at a loss. But at the same time, our feeling is that the best expedients have not been made in India in this direction. India contains all sorts of elements. It may be possible to make these goods in some trial stations with profit, or it may not be profitable at all, that is another question now. As regards protection, the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry simply asked a question and did not give the answer, and very properly too. 'Would it be good' he asks 'to have protection for India?' He has not said whether it would be good or bad. I am very glad he has left it at that point. My answer is that it would be very good. In this matter we must go by the examples of other countries. The Colonies, the United States of America, and all the countries in the west have adopted protection. Whatever may be the *a priori* views of writers on the subject, the fact remains that these countries have grown immensely wealthy. It might be that in the beginning, when they first introduced protection, such countries may have to pay a little more for what they want than they would otherwise have to, if foreign exports were freely allowed; but soon this settled itself, the increase in wealth in these countries—the enormous wealth—is the best answer to the question put by the Hon'ble Sir William Clark. At any rate, the Government here told the Government in England do not choose to make these experiments in the direction of protection for India. I do not see any reason why it has not been done and why it cannot be done, and all that I say is the fact that the question remains as open now. This country is in a very different position from several other countries. Other countries which adopted protection did so with a clear idea and without history to guide them. We were able to clothe India and clothe the whole world some years a time as it were, known. Our industries were killed by the East India Company and by those who succeeded it in its mercenary functions, by the adoption of narrow and in the end suicidal policies. That being so, it is not fair to say that protection would not be good for India. Thus, I respectfully protest against the exceedingly narrow scope of the reference to the coming commission. Now, either protection will be allowed or it will not be allowed as after the war. I cannot understand why the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State should not arm himself with a report, with a judgment, and with the evidence of prominent Indians for as long as in either case. The reference prohibits any question, any investigation as to this policy. I agree believe that the commission will have an exceedingly difficult task to perform in three circumstances. They are told that they will not put a single question as to the existing policy; but I can easily imagine a position wherein the question will be so dovetailed that it would be impossible for the commission satisfactorily to create the command given to them by Government. That being so, I ask the question in my ignorance and doubt—I do not oppose the motion—whether it is useful. Why should we not wait a little longer? What is the object of this commission to inquire and report under conditions so very unequal? I should say, and against the aspirations of the Indians? In short what is the object of this commission?

"There is another point which Sir William Clark has not touched upon. In these matters it is not enough that Government judges for us always. It must always try to meet us half-way and to let agitation surpass itself. In this matter it is not likely that the Indian agitation will compass itself. It did not ask any of us, it did not take the views of us, the quasi-representatives in this Council, even informally in the nature of the reference. It did not ask us to assist them even in the matter of the names of the personnel. In one point of view, however, I am glad of that and I congratulate Government in their choice so far as the names concerned to us are concerned; and I am more glad still that the other names are not announced, because it leaves me free to say exactly what I wish to say. Even if there is one member on the commission, whose views against us in connection with national industries were ill directed and hostile, then this fact will make the report of the commission to be received with suspicion if it is against the cherished views by us all. That is to say, the commission is appointed without any reference to the wishes of the people of India and without any reference to public opinion in India. Apart from all these, taking the fact as it is, the scope of the proposed inquiry is, in my humble opinion, so narrow that its usefulness is highly problematical. I am one of those who believe that this commission should stand over for two years."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan:—Sir, while welcoming the announcement made by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry about the appointment of this commission, I join with my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashwajit, in regretting the restriction of the scope of

reference. The Hon'ble Sir William Clark said that the question of fiscal autonomy, being a constitutional question as well as the question of protection, would be excluded from the purview of this commission. As I said, I deprecate the restriction put upon the scope of this inquiry. It may be that on inquiry it will be found that protection is not good for India, but why not allow the commission to inquire into it and come to the conclusion that it is not needed. Thus the hands of the Government will be strengthened by that conclusion. If, on the contrary, the commission is of opinion on inquiry, that it is needed, why should that expectation be thrown away? Speaking of protection further, the Hon'ble Sir William Clark said that that was not the only solution of the problem. He said that a good deal depended upon the people themselves, and he said that the success of Japan was greatly owing to the enterprise and self-reliance shown by the people of that country. That is perfectly true. But may I ask my Hon'ble friend to remember how far that self-reliance and enterprise must have been engendered and stimulated by the consciousness that behind them was their own Government, quite prepared to do anything for the purpose of fostering their industries and manufactures. Can that be said in any measure of the people of this country? Or that he said that the Government of India, even if they wished to do so, were free to take any measures necessary to accomplish such an object? Why have we not a standing example in this country of the wise action that demonstrates that the Government of India is not free? The Government of India have acknowledged from after time that it is a tax that ought to be abolished. Still they are unable to do it, because they are helpless before the House Government, unable to carry out a reform which they themselves feel to be absolutely necessary for the purpose of fostering the cotton industry in this country. That is where the difference comes in between Japan and India. There, as I pointed out, the people have the consciousness of having the Government fully behind them, not only willing, but having the power, to accomplish what they think is necessary for the purpose of fostering their industries. That unfortunately cannot be said of the Government of India, and that is why my friend, Sir Herbert Kitchin, has raised the question about the fiscal autonomy of the Indian Government.

"Sir, if the people of India had behind them, the Government of India with full power to do what they feel is necessary for the trade, industries and manufactures of the country, enterprise and self-reliance would be stimulated and engendered as it has been in a country like Japan; that is where I say the question of fiscal autonomy comes in, and still that matter is not allowed to be considered by this commission. I followed the Hon'ble Mr. Lee's speech with great interest, and I confess I admired the current of self-satisfaction running through his remarks. He drew by a mass of facts to establish the point that a great deal had been accomplished in this country not only by the people but also by the Government. I wish I could be as optimistic as Mr. Lee. But do the facts justify any such optimism at all? Why, only the other day we had a very striking illustration of the fact that the commerce, trade and industries of the country are far behind what they ought to be. During the discussion on the Income-tax Amendment Act and the Financial Statement it came out, Sir, that in the whole of this country there were only 11,000 people who pay income-tax on Rs. 24,000 a year."

The Hon'ble Khos Bhabhar Member Muzammar Sharif:—"3,500."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhatnagar:—"It is still worse if it is only 3,500. But I submitted 13,000 was the figure mentioned by the Finance Member and I will take that figure. Among these 13,000, are included officials with salaries of more than Rs. 2,000 a month; there are also included non-officials employed in private firms deriving such salaries; there are also included professional men, lawyers and medical gentlemen. If we exclude roughly 3,000 on all these heads we have a number of only 10,000 persons, including Joint Stock Companies, who pay income-tax on more than Rs. 24,000, i.e., only 21,000 a year. If that is the fact with regard to incomes of Rs. 24,000 a year, can you say that industries and, especially manufacturing industries, are so far advanced that we can say that the progress has been what it ought to be? I feel, Sir, that the progress made both in manufacturing industries and in trade and commerce is really infinitesimal when we look at the huge population and the vast expanse of this country. I think immediate efforts should be made to put things right. In that point of view I welcome the appointment of this commission which will tell the Government what is really to be done in this direction. There is another point that should be borne in mind, industrial development will also largely relieve the burden of famine that periodically devastates this country. If you divert the population, the extra population, from agricultural to industrial pursuits, you will thereby lessen the calamities of famine; that was clearly manifested during the last famine in 1899-11 in Bombay. In Gujarat, Deccan and Kanhar there was a very severe famine in 1899-1900; then they had the next famine in 1910-11 and that is what the Bombay Government said—

"The lessening of industrial activity and the number of large works in progress which created a demand for labour in cases of the supply has rendered the labourer almost largely independent of agricultural employment. Thus, when the strain came the people employed on unexpected power of resistance, and though the failure of the harvest was nearly as complete and the price of food grains rose nearly to the same level as in 1899-1900, the suffering the people required from Government was infinitely less."

"That shows that industrial development in this country will also mitigate very much in future years the burden of famine. Therefore, as I said, I welcome the appointment of this commission, but I deprecate the restriction of its reference. Now, the Hon'ble Sir William Clark said that after the war the larger constitutional questions and the problem connected by

India with regard to commerce and industry in the Empire, and other large questions will be undertaken. I do hope, when this is undertaken, that justice will have economic and political justice done to him, and that industries and commerce will be stimulated and encouraged in the manner they deserve to be."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I offer my hearty thanks to the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Balfour for the resolution which has been placed before such an admirable speech before the Council, and I offer my deep thanks to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for having accepted the resolution. The anticipatory announcement by the 'Times' of the appointment of a commission to carry out the recommendation contained in the resolution has caused not a little surprise, because it is against the practice usually followed on such occasions, that an announcement should be made in respect of a resolution before it has been moved. It has also caused surprise because the prospect of the commission has been announced in London, while it seems proper that it should have been announced in Delhi. However, that should not take away the satisfaction that we feel at the appointment of the commission, and the selection of six members of the commission whose names have been made public. I particularly wish to express the satisfaction that we non-official members, so far as I believe, the official members, feel at the fact that Sir Thomas Balfour is to be president of this commission. We know his broad sympathies, and his broad interest in the development of India; we know he will bring a broad outlook to bear on questions affecting us, and we have every confidence that under his presidency every question referred to the commission will be considered with great thoroughness and freedom from bias. I hope, Sir, that in deciding the names of other members which I understand, have not yet been notified, the Government will be pleased to consider the view that has been expressed as to the composition of the commission. Government as bodies are the best judges with regard to that matter. We cannot claim that we should be consulted formally about it; but we expect that non-official members both here and outside, will receive a little more consideration in the selection of the members. It is not only experts who have got special knowledge of industrial matters, but also representatives of the educated public, who are deeply interested in the industrial development of the country and in the well-being of the community, who can bring a great deal of useful knowledge to bear on the discussion of the questions which will come before the commission. It is therefore desirable, and I hope the Government will view the matter in this light, that there should be some more responsible non-official representatives of public opinion on the commission. Sir, our Hon'ble Member has said that the resolution having been accepted, it is dead. I say the resolution is not dead. It lives, and will bear fruit. Further discussion on it is needed, because the discussion which has preceded, makes it necessary to draw attention to certain points."

"The appointment of the commission is a great event in the industrial history of India. For a long time past Indians have been incessantly saying that more should be done to promote indigenous industries than has been done and was being done. My friend, Sir Winston Churchill, expressed his interest—I do not bring a moment to be long forward a resolution like this more than a year ago, and the subject has been alluded to by many speakers at this Council on various occasions. Therefore, the appointment of the commission is a matter of great national importance to us, and it is necessary that we should freely express our opinions as to the matters which we think ought to be taken up by it. From that point of view and because the matter has been referred to by the Hon'ble Sir William Clark also in his speech, I would request the Government to reconsider the question of the scope of the reference. It is as I think has been during the time of the war, action ceased to be taken in regard to recommendations of the commission on certain questions. A decision on matters of constitutional issue may be delayed, because a decision on such matters can only be arrived at after consulting the Government in England; but it seems to me that that often so far, but on the contrary furnishes a very strong reason why the commission should be asked to submit definite opinions on those issues, formed after cool consideration and consultation with ours, in order that the Government of India should acquire their opinions, and be prepared to put them forward, before the Government in England when the time comes, as it must soon come, for arriving at a decision on those questions."

"I am certain, Sir, nobody will dispute the Hon'ble Sir William Clark's remarks made it clear that he certainly does not dispute the necessity and importance of a consideration of those issues. He did not feel fresh with the discussion raised here about those issues. But if those issues are material to a proper consideration of the question of the development of India's indigenous industries, it is certainly necessary that they should be considered solely by the commission, and that their report should be considered by the Government of India, not be ready to be laid before the Government in England when the time comes for it."

"So also in regard to protection. Those matters, Sir, which affect the question of the growth of Indian industries in a very large way. It is no good fighting shy of them; they must be faced and solved. There is almost a settled conviction in the minds of a great body of Indians, if not of all Indians, who give any thought to these matters, that the interests of India are not always considered, and that the Government of India are compelled by their very constitution, by the very necessities of being subordinate to the Government in England, which undoubtedly is a fact which nobody can gainsay, they are compelled at times to arrive at decisions, if I may say so without assuming the slightest disrespect, both in the way of commission and industry, which they do not in their heart of hearts approve and which they sometimes reluctantly and doubtfully oppose and consider to be harmful. That has often been the history of India."

years' become a great manufacturing country. That has been the history of many other nations. Our first necessity therefore is a recognition by the Government of the need, of the industrial need, of providing us a large scale for systematic training of our youths in industrial and technical matters, and for giving them that practical training without which business capacities cannot be developed. Our second aim is—

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member's time is up now."

The Hon'ble Pandit Manohar Mahavitha:—"May I speak?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I think you have already taken up your Gun. I must ask the Hon'ble Member to sit down."

The Hon'ble Pandit Manohar Mahavitha:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir, but with respect."

The Hon'ble Sir JESAJIAH RAMANUJAM:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words in reply. In the first place, I appreciate the courtesy of the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart in pointing out that the whole debate which has taken place has been a waste of time. Sir, the difference between the Hon'ble Member and myself is merely this. He emphatically believes that what a sovereign understands has the force of a Government resolution published in the Government Gazette. I have not yet acquired that faith in what appears in newspapers in the form which has now become common, that it underwrites that a certain thing is going to happen. I may tell him, that it has been for the last two years that I have been sending resolutions on the subject and that they have been disallowed; that last year a resolution, identically in the same words was sent to the Government and was also disallowed. I say, therefore, my share is the fact that my persistence in giving notice of a resolution on this subject has promoted the consideration of the question, and has very probably led to the formation of the committee. Sir, I have never said that India is not making industrial progress. What I have contended is, that our progress is not adequate; that if the Government of India had a firm hand and made earnest efforts in the development of industries as other civilized countries have done, our progress would have been swifter. The very fact that we have made substantial industrial progress in various portions of India without any direct help from the Government is to my mind proof positive of the fact that our natural advantages are overwhelming, and that, in consequence of such advantages, we have been successful to a certain extent in spite of the serious drawbacks which we have had to work under. I therefore wish to point out that, if we look our Government at the back of the manufacturing people in India to the same extent as other civilized countries, then our natural advantages would have led to an enormously greater industrial development than has actually taken place. In support of that view, may I, Sir, once again point out that out of our total exports of 124 millions, 26 millions or 20 per cent is represented by manufactured goods. Out of our total exports of 168 millions, 81 millions are raw materials which work out to nearly 50 per cent, and that 43 millions are foodstuffs and tobacco, bringing the total of both to about 77 per cent. Now I should like to ask whether any country imports manufactured goods to the extent of 53 per cent of its total imports and exporting 77 per cent of raw materials and foodstuffs on by any stretch of imagination be said to be progressing industrially in industrial development? Sir, it is in order to bring forward the industrial and economic backwardness of this country that I have brought forward the present resolution at the only time when I was permitted to do so, though I have been making efforts in this direction for the last two years. Sir, I think even the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart will admit that, though a little time of the Council has been spent in the discussion of this question, the very illuminating reply which has been elicited from the Hon'ble Sir William Clark amply compensates for it. Though I do not agree with some of the points made by the Hon'ble Member and to which I intend to refer, I think the Council will agree that the subject was dealt with by him in a manly manner."

Before I proceed to deal with some of the points made by the Hon'ble Member, I will make a brief reference to what he said in regard to my not following the reply which was given today to an interpretation of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Schuster. Sir, may I take this opportunity of pointing out that, under the present system, we had a extremely difficult to get and to follow the answers read out to us in this hall. If the answer was given this morning, in the course mentioned, no fault can be found with me in not waiting, if because I could not hear it distinctly. In the Bombay Legislative Council we have a different system. The questions and answers are printed and put on the table in front of each member, who can therefore follow the replies when the Secretary calls attention to the number of the interpellation. If some such system was followed in this Council, we would not remain under the present disadvantages."

"Sir, my attention was drawn to the famine per cent of population in Japan which is stated to have gone up by more than 125 per cent. I think that furnishes a very strong reason in favour of the view which I have placed before the Council. What India wants is that her Government should help the people in their efforts towards her economic advancement in order that my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member may have plenty of money to spend. The naturally would be very willing to pay additional taxation and find means for extended provision for education, sanitation, &c., if our economic condition was advanced. Our estimated national income in Rs. 20, as against a minimum estimate of Rs. 700 in England. Let the Government of India try on to raise exceptional income to over 100 crores, which is only one-third of what it is in England, and let the Finance Member then come and say that he wants more money for the public good, and he will find the then Council ready and willing to give him all the money he wants. Japan has grown economically prosperous and she is willingly submitting to increased taxation. Help us in the same direction, advance our material prosperity, and we will do the same, if not better."

" Sir, I share the regret which has been expressed by my Hon'ble friends, Mr. Vijayaraghachari, Mr. Satharad and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as to the restricted references which have been decided upon for the consideration of the Commission. I should like to point out that it is with the utmost difficulty and after a long time that we have succeeded in prevailing upon the Government of India to appoint a Commission such as the present one. I do not think there is any possibility of another commission of a similar character being appointed for many years to come. That being so, it appears to me to be essentially necessary that the references to this Commission should be of such a comprehensive nature as to deal fully with the questions as a whole. Unless these references are enlarged and made comprehensive, the Commission will be obliged to work in a manner which cannot lead to the solution of the problem. The references which have been advanced in favour of those restricted references are that at the end of the war the fiscal position of the members of the British Empire as amongst themselves, and as with their Allies, will be determined. If that is so, it furnishes a very strong reason why this Commission, which is appointed to report what measures should be adopted for the purpose of promoting industries in India, should be asked to consider whether fiscal autonomy should be accorded to the Government of India, and whether fiscal protection, as I have carefully put it, only in such cases and for such length of time as may be deemed necessary, is required or not. If those cases are not considered by the Commission, the hands of the Government of India will be weakened when those difficulties are undertaken. If these references are made, and if the Commission in the course of the inquiry which they will carry out come to the conclusion that it is really desirable fiscal protection is absolutely necessary, then it will strengthen the hands of the Government when this deliberative assembly meets, and will greatly help this country in preparing to obtain what the Dominions have already secured.

" Sir, I think that, taking it from every point of view, there are strong reasons why the references to this Commission should be of such a comprehensive nature that the whole question may require solution, at all events for 10, 15 or 20 years. I should like to appeal to the Government of India once again earnestly to consider the matter in view of the numerous non-official opinions in the Council, and to widen the scope of the references by including fiscal autonomy and fiscal protection amongst them. Sir, I feel that, unless that is done, the result of this inquiry will not prove as satisfactory as we all desire that it should.

" I will only say one word in regard to what fell from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Vijayaraghachari, because I have only one minute more. He seems to think that a delay of two years would not have mattered. May I tell him with your permission, Mr. President, that the reason why I still renew my appeal to the Government of India to enlarge the scope of these references and solve the whole question to be investigated by a representative Commission on the ground herein, is that when the time actually arrives for an Imperial Conference, at which I trust India will be represented as a nation of equality with the Dominions, that our representatives may be able to go, on the strength of the support of such a Commission, for full freedom to the Government and complete liberty to apply fiscal protection in such cases and for such time as may be found necessary. One point even is that India with the help of her Government shall make a strenuous effort to advance industrially and commercially, as rapidly as is reasonably possible without any impediments being placed in her way. With these words I terminate my resolution for submission to the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CHARLES—*I* Sir, think I ought to make one point clear in view of what has fallen from the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon'ble Sir Pandit Mahabiradas as to the question of whether we can afford the reference to this Commission. The House Government have mainly asked their position perfectly clear. They say that they feel that the fiscal relations of the Empire within itself and with the outer world must be taken up after the war. They have also made it quite clear that they feel that such questions should not be raised during the war. It is quite impossible for a Commission to consider that question without raising these points. It seems almost as absolute when it is stated like this. That is the actual difficulty. I may also point out, although I did not lay stress on this factor before, that it would be extremely difficult to appoint a Commission which would be suitable to deal with those purely industrial matters, such as any Commission will have to deal with, and which would also be a suitable body to revise the constitutional relationship between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Such a revision would have to be conducted by a very large body in England. The Hon'ble Sir Pandit Mahabiradas says that we did not get another Commission for 15 or 20 years, and therefore he wants the reference to this one to be as wide as possible. If a Commission was really appointed to consider all the subjects which he wants it to consider, I think it might very easily be sitting 15 or 20 years hence, and what we want now is to use an immediate practical advance made with this important question."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd March 1914.

Dated,
The 22nd March 1914.

A. F. MUDDINAN,
Secretary to His Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

G. S. THORNTON,
Acting Secretary to Govt. Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday the 23rd March 1916.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLAY, K.C.B., C.M.G., Vice-President, presiding,
and 55 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

RESOLUTION AS TO TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Hon'ble Mr. SARDARUL NATH BARRISTER-AT-LAW, I have the honour to move the following Resolution which stands against my name, namely:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to consider the advisability of placing the University of Calcutta on the same footing with the Universities of Madras and Bombay in respect of the relations between the Calcutta University and the Government of India."

"Sir, under the provisions of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, His Excellency the Viceroy is the Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and large powers of control are vested in the Government of India. To us, who are graduates of the Calcutta University, it is a matter of pride and honour that His Excellency Lord Hardinge should be the head of our University, and speaking for myself, I will say this, that but for the appointing retirement of His Excellency, I for one would not have brought forward this Resolution. Speaking as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta at the Convocation held on the 13th March 1915, His Excellency was pleased to observe that his position as Chancellor of the University brought him in direct contact with the student community of India. In them and in their welfare, Lord Hardinge has always felt a keen and abiding interest. We must not forget the language which His Excellency paid to some hostels in Calcutta, with a view to maintaining for himself, after personal examination, the conditions under which the students lived in these hostels. Sir, nothing so powerfully appeals to the imagination of an Oriental people as when a ruler attends his personality when doing good; and the memory of this visit will long remain an abiding presence with the student community of Calcutta. Lord Hardinge has always been a generous patron of the Calcutta University. The Government of India have paid a sum of over 43 lakhs of rupees for new hostels, besides other grants, the capitalised value of which would amount to about 24 lakhs. Sir, I feel it my duty to make this public statement as some acknowledgment, however inadequate, of the obligation which we are under to our retiring Governor."

"Sir, my Resolution has a constitutional bearing, and it is intimately connected with the meaning of the status of our Province in that of a Presidency Government. Bengal was made a Presidency Government by the Royal Proclamation of the 19th December 1911. A part of that proclamation was embodied in a Parliamentary Bill in January 1912—Bill No. 2 & 3 of 1912, Chapter 2. I will read the first clause of the Statute, which is pertinent to the Resolution now under discussion. Clause 1 says:—

"It is hereby declared that the Governor and Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall, within that Presidency as so delimited as aforesaid, have all the rights, duties, functions and immunities which the Governors and Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, possess, and all immunities relating to the Governors of those Presidencies, etc., etc."

"Now, this is the important part. Provided that, if the Governor General in Council reserves to himself any powers now exercisable by him in relation to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, those powers shall continue to be exercisable by the Governor General in Council in the same manner and to the like extent as heretofore."

"Therefore, Sir, it is obvious that, under the provisions of this Statute, the Governor of Bengal is placed exactly on the same footing with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, save and except in respect of certain powers and functions which are reserved to the Governor General in Council, and which at the time were being exercised by him. Those powers and functions are two in number: (1) authority to fill temporary vacancies on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court, and (2) authority as Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Lord Curzon was then Secretary of State, and when introducing this Bill he made certain observations which, with the permission of the Council, I will read as bearing upon this particular provision. I am quoting from Hansard. He said:—

"I now come to the clause of the Bill. The first clause (that is the clause I have just read) declares that the Governor of Bengal should have all the rights, duties, and functions which the Governors of Madras and Bombay possess. The effect of this clause is to give the Governor of Bengal those extra powers given by the late enactments under which power was given to apply to any new Presidency the powers which the Governors of the other Presidencies possess. Thus, the House will observe—that is the important part—that the powers of the Governor of Bengal are not, as matters stand, curtailed although the area of Bengal is changed. Calcutta High Court is created. The power which is pointed to is power (a) and a new Lieutenant-Governorship is created. The power which is pointed to is power (b) in this: that the High Courts Act of 1911 gives the Governor General in Council power to appoint temporary Judges to the High Court of Calcutta."

" Nothing is said about the Calcutta University, for the simple reason that the same grounds apply. The Vice of the Province of Bengal was satisfied, but the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University extended the same as before, extending over the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, over Burma and Assam. It was not thought desirable at the time that a local Governor should exercise authority over areas outside his territorial limits. The same local objection, of course, would not apply to the Governor-General or Council. The Governor of Bengal, who succeeded the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, stepped into his position as Ruler of the Calcutta University. That is a new office altogether in connection with the Calcutta University, which does not exist in any other University. The powers and functions of the Ruler are defined in section 28 of the Universities Act. Hence I say that the Ruler should take precedence at Conventions next after the Chancellor, but before the Vice-Chancellor. Hence I say that the Chancellor may delegate all or any of his powers to the Ruler. Sir, I do not know whether any powers have been delegated. My own impression is that they have not been; but I should like to be corrected, if necessary. This I do know as a matter of fact, that from time to time in reference to important questions, the opinions of the Ruler are invited by the Government of India. These opinions—I am not a lawyer, but I venture to think that I am right in making the observation—these opinions have no statutory force, but they have a moral value, as coming from the Governor of a great Province and a Governor of such great popularity and are held in such high esteem and regard as Lord Curzon held.

" Sir, I have dwelt upon the constitutional aspect of this question in order to indicate that the difficulties which led to the suspension of the constitution at that time are now in process of change and transformation. I take it, Sir, that the new provinces of Bihar and Orissa will soon have a University of the type. I presume that the Bill is nearly ready; and with Sir Harcourt Butler, our ex-Education Minister, as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, I take it that within a reasonable distance of time, Burma too will have a University suited to its own requirements. For, the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor of every province in India is the Chancellor of the University belonging to that province. Why should an exception be made in the case of Bengal? I urge this proposition, not indeed on the ground of administrative symmetry. Administrative symmetry may and do exist, and they are tolerated as long as no inconvenience is caused, as injustice is perpetrated; but I put my case upon far higher grounds. My submission is this, that the University system of a province should be in direct touch with and controlled by the public opinion of that province, and for this purpose the head of the Government should be the Chancellor of the University. Sir, I look forward to a time—it will not perhaps be within our lifetime, it may be a dream, but many of our dreams have become realities—when the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of our Universities will be elected by the members of those Universities, and I think we who are here working for the future, may prepare the ground for this consummation. I do not indeed press my Resolution upon that excited basis. But I give expression to a suggestion which means to me as I am speaking upon this matter. Sir, the Government of India, when it was located in Calcutta, was in direct touch with the sources of local public opinion; but that is not and cannot be the case now. I will say this, that I am conscious of no possible objection to the acceptance of my proposition except that, that the Governor of Bengal as Chancellor of our University may exercise authority over areas outside his jurisdiction. I ask, are there not Governors and Lieutenant-Governors who are doing this now? The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces is the Chancellor of the Allahabad University, and as such he exercises authority over affiliated institutions in the United Provinces and in Agra, which are distinct and separate administrative units. Take another case, which is even more pertinent and apposite. The Governor of Madras is Chancellor of the University exercises authority over affiliated institutions in Ceylon, which is not a part of the Government of India, and is not even subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for India. Yet, Sir, no catastrophe, no scandal has occurred. The authorities in Ceylon have not complained of curtailment of their power or of the loss of their dignity. Evidently Ceylon goes to sleep without any perturbation of conscience or loss of self-respect. In view of these facts, may I not ask those who are opposed to this proposition to reconsider their views in the light of the facts to which I have referred? But, Sir, I desire to place my case upon a still higher ground. We have been presented with a magnificent opportunity by the great Dispatch of the 23rd August 1911. Attempts have been made to whittle down the significance of that message. What has been written, however, cannot be unwritten, cannot be unspoken, and we as the representatives of the people will see to it that this magnificent message is redeemed in the fulfurl of time. Provincial autonomy is bound to come sooner or later. I hope it will come in the train of those political adjustments that are inevitable after the war. Provincial autonomy, if it means anything, means this, that each province should be self-contained, self-dependent, self-governing. If my Resolution is accepted and given effect to, it will be a distinct step towards the fulfilment of the pledge which is contained in the Dispatch of the 23rd August 1911 and which will for ever be associated in the minds of Indian administration with the name and fame of Lord Hastings. Sir, it does not seem to me that it is necessary that there should be immediate legislative action on this point, if my proposition is accepted. The Chancellor may delegate his powers, under the system to which I have referred, to the Ruler. The Ruler, without the name, will then become the de facto Chancellor. The experiment may be tried and if it is found successful, legislation may be introduced afterwards. My proposition is an exceedingly modest one. All I request is the great issue which I suggest, is not to jump to a conclusion or to come to a final decision to consider—mind you, nothing more than to consider—the advisability of carrying out a reform which will make the head of the Local Government the responsible head of the University. I do not want that my Hon'ble friend should get up in his place and say 'we are not

in a position to accept that proposition, and we cannot make Lord Curzon's [at once Chancellor of the University.] I do not want that. I want you to consider the proposition I want you to consider it from the standpoint which I have suggested, in the light of the facts which I have mentioned. I want you also to justice to those who are opposed to me to consider the objections that may be raised. I do not think that any proposition can be more modest, or more reasonable, and therefore it is with more confidence that I submit the Resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE:—"Sir, I have not the slightest desire to oppose this Resolution. But, in my opinion, the Council should carefully weigh certain relevant facts. At present, besides Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Burma are served by the Calcutta University. As long as that University is under the direct control of the Government of India, Bihar, Assam and Burma have no cause to complain. But if that control is taken away and the University is placed under the direct control of the Government of Bengal, those provinces may have a just cause for complaint. This question of the Calcutta University being placed under the direct control of the Government of Bengal would not have arisen had the Capital not been transferred to Delhi, but it is curious that after the Darbhanga amendment, the then Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, expressed this point in his Questionnaire address with evident satisfaction that the Calcutta University would not be distressed with the Government of India, and that His Excellency the Viceroy would continue to be the Chancellor. I need not apologise for reading a passage from Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee's celebrated Questionnaire speech. He said—

"Gentlemen, at the beginning of my speech, I referred to a kind of crisis in the affairs of our University. We are all conscious, conscious not without deep regret, that this crisis is indeed not confined to the academic pursuits. Great changes are accomplishing themselves which affect the life of our whole province. Bengal has been for more than a century the leading province of India; Calcutta has been the capital, in no sense less than in fact, of a great Empire; and now these high distinctions are all at once passing away from us. Calcutta, Bengal are discredited and cannot help feeling desolate. The gloom of grievous bereavement lies heavy on our minds; we feel like men who have fallen from their high estate." The changes which we ourselves cannot help deploring may indeed ultimately be brought with good to the general; in fact we hope and trust that this will be so; but this reflection on the good of the whole naturally is but cold comfort to that part which is called upon to pay the price. Our University—to return to what concerns most nearly—loses the distinction it has enjoyed for so long a time as the University of the capital city of India. We only trust that the privilege to have our province Viceroy as the Chancellor of our University will be preserved to us. But in any case he will no longer reside in our midst, and highly prized opportunities of confiding to him direct our needs and wishes will be taken away from us."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE:—"What is the date of the speech?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE:—"1912. I have not finished the quotation. Now comes the most important passage—

"The University has in the past been indebted to its benevolent Chancellors for as much as that we naturally view the possibility of severance, even the possibility of weakening of the customary bond with distrust and apprehension. In addition as misfortune never comes single, it appears likely that before long the jurisdiction of the University may be curtailed; very considerably; and a large number of Chancellors of the University approved that this may mean to us loss of prestige (and such loss is no light matter), loss of influence, loss of income, and with them of power to do good work. It is an irony of fate that all this happens to us just at a moment when we hold ourselves justified in looking back with some pride and satisfaction on the work accomplished in the immediate past."

Apparently the Vice-Chancellor reflected on that occasion the Bengal public opinion. Since then nothing exceptionally serious has happened to discount the advantage referred to by Sir Ashutosh. We have not found so far any approved desire on the part of Bengal for a change in the administrative control and status of the University. The only real serious interference on the part of the Government of India was the transfer of the Capital to Delhi was the suggestion made by that Government some time ago for the dismissal of three University lecturers for political reasons. Even if the Government of India ceased to have any direct connection with the Calcutta University, and it was found that certain lectures were undesirable, it would be easy for that Government to secure their dismissal through the Government of Bengal. The advantage to Bengal from the suggested change is not therefore shown.

"Sir, my Hon'ble friend has suggested that things are now in a process of change and transfers—now, and all what we ask is to show that the matter may be closely linked into by the Government of India. Surely there can be no objection to such a modest request. I hope that the Government will see its way to accept this Resolution, and ascertain whether the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Assam and Burma would like the proposed change, or whether they would prefer to remain under the existing arrangements."

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. GRANT:—"Sir, speaking from our point of view in Assam, it is impossible not to support the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee's Resolution except with feelings of unadvised apprehension. I would venture to submit that so long as the University of Calcutta ministers to the needs of more than one Province, it cannot safely, with due regard to the interests of the other Provinces, be brought under a single Provincial Government. The University of Calcutta, assuming that it is Calcutta only, cannot always coincide with the interests of a Frontier Province like Assam, with its peculiar tribes and peoples, both of the

hills as well as of the plains, many of which differ so greatly, both in language and customs, from the inhabitants of Bengal. What can the professional men of Calcutta, who form the majority of the University Syndicate, know or care of the interests of Assam? We may be quite sure that caution for ought would not be indiscreet, and that where it arose, we should find it difficult to obtain a hearing. With the Government of India, however, as the controlling authority, our interests are safe.

"I can quite understand the position of the Bengalis who does not see why he should not have a University of his own. We, in Assam, would like to have a University of our own when the time comes—but there is no reason why the Bengalis should be allowed to interfere with existing rights and to assume exclusive control of the University which was founded more than half a century ago for the 'Presidency of Port William in Bengal and other parts of India,' and which has by long custom of course been given the Privileges of 'Ruler and Ruler, Ruler and Ruler, as well as Bengal, in which it occupies the powers which have been conferred upon it. I speak of 'existing rights.' The rights referred to are the powers which are conferred upon the Government of India by the Act of Incorporation, the Indian Universities Act (Act VIII of 1904), the Regulations, and the powers conferred by the University Act of 1862 on the Chancellor, in which Assam, as a representative in this University with the Province of Bengal and other parts of India, is materially interested. I would refer, in particular, to section 55 of the Indian Universities Act which lays down that for Bengal, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Government of India, may, from time to time, make regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation, as amended by the Universities Act, and with the University Act to provide for matters relating to the University. The present regulations for examinations, according to the Mathematics, Intermediate Arts, and B.A. standard, provide for papers in, according to the Mathematics, Intermediate Arts, and B.A. standard, and certain other languages, examination in certain vernacular languages which include Assamese and certain other languages. It is a matter of the greatest importance to us in Assam that these examination rules should not be altered without our consent. Under the existing law no alterations in the regulations can be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and, under existing circumstances, no alteration would, I venture to think, be made by that body without obtaining the views of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Should the control of the Government of India in respect of amending regulations be withdrawn, what guarantee have we that such alterations would be made in the regulations without our consent being previously obtained?"

"Bengal and Bihar are consenting Universities of their own; Assam, in process of time, will adopt a similar course. When that happens, Bengal may be safely left, I venture to think, as far as we are concerned, to manage the University of Calcutta, which will then have no authority in Assam.

"In conclusion, Sir, although there would seem to be good grounds for not disturbing, as the House indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, the existing state of things as regards the University, I can only submit that should it be decided to undertake the inquiry suggested in the Resolution, Assam interests may be very carefully considered before a decision is arrived at."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE:—"Sir, as one connected with the active day by day work of the Bombay University for many years, I have followed this debate with great interest. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjee has pleaded for the transference of the control of the Calcutta University from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal. When I saw the Resolution on the Agenda paper, I expected to hear from my Hon'ble friend the reasons why he wanted this transfer. I hoped to hear from him of the inconvenience felt by the Calcutta University and the handicaps suffered by it by being controlled by the Government of India. I also expected to hear of the advantages that he hoped the Calcutta University would derive by having the control transferred to the Government of Bengal. But in his eloquent speech I have searched in vain for these reasons." He has told us that the Bombay and Madras Universities are controlled by the Local Government, and he pleaded that the same should be the state of things with regard to the Calcutta University. May I tell my Hon'ble friend that there have been occasions in the history of the Bombay University when we wished that the control of the University rested with the Government of India, and not with the Government of Bombay.

"My Hon'ble friend wishes that the Bombay model should be followed. I suppose, Sir, in such case it is the distance that lends enchantment, for I was told by my Hon'ble friend early and truly that there have been occasions in the history of the Bombay University when we have wished that we had less of provincial control over us; and I will illustrate what I mean.

"In the year 1912-13, we were surprised in the University on one day to find several letters addressed to us by the Bombay Government, suggesting to us that the University should undertake various changes in its system of study and vocational matters. That was the first occasion in the history of the Bombay University when we had such direct interference in its affairs by the Bombay Government. One of the suggestions made by the Bombay Government was that English History, which till then formed a compulsory subject in the B.A. course, ought to be abolished. The matter was discussed at great length and debated in the University, and the overwhelming opinion was in favour of the retention of English History in the B.A. course. After long debate, a resolution was arrived at, in which the Director of Public Instruction suggested that English History should be retained in the B.A. course. I may say that the resolution was arrived at with only one dissentient in the whole Senate. But when that resolution went up to the local Government for consideration under the Regulations, what happened? The Bombay Government were quite prepared to undertake the unanimous vote of the Senate, and, was satisfied with the reasons which prompted the Senate to retain English History in the B.A. course, they absolutely ordered the Director of Public Instruction to bring forward a

resolution in the Senate, receiving that unanimous decision of the Senate and to publish English History from the B.A. course and the poor Director of Public Instruction, whatever his personal views were about the matter, was obliged to obey that mandate. The resolution was moved by the Director of Public Instruction in pursuance of that mandate, and further more all Government officials who were members of the Senate were officially told—a written whip was sent round to them—to go to the Senate meeting that day when that resolution came up, and to vote in favour of the motion of the Director of Public Instruction. This was openly avowed at the meeting of the Senate on that occasion but could not be denied. With all this whiffing, with all this interference, the result was as doubt that they gained their proposition and the resolution was passed; but even then they were able to pass it with majority of 5. I am saying this for the purpose of showing how the academics and the feelings of the Senate must have been against that proposition which was forced on them by Government in that manner. However, the Local Government's more powerful support, the almost unanimous opinion of the Senate in the matter, and as in Bombay English History is still eliminated from the B.A. course although the whole Senate is split of the same opinion. I hope and expect, however, that very soon the matter will come up again for discussion.

"I am putting this as an illustration before my Hon'ble friend so that he may consider whether, in discussing the transfer of control from the Government of India to the Local Government, he may not be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Because, with provincial control, you will get local official prejudice, and it is local official prejudice that would come into play more than local public opinion if you have the local Government controlling the Calcutta University; whereas, the Government of India, though better not dominated by local prejudices, are very often, in my mind, able to take a larger view of things than local Governments can. Therefore, I beseech my Hon'ble friend to consider whether it is really wise to ask for this change which he may go further and this worse."

"To my mind, Sir, the real remedy for the evils of the present University system lies entirely in another direction, and that remedy is one, I venture to submit, that ought to come of time—I think very soon—to be applied to all Indian Universities. What is really needed is, that the Universities should be put more under popular control than they are now; that the control of Government, either the Provincial Government or the Government of India, should be reduced as far as possible, and that the Senate should be really made a popular body. When I speak of a popular body, I do not mean that it should be popular in the sense of other assemblies. No doubt you have to secure in the Senate the presence of educationists, professors, teachers, and people of that class; but just consider what the present constitution of the Senate is. The Senate is composed of 100 members, of whom 80 are nominated by Government, a further 10 are elected to be elected by the 80 people so nominated by Government, and only 10 are left for election by popular vote. When the University was first established in 1857, it was strictly in those days when education had not progressed in the country and there was nothing the people's but that Government should nominate all the members of the Senate; but what a condition it is that even after 56 years, although rapid strides have been made in education, you still allow 10 people out of a Senate of 100 to be elected by the graduates of the Universities whom you have turned out by this time in thousands. To my mind, Sir, the time has now arrived when a larger proportion of elected members."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member is wandering a good deal from the point. We are discussing the eventual control of the Calcutta University."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUTARJAN:—"I am pointing out that the remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of the Calcutta University does not lie in the change the Hon'ble Mr. Senendra Nath Banerjee is suggesting, but in the direction which I am trying to show."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member is wandering from the point."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUTARJAN:—"I won't elaborate it, but what I wish to point out this first step remedy lies in the direction that I have indicated and not in asking for one seated to be substituted for another. The real remedy is to free the University from Government control, whether Provincial or Imperial, make them more amenable to popular control, popular in the sense I have indicated. Therefore, Sir, one is not quite sure of the wisdom of the change which my Hon'ble friend is advocating. However, as he has said all that he is asking for the consideration of the matter by the Government of India. Of course there cannot be any objection to the consideration of any matter at all; but, as I have indicated, it is a matter which is beset by many difficulties; it is a matter which requires to be very carefully considered before any conclusion can be arrived at; and if the matter is to be submitted by the Government of India, I do hope and trust that all the objections raised by Sir Samuel Auer, and the various objections that I have pointed out, will be carefully considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE:—"Sir, it is a matter of some interest to me that in this matter I feel myself compelled to appear in some extent my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjee as a matter which he evidently has so very much at heart. Now, indeed, that I desire to oppose the Resolution itself. The Resolution is couched in terms which are most pervasively academic. All he asks is that the Council should recommend to Government the consideration of the advisability of taking certain action in regard to the administration and control of the Calcutta University."

"It is difficult to object to a Resolution couched in such studiously moderate language and couched strictly limited scope. But it was clear from the speech of my Hon'ble friend that he hopes that the very small seed he is planting now will at no distant date bear fruit, and with that unfeigned enthusiasm which is so characteristic of him, he hopes

that the more consideration of the question will lead to action being taken at once in the direction which is desired. He hopes that the Council having recommended Government of India will at once proceed to consider, and having considered, they will immediately be content, that being considered, they will without delay, with all the aid of fresh members, proceed to take action on their newly formed conviction. But, Sir, it is just in regard to this that I desire to enter a caveat or perhaps to phrase it more correctly, enter a reservation. For, as Mr. Banerjee has already pointed out to this Council, the Province of Burma, in spite of her size and her importance as one of the major Provinces of the Indian Empire, has no University of her own, and it is all matters connected with University education, under the control of the Calcutta University. We are in hopes that this anomaly will, at no distant date, be rectified. The matter has for some time been under consideration, and I am instructed to say that detailed proposals for the establishment of a University at Rangoon will shortly be submitted to the Government of India. The Government of Burma, and the Educational Syndicate, which is a representative body consisting of officials and members, of which I myself have the honour to be a member, and which advise the Local Government, on all matters connected with higher education, and also public opinion in Burma which acquire importance in the establishment of a University for Burma at Rangoon at the earliest possible opportunity. Detailed proposals, which have been drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with the Educational Syndicate and also, I understand, in consultation with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stamp, will, as I have already said, very shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and Sir Banerjee further hopes, and I hope, that as this matter we shall not be found to be unduly optimistic that it will be found possible to introduce the necessary legislation in this Council in the Autumn Session of the current year, and that therefore the necessary Bill which will be enacted by the Legislature will be found into law at the earliest possible opportunity. If this is done, we are in hopes that we may have our University in working order in about two years from the present date. But, Sir, I submit that it would cause very great embarrassment and confusion if, while our University were in the making and before it was in thorough working order, any change were made in the existing arrangements.

"I must further add that public opinion in Burma, would be extremely hostile to the withdrawal of matters connected with University education in Burma to any Government except the Government of Burma or the Government of India. I trust that in this matter my remarks will not be misunderstood, and that I shall not be taken to imply anything in any way derogatory to the Government of Bengal or its present distinguished head. But I think this Council will readily sympathize with our view that the interests of Burma, and that the peace of mind of Burma are more likely to receive sympathetic treatment and careful consideration from the Government of India whose range of vision must necessarily be wider than that of any Local Government, and which is also untrammelled by local and community selfish interests."

"For these reasons, Sir, I would express the hope that, if this Resolution is accepted, it will be found possible to give an assurance that as change will be made in raising universities that Burma has a University of her own and comes to be dependent in matters connected with University education on the Calcutta University."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahabadi HARRIS, M.A. of Sandipur:—"Sir, I beg to associate myself with the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend on the right. Undoubtedly it is a great honour for the Calcutta University to be associated with the Government of India and the Viceroy as her Chancellor, but, Sir, at the same time it is desirable that the Chancellor should be in touch with the University and the people interested or connected with it. At present we have the position of having a Chancellor who spent two winters in Calcutta and who came in contact with all the persons interested in the University, and had been able to discuss with them as to his needs and aspirations. But, in future, the Government of India being situated at a long distance from Calcutta, I am afraid the Chancellor will have but little opportunity of coming in contact with the people of the Calcutta University and discussing with them any matters educational. But at the same time I recognize the objection raised by the people of different Provinces that whereas the Calcutta University exercises jurisdiction over the people of different Provinces this should not be placed under the Local Government, so I endorse the suggestion made by my Hon'ble friend that certain duties of the Chancellor may be delegated to the Director, I mean Mr. Banerjee and Governor of Bengal, subject to general control which may be exercised by the Government of India from time to time. I think there is no harm in accepting that view of the question. Further, it appears that the Aligarh University is still exercising jurisdiction over such parts where the Local Government has no jurisdiction, and such a case as in Madras also. So I hope the suggestion made by me will moment itself in the Council. For the present, my friend has only asked that the matter may be considered by the Government of India, whether it is desirable to do so, and as such I think there can be no objection to the Resolution being accepted by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHUPATHI RAO, M.A. of Sandipur:—"Sir, in my opinion, the Resolution is an exceedingly prudent one. If my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjee had asked the Chancellor to be transferred to be in India to transfer the Chancellorship of the Calcutta University to the Government of Bengal, then I would have opposed it. All he has asked for, is that public opinion, the opinion of the Bengal educational community and different public bodies should be invited to see whether it is desirable or not that the head of the Bengal Government should be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University. I welcome the friendly remarks of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjee, but I could not understand the original intention which was made by my Hon'ble friend from the Council's Province. He does not feel uncomfortable on account of the Province having been

placed under the University of Allahabad, but he is very sorry that Burma and Assam should be absolutely placed under the control of the Calcutta University. To that my reply is that Burma is going to have a University of its own, so that my friend need not be dissatisfied as that account. The only province which will have a government is Assam, but that I may say is a minor province, and there cannot be any conflict of interests between Assam and Bengal. However, the Hon'ble Member does not ask that immediate action should be taken; all that he asks for is that the opinion of the educated public, of the different public bodies and of the Calcutta University should be invited in order to see whether the change is desirable or not from the point of view of Bengal. I, therefore, beg to support the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend.

The Hon'ble Member Mr. MANIKRISHNA CHATTERJEE, Member of Council, says:—“ Sir, I beg to support this Resolution. So long as the seat of the Government of India remained in Calcutta, it was eminently desirable that the University of Calcutta should remain under the direct control of the Supreme Government. After however the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi, the Presidency of Bengal has been placed on the same footing as the other Provinces of Madras and Bombay, and it stands to reason that the University of Calcutta should be placed on the same level as the Universities of Madras and Bombay as regards control and administration. The affairs of all Indian Universities are subject to the supervision of the Government of India, and the University of Calcutta should be placed in the same position.”

The Hon'ble Member Bhai Tiao:—“ Sir, on behalf of the people of Burma I desire to oppose this motion. We are to hope that we will in the course of two or three years have the fulfilment of one of our ancient dreams and have a University of our own at Rangoon. But meanwhile Burma, in matters of University education, is dependent on the Calcutta University, and as long as Burma is in any way connected with the Calcutta University, the Burmese people would very strongly resist any change, which would place the control of that University under the Government of Bengal, instead of under the Government of India. If the Resolution is accepted, I trust that an assurance will be given to us in Burma that no change will be made, until Burma has a University of her own.”

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGETOWN RASTA BANERJEE:—“ Sir, I may readily be considered that the privilege aimed at by the Resolution may be looked upon as only a legitimate aspiration of the Presidency of Bengal, as it demands nothing more than what her sister Provinces have already been enjoying. My Hon'ble friend the Member, however, on which side are the distinctive features of the Calcutta University is the fact that by the Act of Incorporation it was made the University for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, and that it still continues to be the University for four different Provinces including Bengal. Its position in this respect is singular in the other Universities and its responsibilities greater. I should think its dignity is no higher though the Hon'ble Member does not seem to think much of it, but it is strange that my Hon'ble friend's views are so entirely contrary with the views which have been just now set by the Hon'ble Mr. Buchanan, of the distinguished Bengal Vice-Chancellor, one of the greatest educationalists of the day. Sir Anand Mohan on this point. My Hon'ble friend is anxious to have the whole thing governed by his own Province. This is only in keeping with the principle of Provincial autonomy which he so much advocates; and as a supporter of Provincial patriotism, if I may so call it, nobody should have reason to feel fault with his desire. He has brought as the example of the Central Provinces and its relation to the Allahabad University in support of his claim, and he thinks that Bengal, in connection with the other Provinces which are dependent upon the Calcutta University, will not be in any other position than what the University of Allahabad already is in connection with the Central Provinces. I do not know what the relations between the Allahabad University and the Central Provinces have been in the past, but I have no doubt conflicts must have arisen, and if I am rightly informed, I have reason to believe that the Government had at times to take vigorous steps to mitigate misapprehensions and to adjust the relations between the two Provinces in the matters of University education. I do not at all mean to suggest that the Government of Bengal will lack in the power of effectively governing the University on equitably adjusting its relations with the other Provinces. Nor do I mean to suggest that the regular body, known as the Calcutta University, will ever be completely split or split in any other way—never. But who is to act as the arbiter when there are honest differences of opinion between the Government of Bengal and any of the other Provincial Governments concerned? Provincial Governments are at their best; only Provincial Governments and their own interests as disclosed by local public opinion, on which my Hon'ble friend rightly lays so much stress, and after greatly assayed by it, will always be and are bound to be their first concern; besides, local opinion as to any matter in difference is not unlikely to vary constantly. From our past experience I hope I shall be correct if I say that Bengal public opinion and the wrongs adopted by the Bengal Government are sometimes found to be at variance with the opinion and interests of her less favoured neighbours. Let me cite an instance in the case of my own Province in a matter closely connected with education, viz. the recognition of the Assamese language as a separate language, and the advancement of education in Assam with the aid of its own vernacular. As Hon'ble Members say so the Assam was under the Government of Bengal for a long time after its annexation to the British Raj. For administrative convenience of its own the Government of the Bengal suggested a large number of Bengali clerks and subordinate officers into the Province. At the beginning of the administrative Assamese was recognised as the language of the Courts; but Bengal soon succeeded in driving it out and taking its place as the Courts and schools. Bengali clerks and officers then began to pour in to fill vacancies and posts in the administration, and the Assamese became ousted from all important positions.

Education found its progress impossible, and the second grade college which was established at Coochbeed had ultimately to be abolished instead of being raised to a higher status. The Assamese leaders of the day and some benevolent American missionaries who had studied the people and the language for 20 years made a protest as clear and strong as possible from the beginning and finally moved the Bengal Government in 1834 saying that reasonable success was and would be done to the people of Assam, and that their educational and material progress would greatly suffer by this constant process. But the Government of Bengal instead of yielding to popular clamour thought rather of putting themselves on their defence, and it was after a long struggle of about 20 years that in 1851 they were convinced of their mistake, and Sir George Campbell, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, ordered the Assamese language to be introduced in the Courts and primary schools. Bengali, however, continued to be taught in the middle and high schools down to the time of Sir Henry Cotton, when Assamese began to be taught in the Dibrugarh middle school in 1883. From that time it has been gradually introduced into all the schools of the Assam Valley, with the exception of certain schools of the Gorkhas district. At last recognition was granted by the University of Calcutta, which allowed its inclusion in its list of universities with the Miscellaneous and degree examinations.

Bengali, has thus had the advantage of being for nearly half a century the only officially recognised language in the Assam Valley, and for nearly three-quarters of a century the only medium of instruction in all but village schools. Even this state of things must have had a disastrous effect upon the language and its literature is evident. Assamese had to fight for its very existence. It would have been impossible had the light anded otherwise. A people who had despised themselves in days of their own, whose literature had characteristics distinct as their own individuality, would have been gradually washed down into "waters of wood and drawers of water." There was therefore much cause to think that the more recognition or recognition in official status of a particular language. The future of a whole race was in question. Now of course the language has been fairly and fairly settled, though the disastrous effects of the mistaken policy pursued for so long a time are still visible on every side we turn our eyes to Assam, and will continue to do so for a long time yet. I have done at some length on this point only to show how a single mistake or difference of opinion may have far-reaching effects on the destinies of a whole race.

Now, Sir, you want about public opinion in Bengal. It has a great respect for its own cherished views whatever the world may have to say against them. Even so the Assamese language question which was set at rest after thorough discussion extending over half a century and more, a leading Bengal journal had in its columns the following so late as the 26th December last:—

"Unfortunately, however, there is a tendency on the part of our benevolent Government to create new languages where there are none, and to raise such petty dialects to the dignity of a language. Thus, Assamese, which is undoubtedly a dialectic variation of Bengali, has been made into a separate language, chiefly, we believe, under the advice and influence of some Christian Missionaries. There are some foolish and misguided people whose local vanity is gratified by this kind of thing; but still it must be said that the tendency to multiply dialectic differences and to raise dialects to the rank of languages is against the true interests of civilisation and progress."

Comment on this assertion is needless. The writer may, however, profit by reading the opinion of at least a better authority than himself. I will read out a passage from a book entitled *A Bengali Grammar*, also an *Assamese Grammar* by Professor G. F. Nichol, M.A., a great oriental scholar, who was Lord Alington's Professor and Reader in Arabic in the University of Oxford, Oriental Lecturer of Balliol College, Oxford, Professor of Sanskrit and Persian in King's College, London. He says—

"Assamese is not, as many suppose, a corrupt dialect of Bengali, but a distinct and so-called native tongue, differing with Bengali a considerable amount of correct vocabulary. Its Sanskrit did not come to it from Bengal, but from the Upper Provinces of India, the all was essentially different the mother will readily admit."

"That being the case, Sir, it is not at all unreasonable that, when a proposal comes up for giving full control to Bengal in any matter in which other Provinces are commonly interested with Bengal, they should feel disposed to look upon the situation with some apprehension and suspicion. Bihar and Benares, I understand, are going to have their Universities in a few years. If the Government of India thinks of diverting itself of the powers it now has over the University of Calcutta, I heartily suggest that similar provision should be made for a separate University for Assam also, and ask Bengal to wait till all these dependent Provinces have been provided with their own Universities. But till then, the Government of India should, in my humble opinion, retain its present control over the Calcutta University. The Executive of course asks the Government only to consider the advisability of taking a certain step. If it be in serious objection to the resolution being accepted, and discussions opened with the Local Governments concerned in the matter. If it should, however, see anything more than that, I feel it my duty to oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Bhattacharya—"Sir, I give my hearty support to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasulu Sastri. I should like to add to the arguments that have been put forward in favour of the proposed change that the Chancellor of the University nominates 50 per cent of the Fellows, and that the Government of a Province is more likely to have the persons who are best fitted for the purpose."

"I further submit that, if the Resolution is accepted, it will remove many of the difficulties and much of the delay which educational institutions have to suffer from in the matter of affiliation to the University, and which will continue so long as the existing state of things remains.

"As to the expressions of Sir Asutosh Mukherjee which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dalhousie has quoted, I think they are not as representative as giving utterance to the sentiments which Sir Asutosh felt at the time.

"As regards the negotiation which the Hon'ble Mr. Evelyn has made at such intervals on the part of Local Governments in University affairs, I think such cases may very rare and exceptional, and they may happen in any form of University control.

"As regards the objections moved by the President concerned, I will leave my Hon'ble friend the Member to reply to them.

"I agree to give my hearty support to the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee:—"Sir, I trust I shall not weary the Council at this stage by offering a few observations on the Resolution from the point of view of the Local Government concerned. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has given his reasons, regarding some of which there is difference of opinion; but, regarding his covering of facts, in the main, I think the Council may take it as correct. I am in a position to say that the Government of Bengal would welcome a change of the nature indicated in the Resolution, but with certain reservations.

"It seems to me, Sir, that there is a general principle involved, and that principle is a well-known one in administration. Where there is responsibility, there should be authority; and in fact power or authority cannot be derived from responsibility without serious consequences. In the present circumstances of Bengal, since the Government of India have moved from their former headquarters in Calcutta, the position of the Government of Bengal is such that it has a responsibility of which it cannot divest itself. Now, in the application of that principle, there are two points to be considered. First of all, as regards the position of the Member, under the existing law the Lieutenant-Governor was the Member; and in that position the Governor has succeeded by the tacit consent of all concerned. At the same time, in the Act no special duties are assigned to the Member, and I believe I am correct in saying the Act does not contemplate the delegation of any powers or functions of what is known in the Act as 'the government' to the Member. I consider, Sir, that this position affects the proposition which I stated, namely, that where there is responsibility, as there is now, there should be authority.

"Next as regards the Government of Bengal, in the same manner, observations have changed since 1901. In that year, as has already been stated by the Council, the 'government' was placed in the hands of the Governor-General in Council.

"But it is well known that in the cases of Madras and Bombay, under the same Act the authority of the 'government' was given to the respective Governors of those provinces. In fact, the Local Government of Bengal is not empowered at all in the Act of 1901. I am, therefore, to say that the Government of Bengal would welcome any change whereby ultimately, as regards its own territory, it would not be in a worse position than the sister Governments of Madras and Bombay.

"I said that there were certain reservations. These reservations have been the subject of comment on the course of the debate, and very properly so. There are no technical real difficulties on account of the fact that at present the jurisdictions of the President of Bengal and of the University of Calcutta are not contemporaneous. There would be a great advantage in making the jurisdictions contemporaneous. It is true, as has already been explained in the course of the debate, that, in the case of the United Provinces and in the case of Madras the Governments in those areas do not sit in colleges which are situated outside their areas. But, at the same time, I consider that, so long as there is official control of the Universities, that control should, as far as possible, be exercised with the jurisdiction of Government. It should be recognized in this connection that what a great extent Bengal proper is involved. In Bengal, there are 41 colleges affiliated; in Bihar, there are 7; in Assam, there are only 2, and partly in the future 3; and in Burma, there are only 2. It is obvious then that what a great extent the existing Government of Bengal is interested in the large number of colleges which are under its territorial jurisdiction. Of course, it is, as I probably, the two Universities of Bihar and Burma maintain, as I understand they will, and as I personally hope they will, the position will become altered, and then there will remain only the Affiliation of Assam. I think it becomes almost, and then there will remain only the Affiliation of Assam. I think it should not be impossible that, when that state of things has been reached, no suitable arrangement may be made so that the rule of Bengal and the sense of existing Bengal and Assam. In a position to control the University affairs within the sense of existing Bengal and Assam. I quite agree with those Members who have spoken who say that under existing circumstances, without carrying any restriction, they feel that it is in proper that the authority should remain to an extent (subject to existing authority); but if these changes should come about, I am sure, on behalf of the Government which I have the honour to represent, that they would be welcome. With these reservations and remarks, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee:—"Sir, I had not intended to say anything on this Resolution this evening, more especially as I have no introduction. In view of the fact that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has already decided that a separate University for Bihar and Orissa (the scheme for which is not dead yet) should be established at Patna, and of the fact that, as I understand, the necessary steps for legislation to give practical effect to that decision will be brought forward at the earliest possible date, it may seem that the Province of Bihar and Orissa is not so widely concerned with this Resolution as certain other provinces or administrations, who may not be so far advanced in the matter of their University schemes. Furthermore,

objection does not seem called for at this stage, in view of the very broad terms of the Resolution, viz., that the Council recommend to the Governor-General in Council "to consider the advisability of placing the University of Calcutta on the same footing with the Universities of Madras and Bombay, &c." I stress the misapprehension which frequently attaches to the meaning of the words "consider" and "recommend", especially on the part of applicants for honours or favours! But I have little doubt that the Government of India will not misapprehend the bearing; and I have no doubt that the Government of India will come to its final decision, one way or the other, in this matter—will do nothing that might jeopardise the interests of any individual Local Government or Administration, without formally consulting those Governments or Administrations, and without giving the fullest consideration to any arguments which they have to bring forward, or difficulties which they may think necessary to raise. It seems hardly necessary to repeat that a formal statement is given in this effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALKER:—"Sir, I had not anticipated addressing the Council on this Resolution, but the Hon'ble Member and also some other Hon'ble Members have referred to the concrete nature of the solution of the Central Province in the Aligarh University as an argument, which is likely to remove the apprehensions that may be felt by Governments, other than the Government of Bengal, at the prospect of the change contemplated in the Resolution. The Hon'ble Member has stated that the existing arrangements with the Central Provinces and also in Ceylon have not resulted in any catastrophe."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUNDERRA NAIR BANTER:—"I did not say that with reference to the Central Provinces, I and I with reference to Ceylon."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALKER:—"Very good; at the same time that is not much of a reassurance. The Hon'ble Member did not say that the existing arrangements have proved satisfactory, and I can assure the Council that the existing system, under which education in the Central Provinces is administered to an institution essentially connected with another province, has no grounds in that province official or non-official. It is the prospect of obtaining a University of our own that is looked forward to as the only satisfactory solution of several problems."

The Hon'ble Member MANSAB KHANNA:—"Sir, the Resolution has given rise to a very serious discussion in which, on the one side, is expressed a rather strong opinion on behalf of Bengal that it should be freed from the control of an authority which is not present in Bengal, and, on the other side, an equal apprehension that, if that control is removed, the interests of provinces other than Bengal will suffer. But, if I may say so, the very extreme character of the arguments put forward by the representatives of Baroda, Amara and other provinces, that the prospects of things should, perhaps, furnish a strong support to the Resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee; for that shows, Sir, that there are naturally serious that the interests of their provinces should not suffer by the control which the Governor-General exercises over the affairs of the Calcutta University being removed. It is the absence of the control of the heads of their respective provinces, over a University which governs them that first must satisfaction in the control which is exercised by the Governor-General over it. On the other hand, Bengal has also to urge that its University should be placed on the same footing with the Universities of Madras and Bombay. I think, Sir, there is much to be said on both sides of the question. A great deal can be said in favour of the view that the head of the Government of Bengal should be the head of the University of Bengal. In recent days when the Calcutta University was started, things were different, the Government of India being the supreme head of the Government, was naturally made ex-officio Chancellor of the University. But since that time much water has flowed down the Ganges, the Punjab and the United Provinces have had separate Universities established in them. The Governor-General no longer has his head quarters in Calcutta, and Bengal has been raised to the status of being one of the great provinces; it has been placed on the same footing as Madras and Bombay; University of Calcutta which is presently the University for Bengal, as the Governors of Madras and Bombay are the heads of the Universities of Madras and Bombay. I do not think that the real reason for the change which is advocated is that the exercise of the control of the nominal control, it can only be nominal, by the Viceroy is exercised, the object is that the guidance and control of the head of the Government of Bengal who is ever present in Bengal, which is direct and immediate, should be available to the University in the fullest measure for the benefit of the University of Calcutta. It should be remembered that Bengal is the largest province which is interested in the existing arrangements and in the present proposal. As the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee has pointed out, Bengal has the largest number of colleges which are under the control of the University of Calcutta, and it should not be asked to suffer, because it has been involved in legislation on other provinces which are less favoured than it is, by admitting students from colleges existing in those provinces—Bihar, Benares, Amara and other and Oudh to the same disadvantages. There is much force in the contention that Bengal should not be placed under the Government of India as the Chancellor of Baroda and Amara; that their interests should be safeguarded. If the recommendation contained in the Resolution is accepted once before Universities open into consideration of Patna and in Baroda, it would still be possible to safeguard their interests both in the matter of the students of those provinces and in other respects as far as the interests of the not a few in India. But the true solution lies in another direction; the is as given in India. That for the whole area which is now under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University, and which comprises a population more than twice as large as the

population of the United Kingdom, there should be only one University in a nation or which neither the people nor the Government can be congregated. Leaving alone Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, Bengal alone has a population of nearly 50 millions, a population larger than that of the United Kingdom and yet there is only one University in it, whereas in the United Kingdom there are 18 to 21 Universities. The real solution therefore lies in expediting the establishment of Universities in Burma, in Bihar and Orissa and also in Assam. One speaker has said that Assam is not a sufficiently large province to have a separate University of its own. I do not agree with him. I submit that having a population of over seven millions, nearly equal to that of Belgium, it is a sufficiently large province to have a University of its own. And I hope that one result of this Resolution, if it leads to no other result, will be to expedite the efforts which are being made for the establishment of a University in Assam, and for the establishment of a University for Bihar and Orissa at Patna, and I hope also that the result of the discussion will be to suggest to the Government of India the desirability of seriously considering whether Assam should not have a University of its own. No doubt Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Assam are under a debt of gratitude to Bengal for the advantages of higher education which the graduates of those provinces have received during half a century from their association with the University of Calcutta. But it is undeniable that if Universities had been established, in Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Assam when their separate administrations were established, the progress of higher education in those provinces would have been immensely greater, and the condition of the people would have been immeasurably better. Therefore, I hope, Sir, that while the Government of India will be pleased to accept the Resolution as it is worded, that it will expedite the establishment of a University in Burma, and of a University in Bihar and Orissa, and also take into its serious consideration the question of a University being given to Assam."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir MITHUNENDRA DAS MURTHUDDHAR KRAI of Mahabubabad :— "The present system governing the management of the Calcutta University needs self-enormous. It is a crooked system of drastic control, such as such, is open to obvious objections. No one can serve two masters. In this case, too, the system provides either master from taking an adequate interest in the University. The Government of India are now about from Calcutta for 12 months in the year, and cannot possibly have first-hand acquaintance with the local problems which they present of old, and which is essential for dealing with the affairs of a large University such as the University of Calcutta. On the other hand, the Local Government who can never be quite sure of the attitude of the Government of India in any particular matter cannot but adopt a non-committal and neutral attitude, is often an attitude of irresponsibility. The result is delay, and, what is worse, there is apt to be friction, or at least the opportunity for friction, not only between the University and Government, but between the two Governments. The present debate has amply shown that what I am saying is not only true on paper, but that the present system has given rise to great practical difficulties which have further enhanced the reputation of the Government of India as regards the advancement of education. It might of course be objected that so long as there are no separate Universities in Burma and Bihar and Orissa, it may be undesirable to transfer the control of the Government of India over the Calcutta University to the Government of Bengal. But we have not to know where this responsibility lies. We have precisely the same system prevailing in the case of the University of Allahabad which, though under the control of the United Provinces Government, exercises jurisdiction over the Central Provinces and certain Indian States. The same is the case with the Lahore University. Why the Calcutta University should be unconsciously back or worse in its attitude towards the Colleges that exist in Burma, Assam and Bihar and Orissa, is difficult to understand though, if such suspicion was reasonable, the transfer to the Local Government might be more subject to a person enjoying the control of the Government of India as far as colleges outside Bengal were concerned. I am, however, opposed to abolishing the present system till there are separate Universities in Bihar, Burma and Assam. The first will mean that we shall have to wait for a very long time, and the present system, as I have said before, with its inevitable delay and friction, will continue to be detrimental to education and only in but outside scope."

"Lastly, it is clear that the proposal of my Hon'ble friend, the advantages of which, although its disadvantages has the support of public opinion generally in Bengal. This first, of itself, merits serious consideration."

"In conclusion, I submit that I support the Resolution in strengthening the hands of their Honours the Lieutenant Governors of Burma and Bihar to have Universities for Burma and Bihar."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MAHA MURTHUDDHAR GUPTA :— "Sir, I rise to give my verbal support to the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, because of the hope which I entertain that a careful consideration of the advisability suggested in his Resolution will lead to the realization not only of the object which Bengal has in view, but also of the ultimate object which both Burma and Assam have at heart. The apparent misapprehension in the speeches delivered to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, the Hon'ble Colonel Gordon and the Hon'ble Member for Burma is, when closely examined, as insignificant as all. It seems to me that just as outside control is inherent to Bengal, so, from the point of view of Assam and Burma, if the change contemplated by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee were to be brought into existence, would the resulting outside control be equally inimical to Assam and Burma. I am sure that one people from Bengal will fully realize that the Assamese and the Burmese people are perfectly within their rights when they say that, if the Bengal people desire that the control of their provincial

educational affairs should be vested in the hands of their own Government, the Assembly and the Bengali people are perfectly justified in adopting the same attitude with regard to their own provincial educational affairs.

My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sealoud has introduced a motion incident which occurred in Bombay in order to examine the Hon'ble Mr. Seward's views on the change which our Bengali friends advocate they might be—I do not know whether that expression was quite justified—"jumping out of the frying pan into the fire." Well, Sir, so long as the control of educational institutions rests in the hands of individuals who entertain strong opinions with regard to given questions, so long must those incidents occasionally happen, whether that control is in the hands of Provincial Governments or in those of the Imperial Government. I will give one illustration. The Hon'ble Mr. Sealoud is fully aware of the controversy raging round the question of the observance of the Matriculation examination and the School Final examination, with reference to which we have had a very heated and very interesting discussion recently in the Senate of the Bombay University. Well, the same question is already under discussion in the Punjab University, with which I have been closely connected for the last twenty years. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Sealoud will be surprised to hear that the suggestion of the substitution of a School Final in place of the Matriculation examination, so far as our province is concerned, suggested from the Imperial Government, and not from the Provincial Government. For a long number of years the Provincial Government resented the suggestion of the Imperial Government that a School Final examination should take the place of the Matriculation examination, but, in spite of that resistance, finally it had to give way and the question was brought up for discussion at a meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University. Certain members of its Senate took objection to the move that had been adopted in this connection, so that the proposal had come up for discussion before the Senate over the heads of the Imperial Faculty which was vitally interested in the final determination of this question. The matter was referred to the Oriental Faculty, with the result that 29 members of that Faculty voted against the proposal and only 4 in its favour. We shall see what will be the final result of the discussion of this question in the Senate. But, as against the instance given by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sealoud, I have ventured to give this instance that has occurred in the Punjab, to show that so long as the control, not only of educational problems but of other problems as well, rests in the hands of strong men, whether those men belong to Provincial Governments or Imperial Governments, those little incidents must occasionally happen.

It seems to me, Sir, that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the resolution which has been moved by my friend Mr. Seward's Hon'ble Member. All that the Resolution asks for is a consideration of the advisability of the change advocated, and I hope that the consideration which is expected will reach a point where it will be the only solution of the educational problem involved in the existing situation, and that, at the great of at least one University to every province, whether it be a major province or a minor province, and possibly of a larger number of Universities than one in some of the provinces of India.

The Hon'ble Sir C. BANERJEE KAIR.—"Sir, if the educated men of Bengal desire that the higher education of the Bengalis should be in the hands of their own Government and of their own University, it would only be a natural wish on their part. They have the sympathy of the Government of India. The general observations which my friend made with reference to the desirability of such a transfer are of great weight. And if the Council had been asked now finally to decide the question, it might be anxious to examine them in some detail, but he has only asked that the Government of India should take the matter into consideration, and that the Council should finally decide upon the question of transfer. The Government are prepared to accede to this request. But while considering so much, I should not be understood to accept the special reasons which have been put forward by some gentlemen for transfer of the control from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal. It was stated by one of the Hon'ble Members here, as far as the appointment of Examiners is concerned, it is naturally desirable that the Government of Bengal should be the final authority instead of the Government of India, as the Government of Bengal is more in touch with the men available for appointment as Examiners than the Government of India has a right to be. That may be so, but my Hon'ble friend has also noticed the objection that the Government of Bengal may not be able to pay the same attention to the claims of provinces outside Bengal like Bihar and Odisha and Baroda. He would naturally be guided in his choice by the Vice-Chancellor, a local gentleman, and by the Director of Public Instruction who has control only over the Province of Bengal. It was further said by one of the Hon'ble Members, Mr. Banerjee I think, that so far as admission is concerned, they would like the Government of Bengal to be the final authority and not the Government of India. In view of certain events that have taken place, I am quite satisfied that the reason why that question was put forward, but it is permissible to doubt whether, in the conditions that now exist in Bengal, it is not desirable that an outside authority should have the final say in the matter. There are the only two special reasons that have been put forward. The transfer of the control from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal has been opposed by certain sections who are of opinion, for various general reasons, that it is not advisable. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sealoud opposes it also from the experience that he has gained of what he considers to be the undue interference of the Government of Bombay with the University of Bombay, while my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sealoud's experience is the other way, and he would rather leave the Local Government itself to control the University. It is not necessary now, for the reasons that I have already stated, for the Council to come to any final resolution, because we are not asked to make the transfer now.

"My friends from Assam are strongly against any transfer because they think that Assam literature and the interests of education in Assam would not be properly attended to by the University and Government of Bengal. That too is a matter which would require consideration when the final decision has to be made. But at present I do not think it necessary for the Council again to consider it because the Government of India have finally resolved to give effect to the objection that has been advanced by the representatives from Baroda and from Bihar that no transfer should be effected, unless their claims are settled in the way they wish them to be settled. That is what the Universities of Banaras and Patna have been considered, so until those schemes have approached completion. We think that, as those schemes are now under consideration and as those Universities are likely soon to come into being, it is not advisable that the transfer should be effected at present."

"My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Saradina Nath Banerjee referred to certain instances such as the Central Provinces and Ceylon to justify his contention that it seems to be said that, because the Government of Bengal have no jurisdiction over the Provinces of Banaras and Bihar, the University of Calcutta too should not be allowed jurisdiction there. So far as the Central Provinces are concerned, they apparently are not satisfied with their position, and they want a University for themselves. So far as Ceylon is concerned, they have come under the jurisdiction of Madras of their own accord, and they do not seem to wish to leave it. It will be time enough to consider their case when they want a University of their own. For these reasons, the Government of India consider that if the transfer of the University of Calcutta to the control of the Government of Bengal is to be turned out, it should not certainly be decided until these two Universities have come into being, and when the question has to be taken up for final settlement, I have no doubt whatever that the arguments which have been urged by the representatives from Assam will be given their due weight. Subject to these considerations, the Government of India would accept my Hon'ble friend's resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SARADINA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department for accepting the resolution. Bengal opinion would have been more pleased if he could have seen his way to accept the resolution without the restrictions to which he has referred. There has been an animated debate over this matter, but really, if we look to the bottom of the whole thing, there is perfect agreement and unanimity in regard to it."

"I do not think my Hon'ble friends, the official members—and I congratulate them on having taken their official stance on this question—object to our Governor being the Chancellor of our University. What they are apprehensive of, and what they object to, is that their University scheme would come under the direction of the Government of Bengal and would pass away from the control of the Viceroy of India. They do not object to our being autonomous in this matter, but they want to safeguard their own interests. I think they are quite right. I confess that if I were in their position, I would take precisely the same view. I have no quarrel with them, but I have a quarrel with the Government in regard to this matter. I desire to call the attention of my Hon'ble friend Sir Saradina Nath, in section 25, clause 2. Of course he was an eminent Judge, an ex-Chief Justice, and my reading of the law must be subordinated to his interpretation of it. Not this is, so far as I can make out, a matter of common sense. This is what section 25, clause 2, says—"

A voice:—"What Act?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SARADINA NATH BANERJEE:—"It is the Universities Act of 1904."

"This is what section 25, clause 2, says—"

"The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or on the Act to the Rector."

"Now, therefore, this Chancellor is at liberty to delegate any or all his powers, my submission is this. Let the Chancellor delegate his powers in respect of colleges within the territorial limits of Bengal to the Governor, and let him retain control over the other Provinces. I think that section justifies that. So far as Bengal is concerned, let the Chancellor delegate the powers that are vested in him—and the section gives him the authority—in respect of the affiliated institutions in Bengal—and they are 41 in number. Sir, out of 48—maintaining his power in respect of the institutions outside the territorial jurisdiction of Bengal. That seems to me the obvious solution of the problem. These institutions, in the existing sense of Baroda, of Assam and of the new Provinces, will continue, as now, under the authority of the Governor General. There will be a change so far as we are concerned, and our Governor will be *de facto* Chancellor, though not *de jure*. The Viceroy will continue to be the Chancellor in name, but by this delegation, the Governor of Bengal will become the *de facto* Chancellor for the affiliated institutions in Bengal. This, Sir, seems to me to be a solution of the question that will reconcile conflicting interests and divergent views, constitute Bengal opinion and the opinions which have been expressed in this Council Chamber to-day. I think that is the solution, and I really do not know why the Government should not see its way to accept it. But, if, for reasons with which I am unacquainted, Government is not able to adopt it, then my submission is that it should expedite the solution of these different Universities. I am entirely in favour of the creation of Universities in Assam. Why should not Assam have a University of its own and work out its educational schemes in its own way, according to its lights and according to its requirements? I do not at all share the opinion—if I may be permitted to express myself in that way—of the Hon'ble Colonel Gordon who asks "What do the Calcutta lawyers know about the educational requirements of Assam?" The Calcutta lawyers are not the masters of the University. Eighty per cent of the Fellows are

officials or non-officials contacted by the Government. If I am accused for using strong language, I will say this, that they are the witnesses of the Government. And what have the Calcutta lawyers to do with the matter? Over and above the Calcutta lawyers there is the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. Assam has done wonderfully in the matter of educational development. And let those who malign the Calcutta lawyers leave in the matter of educational development. And let those who malign the educational development leave that those lawyers have had a large hand in helping forward the educational development of Assam. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Dalalaboy quotes the opinion of the Hon'ble Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. That opinion is a matter of antiquarian history to-day. The opinion is old as the Mahabharata. That opinion is a matter of discrediting the accents of conversation which I have had with your Hon'ble friend. I am not permitted to disclose the accents of conversation which I have had with Mr. Ashutosh Mukherjee, who is a high educational authority, but I imagine that the spirit of his address has undergone a change and that the opinions which were paraded before us in that discussion before us, as opposed to my Hon'ble friend over there are not admitted by him at the present moment. They may be relegated to a museum of things ancient and when the biographer of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee attempts to write his life he may refer to it and say that the lesson that even the greatest amongst us are sometimes apt to be venal.

“I say, Sir, once again, with all the emphasis that I can command, that we in Bengal—and I imagine the public men and the public conscience of Bengal in this matter—do not in the smallest degree desire to stand in the way of the creation of the Universities in Assam, in Burma and in Hyderabad. We shall welcome them with enthusiasm because we shall recognize them as the products, the children, the progeny of the Calcutta University. We shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have helped forward the educational development of these Provinces. No jealousy, no malice, no feeling of antagonism will ever be banished from their eyes, but we are also anxious that justice should be done to us, and that the head of our Government should also be the Chancellor of our University. There is no relation whatever, official opinion to Bengal is, My Hon'ble friend to my right, Mr. Comstock, in that quiet, dignified but firm way which is characteristic of him, stated plainly what the views of the Government of Bengal are. And then there are the representatives of public opinion in Bengal. Official and non-official opinion is united in the demand which I have ventured to put forward today before this Council. And that demand affects all of the colleges and schools of the Calcutta University, as against even in the other Provinces. We do not want to stand in their way; give them their Universities, but do not let the way open up. Do not that public opinion in Bengal by refusing to do so the reform which we are entitled to have because we are a Provincial Government. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Dalalaboy, has asked: ‘Why have you not brought forward cases to justify your motion?’ My friend is a lawyer; I am not, but I understand the tricks of lawyers. And I will tell him this, that I did not want to prejudice the controversy or handling it by creating irritation and bad feeling as the commencement, I had a bundle of notes in my pocket, and I could produce them just now, as authorities issued by the Government of India, being carried out in defiance of the wishes of the Senate. I do not want to refer to these because I don't want to injure any one or handing it by creating irritation. Therefore, my friend will pardon me if he thought there was a flaw in the arguments that I ventured to bring forward. I am grateful to my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee for accepting the Resolution, but I hope he will give effect to the action to which I have referred. And if, for legal reasons with which I am unacquainted, he is not able to do so, I earnestly appeal to him to expedite the creation of those Universities which may enable us to place the Governor at our Province at the head of our University. That would be the first step towards freeing the University from that official control to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dalalaboy referred; and as popular opinion in Bengal is a growing power, we shall soon bring the Chancellor of our University under our own control.”

The resolution was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th March 1915.

DUBLIN,
The 26th March 1915.

A. P. MURDERMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

G. G. TUDHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Govt., Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday, the 25th March 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency HARRY HARMON, M.A., F.R.S., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O.,
M.B.E., M.P., I.C.S., Viceroy and Governor General, presiding,
and 21 Members, of whom 23 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRBANKS CHAMBERLAIN asked:—

1. " (a) Is it a fact that trade in India in certain commodities has, since the outbreak of the present war, been monopolised by Germany and Austria-Hungary, and that such trade has now stopped in consequence of the war? "

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what measures, if any, they have taken to secure such trade for India? "

Steps taken to secure India monopolised by Germany and Austria-Hungary

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARK replied:—

" The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the Memorandum and Statistical Tables relating to the trade of India with Germany and Austria-Hungary published by the Department of Statistics, he will find that the share of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the import trade of India before the war was in the case of:—

	Percent.
Aluminium dye	69
Antiline	79
Synthetic dyes	84
Glass lamp	93
Furniture, glass and glass parts for lamps	69
Enamelled ironware	89
Yarn and knitting wool	82
Woolen shawls	81

and there are numerous other commodities in which enemy countries did a considerable proportion of the trade. There are also several items in our export trade, notably raw hides, in which enemy countries had the lion's share.

Trade with these countries has ceased in consequence of the war.

With regard to the second part of the question, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the remarks I made in this Council last year on the Hon'ble Raja Kankhalal Singh's Resolution with regard to the promotion of industries in which I explained the policy of Government. I would also refer the Hon'ble Member to my speech on Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla's second Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRBANKS CHAMBERLAIN asked:—

2. " (a) Is it a fact that the Imperial Government have adopted a scheme for participation in, and financial support to, the manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom? "

(b) If so, have the Government of India formulated any such scheme on the same lines for India? "

Development of the scheme for the manufacturing industry in India

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARK replied:—

" With the exception of the drying industry in regard to which I would refer the Hon'ble Member to my speech on the Hon'ble Raja Kankhalal Singh's Resolution last year, the Government of India know of no industry in which the Imperial Government have in any way participated or to which they have afforded financial support.

With regard to the second part of the question, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the debate in this Council on the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla's Resolution regarding the promotion of industries."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla asked:—

1. " Will Government be pleased to state what practical steps (if any) have been taken since the outbreak of the war to stimulate indigenous trade and cottage industries in India? "

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARK replied:—

" I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the speeches made by the Hon'ble Mr. Carr and myself last year in reply to the Resolution of the Hon'ble Raja Kankhalal Singh, and also to my recent remarks on the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla's Resolution on the subject of the promotion of Indian trade and industries generally."

Steps taken to stimulate indigenous trade and cottage industries

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla asked:—

2. " Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement for the last ten years for each province, showing—

(a) the amount of liquor manufactured in each of the distilleries, breweries and other places of manufacture;

Consumption of liquor in India, showing quantity and value

The figures for primary schools maintained or aided by Government or by District and Municipal Boards are as follows:—

		Boys	Girls
March 1933	...	183,792	4,826,347
March 1934	...	111,820	4,882,430
March 1935	...	118,656	5,053,461

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. SEELANAN asked:—

11. (a) Has the situation of Government been drawn to the various allegations made in the issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the 23rd November, 1935, under the heading 'Government and Economy. Astonishing story of Coal Contracts'?

(b) If so, have Government made any inquiries regarding the said allegations? If so, will Government be pleased to state the result of these inquiries?

(c) Is it a fact that the Transport Department of the Indian Marine, in 1914-15, purchased large quantities of coal from local dealers in Bombay, without inviting tenders?

(d) If so, what was the total quantity of coal so purchased and the rate per ton paid?

(e) Do Government still purchase coal and other materials without inviting tenders?

(f) Is it a fact that from September 1914, to the end of January 1915, one dealer in Bombay supplied 47,315 tons of coal at thereabouts?

(g) If so, what was the rate per ton paid to the said dealer?

(h) Is it a fact that certain persons of large influence had offered to supply coal on more advantageous terms than the said dealer, and that their offer was refused?

(i) Is it a fact that the said dealer had agreed to pay by way of brokerage or commission Rs. 2-4-0 per ton to certain persons, and that he had actually pay Rs. 52,500 by way of such brokerage or commission?

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"(a) The answer is in the affirmative."

(b) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. The result shows that coal was obtained at a reasonable rate and of good quality, and that due precautions were taken to ensure that the right quantity was delivered."

(c) You will be a fact: it has frequently occurred that the urgent necessity of dealing as unimportant number of transports in the shortest time possible would have rendered it quite impossible to meet war requirements had tenders been called for."

(d) 153,673 tons at rates ranging from Rs. 17-6 to Rs. 23-8 per ton."

(e) Not unless some unforeseen demand does not admit of time taken up in calling for and receiving tenders."

(f) and (g) From September 1914 to end of January 1915, one contractor supplied 44,208 tons of coal, 32,103 tons of which was supplied at Rs. 19 per ton and 12,105 tons at Rs. 20 per ton."

(h) The reply is in the negative."

(i) The Government have no information on the point."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir MATHURAN ALA MATHURAN KRISHN of Madhavabod asked:—

12. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of private medical practitioners who have been appointed since the beginning of the war to posts ordinarily reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service?

(b) Is it the intention of the Government to retain and utilize their services after the war? If so, in what manner?

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CANNONER replied:—

"(a) The number is 25."

(b) Each case will be considered on its merits and will be suitably dealt with at the end of the war."

The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE HERRN asked:—

13. (a) Have the Government employed private medical practitioners temporarily on civil and military duties since the outbreak of the present war?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the number of private practitioners so employed, and to lay on the table a list specifying the posts they held and the duties attaching to them?

(c) Is it a fact that these practitioners volunteered their services at a sacrifice and that they will have to remain away from their place of private practice for some length of time?

(d) If the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, do the Government contemplate rewarding the valuable self-service of these practitioners in any suitable manner? If so, in what manner?

The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE HERRN asked:—

"A list of the private medical practitioners employed temporarily on civil and military duties since the outbreak of the war, together with the posts held by them, is laid on the table."

Government has no information as to the private circumstances of the practitioners employed, but they have undertaken a voluntary engagement in definite terms, and there is no reason to suppose that the latter are dissatisfied."

President of coal in Bombay without inviting tenders.

Appointments of private medical practitioners to the Indian Medical Service.

Employment of private medical practitioners on civil and military duties since the outbreak of war.

BUDGET, 1914-15.

The Hon'ble Member said:—"My Lord, it is with the greatest pleasure that I seek this opportunity of thanking our Finance Member for the great ability shown by him in the administration of the finances of India, inasmuch as he has been able to effect to such purpose of India (including Burma from where I hail) its reasonable share in spite of the deplorable state of affairs caused by the war. Every province, I venture to submit, has suffered in consequence of the war, and such sufferings have been productive of needs and requirements—the needs and requirements of my province are greater, owing to its being comparatively a young province. In spite of the great needs of money being apparent in my province, yet at the present crisis I dare not venture, under any circumstances, to appeal to you, my Lord, to see to the financial requirements of my province. Although my province has not sought for financial assistance, as we could not seek at present owing to the war, yet Your Excellency's generous message which was read the other day at the meeting of our Burmese Legislative Council, fills us with hope that, when the finances of India are seen more on a favourable condition, our claims for the additional funds needed for the development of the province will receive sympathetic treatment. Meanwhile, we are grateful for the revision of the Burma Provincial Settlement which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his Financial Statement which has removed the litigancy under which Burma was suffering in regard to her income under the Provincial Settlements, as compared with other provinces."

"My Lord, on behalf of the people of Burma and the Burmese, permit me to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for having bestowed upon my province a ruler—a Lieutenant-Governor—who, besides being a very efficient and a sympathetic ruler, has, within a very short space of time, become immensely popular with the people under him, who with the greatest of zeal and energy, has taken the greatest personal interest in all matters for the welfare of Burma and its people who at the very commencement of his administration has become thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people of Burma in their various walks of life, who has already studied the people of Burma and its requirements, who has conferred upon the Burmese people 'a blessing' by raising a Burmese to the judgeship of the highest judicial tribunal of the province (by bestowing upon the Burmese an honour of their having the first Burmese judge on the Bench of the Chief Court of my province)—a selection made by our Lieutenant-Governor which I may be permitted to describe as 'the most exquisite selection from the dross of the Hermene Bar'—by the Burmese people, I mean from amongst the Burmese legal luminaries—a Lieutenant-Governor, who is always in earnest to improve the province of Burma and the Burmese in all its possible details—a Lieutenant-Governor, who I and my Burmese people pray would be our ruler for at least a full term. We earnestly hope that he will always be with us as our benefactor, well-wisher, and a sympathetic ruler as he has already proved himself to be, and that he will not be taken away from Burma at any earlier period of time than his full term. We shall be sorry to lose such a benefactor ruler even if he were to be promoted to a higher sphere of official life. Permit me, my Lord, to thank you again on behalf of the people of Burma for having bestowed upon them a very capable, energetic, efficient, and a sympathetic ruler in the person of Sir Harcourt Butler as the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma."

"My Lord, some five years back I had the honour of addressing this Council in connection with the paucity of Burmese in the Imperial Service of the Telegraphs and Posts, and solicited that Burmese may be given a trial. I am glad to be able to announce to-day that my request has been granted, as I find to-day that there are a number of young educated Burmese holding the appointments of Superintendent of Post Office, and there are a number of young Burmese graduates working up their way in this service from the bottom of the ladder. I may say from personal knowledge that this service has become rather popular of late with the Burmese people, and I will not be wrong if I were to say that this department in the near future will be crowded with educated and intelligent Burmese. The thanks of my province are due to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, for having admitted young Burmese in this service, and to the Postmaster-General of Burma for the greatest interest they have taken in promoting, collecting and educating young Burmese to the higher posts in this service."

"In conclusion, I desire, on behalf of the people of Burma, to express our heartfelt disappointment that it has been impossible for Your Excellency to visit Burma and to give us an opportunity of welcoming you there. We are very grateful to Your Excellency for your interest in the provinces and for the gracious and encouraging messages which you have sent to our Burmese Legislative Council. We hope that Your Excellency's successor will find it possible to pay an early visit to Burma, and I would ask Your Excellency to assure him, on behalf of the Burmese people, that, when he does come, he will receive a very hearty welcome."

The Hon'ble Member said:—"My Lord, it is with the greatest pleasure that I seek this opportunity of thanking our Finance Member for the great ability shown by him in the administration of the finances of India, inasmuch as he has been able to effect to such purpose of India (including Burma from where I hail) its reasonable share in spite of the deplorable state of affairs caused by the war. Every province, I venture to submit, has suffered in consequence of the war, and such sufferings have been productive of needs and requirements—the needs and requirements of my province are greater, owing to its being comparatively a young province. In spite of the great needs of money being apparent in my province, yet at the present crisis I dare not venture, under any circumstances, to appeal to you, my Lord, to see to the financial requirements of my province. Although my province has not sought for financial assistance, as we could not seek at present owing to the war, yet Your Excellency's generous message which was read the other day at the meeting of our Burmese Legislative Council, fills us with hope that, when the finances of India are seen more on a favourable condition, our claims for the additional funds needed for the development of the province will receive sympathetic treatment. Meanwhile, we are grateful for the revision of the Burma Provincial Settlement which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his Financial Statement which has removed the litigancy under which Burma was suffering in regard to her income under the Provincial Settlements, as compared with other provinces."

is asked, I would therefore propose that it should be announced by Your Excellency that the large increase in taxation which the Government of India have found it necessary to impose as an exceptional measure will be temporary in duration, and that it will have effect only for such brief period after the conclusion of the war as is absolutely necessary. Such an announcement will greatly assuage the concern of the people of this country, and it will be fitting that it should come from the lips of one from whom the millions of India have always expected, and invariably received messages of good-will, sympathy and help.

"My Lord, the question which the Hon'ble Finance Minister has anticipated in connection with the retention of that anomaly of excise-tax, the Coffee Excise duties, without any enhancement of the import duties is still, I submit, assuaging the minds of many of us, my Hon'ble friend's assurance notwithstanding. The anxiety of the Empire's Government not to raise this question at the present time is not comprehensible, for this question has left that stage far behind when it could be described as contentious or controversial. And, surely, if Lancashire or Manchester cannot even now lift themselves out of the narrow groove of partial interest, the evil shacklings of the pessimistic with regard to the fertility of the hope of ultimate settlement of larger issues in a liberal spirit in favor of India will prevent themselves with greater force. The blood of the Indian people is the cause of the Empire has, now would hope, now flowed freely enough to have washed away such anxieties, as the question of the counterbalancing action duties, even if for the solution of the larger and more comprehensive issue, now had its way 'till after the war.'

"My Lord, one expected that the Budget would reveal a real about-turning, concerning and acknowledging of the present reverses, before imposing further burdens on the tax-payer. Has that been sufficiently done? When British Ministers are performing the need of national and individual economy in view of the demands of the war, and restriction in the outgoings of public services are the order of the day, certain branches of the public service in India are receiving compensation allowances for the block in their promotion owing to the war.

"My Lord, this does not seem right. At a time such as this, it is imperative that the most rigid economy should prevail in the public services. To effect this, all expenditure should be scrutinized and restricted as closely as possible, and an extended employment of Indians insisted on. I would go even further than this. Although I should never grudge a single penny spent on education, yet in case choice lay between a considerable increase in taxation and the temporary curtailment of the grant to Education, I would, though with a heavy heart, vote for the latter. If the worst came to the worst, before doing the people, I would take away from the Civilian and the Schoolmaster, so that the soldier may fight the better.

"The concern that the last Budget, to be presented under Your Excellency's auspices, should be marked by the necessity of a large increase in taxation, is shared by all of us; but, my Lord, the hesitance and the real sympathy, which have been the transparent characteristics of every public action of Your Excellency, have so captured the heart of India that these hesitations or the severe surface of your administration only remind us that they are not your creation, but of circumstances which an inscrutable Destiny has brought into being.

"I cannot overstate, my Lord, without a reference to the sad fact that this will be the last occasion when this Council will have the honor of being presided over by you. But the impress of your great personality will always remain on it, and I can assure that this Council will have a loftier sense of its duties and responsibilities by having been guided during six eventful years by you.

"I am, my Lord, one of the few Members who have had the good fortune of having sat on your Legislative Council during the whole period of your office. It has indeed been a period of pleasant, though strenuous work. You have infused into the Council a spirit of liberal toleration and mutual understanding, and each one of us has personally felt that the head of the Government was not only anxious to know, but to appreciate, and, if possible, in sympathy with, our respective points of view. Outside the Council, the country has felt the same. To very few of your distinguished predecessors, the gift was bestowed of such deep understanding of the workings of the Indian heart, that responsive heart of this country of emotions and not of cold calculating preferences, the tenderest chords of which you have touched. My Lord, whether it was the violation of the right of the Indian in the self-governing Colonies, or his hope of greater confidence in him in cases of crime, or his appeal to you where his religious prejudices or superstitions, as he framed, being interfered with, you have championed his cause in a spirit of true statesmanship. In a word, you have placed yourself at the head of Indian aspirations and not lagged behind.

"And in leaving India, at this time of anxious crisis in the affairs of the world, extended and more narrowed to the British connection than when you found it, you have effected a communication of which only one man in this vast Empire was capable. That man was Baden-Powell of Penhurst."

The Hon'ble Sir GARDNER CHAMBERS.—"My Lord, the Budget, as has been very rightly remarked by my friends the Hon'ble Maharaja of Kashiwar and the Hon'ble Raja of Mahmoodabad, has been well received in the country. The people have cheerfully responded to the call for sacrifices in view of the war; both the extraordinary expenses incurred and the extra taxation imposed have met with public approval, though, as we all hope, these extra burdens will be temporary only. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's clear expression of the financial situation, for which he deserves all credit, has undoubtedly gone some way to popularize the Budget, but it should be frankly recognized that the extreme

it has received has a far stronger basis in the loyal attitude of the whole community. Were it not for their generous enthusiasm in the noblest cause of the Allies and their determination to hold them to the utmost in the successful prosecution of the war, it would have been difficult to get before the people to the extra hardships at a time when most of them have suffered pecuniarily in a variety of ways. My Lord, in the absence of a periodical and partial statement regarding the economic condition of the people, it is difficult to substantiate the proposition by authorities, but it admits of little doubt that though the resources of certain classes have increased, the resources of large numbers of men are still inadequate, compared to the cost of living which has reached a high level. In the interests of both Government and the people, therefore, one would like to have a periodical inquiry about the average income per head of population. On the results of such inquiry alone, a false conclusion about the incidence of taxation could be drawn. The absence of the suggested data places us at a disadvantage in the discussion of the anti-recession question as to the state policy has taken in the financial collapse of the war. While India's brilliant response to the call of the Empire is generously acknowledged by both the Imperial Government and the Colonies, there is noticeable in some quarters an unfortunate suspicion that our contribution has been negligible, not only absolutely, but relatively to our capacity. It is reasonable to have to refer to our own actions, but we would remind those critics that, financially at any rate, we have done for the Empire equal to the Colonies. For years we have mobilised at a huge annual cost, the splendid army which has rendered creditable service in the great war at the various fronts. We have borne, and we still bear, the whole cost of the Indian army that is now on the field. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, I respectfully acknowledge, but, in paragraph 81 of his speech of the 1st March gives a summary of the services rendered by India at this crisis, and has demonstrated by figures the heavy burden undertaken by us. Add to this the various War Funds and Ambulance Funds and Motor Funds to which the people have subscribed liberally. When stock is taken of all this, it will be seen that the total of our contribution is not small. And from my knowledge of our condition, I beg to add that we have not spared ourselves. Neither is there any desire among any of us to spare ourselves. I do not say all this in a boastful spirit, nor with a view to claim special credit for acts which have been done under a sense of duty. We are all fully conscious of the innumerable advantages to India of forming a part of the British Empire. The people have realised that at this great crisis more than ever before, and have felt what India owes for the security she enjoys and in these troublesome hours, to the worthy protection offered by His Majesty's admirable Navy. If we at all refer to our services and our sacrifices, we do that only to meet a charge of indifference which seems to be unjust. It should also be borne in mind that every respectable Indian has volunteered their services at the front, and have been mentioned in despatches, among those we are glad and proud to find the names of live of our Members of this Council, one of whom, Mr. K. S. Venkayya, is present tonight as for the present, but who will shortly go back to the square of his beloved town where we all hope along with His Majesty's other soldiers he will come back with the laurels of victory.

My Lord, the time has not come for putting forward our claims to political advancement, and we have no desire to press them now; but since the commencement of hostilities, there have been numerous references to the question of India's position in the Empire on the maintenance of peace. It is permissible therefore, to express the hope that that position would have one of honour and trust and sound economic strength, and that, in the event of the lessons of this war necessitating heavy military charges ever and above the former standard, the government of India's share will be made carefully, and equitably, in consultation with Indian representatives, on the principles laid down by the Welby Commission. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer a few moments ago in his speech on the 1st instant, referred to the deterioration at the end of the war of India's fiscal relationship with the rest of the Empire. We all sincerely hope there will be a fair settlement with an eye to India's economic interests. We also hope that, as a corollary to the more dignified position India will then occupy in the Empire, she will be represented adequately and directly in the Councils of the Empire.

But, my Lord, the time is unfortunately not yet when these questions can be profitably discussed. The war is still on, and for the time being the one point of vital interest is the condition of our finances. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has shown how sound it is. He has also with judgment and foresight, endeavoured to reassure the Indian market for Rupee Paper. It seems clear for long years to come we shall have to depend upon that market for our pecuniary needs; and it is right that we should do so. It is most direct and inevitable that we should borrow money elsewhere for our productive works. Whatever amount can be raised within the country should be raised. But the present state of the market for the 2½ per cent. stock is discouraging. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's action for the support of the present stock is, therefore, right, and will meet with general approval. The idea of conversion is good, but its success in practical working will depend upon the terms and other details. There is, however, one feature of the scheme outlined in the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's speech, the full import of which should be realised by us. It is not its influence upon the market alone that recommends it. Its moral effect upon the people for outweighs that. It will encourage thrift among the general population. The offer of conversion being open for three years, the holders of stock will do their utmost to save money to enable them to avail of it. That is a good gain. The Council and the rest of India have learned with the deepest interest notification of the intention of Your Excellency's Government to appoint a commission to consider the

possibilities of State and to our industries. We trust that, though it has been found necessary to exclude from the scope of the Consul-General's inquiries the question of fiscal protection to our industries, this important subject will receive full consideration at the proper time.

"My Lord, if I may be permitted to allude to a local question of deep interest and importance, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the claims of the Central Provinces and Bihar to be elevated to the rank of a Lieutenant-Governorship may receive early consideration.

"My Lord, the impending retirements are distressing to us. The Hon'ble Sir William Clark has, by his ability and industry, made such a deep impression that we part with him with genuine regret. We only wish success will attend him all through his after-life. Your Excellency's retirement has filled the whole country with sorrow. We all realize how, throughout Your Viceroyalty during most troublous times, peace has been maintained and you have always stood up for India's honour. We had fully expected Your Excellency would continue to be at the head of the administration until the restoration of normal conditions. That hope we have now lost. But let us hope Your Excellency will not fail to watch over our interests even in your retirement. May Your Excellency enjoy your well earned rest for many a long year to come."

The Hon'ble Mr. SPURWAY:—"My Lord, I have not spoken as yet on the Budget, because, when one has failed to make any impression on the Hon'ble Finance Member in Select Committee and elsewhere, it is really a waste of time to assail him further after he has done his little oratoric to most all corners in open Council attacks, always provided that one's case is regarded for record and future consideration—and will never become, though it is my duty to those whom I represent and to myself to state that case, I am most anxious not to appear in any way opposed to considered Government legislation in this time of war. I do wish indeed that the Hon'ble Finance Member could simply have said to the Council—These are abnormal and exceptional times, and I must therefore take exceptional measures to meet what I consider the requisite amount of money, and I look to the whole Council to support me." For, in normal circumstances, I should strongly have opposed the idea of budgeting for any considerable surplus by means of increased taxation, especially tending to the very conservative basis on which the financial estimates are framed. But the circumstances are not normal, and I do not think that a surplus can be regarded as any certainty. I take only one fact, that the net military expenditure for the year now closing is nearly £1,500,000 in excess of the 2½ millions pounds sterling which was budgeted for last March; and I remember that India has a habit of repeating this.

One further general item in which I wish to refer is the railway deficit. I want for the reasons given, disagree with its reduction to 2 millions sterling for the coming year, but I do hope that Government will state definitely that, as soon as possible, they will inaugurate a much more generous railway policy than has hitherto prevailed in the past. In regard this is vital to the industrial and economic development of the country about which we heard something three days ago. I would also like a statement that neither this necessary limitation of railway expenditure, nor their lamentable failure to increase the output of machines will be allowed, in any way, to interfere with the due upkeep of railways and their rolling stock and with proper repairs. This would be very false economy, and I have to state the point, as it has already aroused some attention.

"Then I turn to the export taxes. The strong opinion of the commercial community which I represent is that the desirability of these export taxes remains to be proved. We define these on principle, and we have doubts as to even their expediency, and we believe Government to share those doubts. Our position is, in short, that we connect cheerfully to their temporary imposition as a means by which Government, in the present difficult circumstances, will raise a very considerable amount of money, but we do expect them to be withdrawn as soon as possible. As regards the jute and gunny tax, I would mention that this, calculated roughly at 5 per cent ad valorem on current high prices, is already heavy, and may prove a considerable handicap to one of India's staple industries whose prices fall again as they inevitably will. I discuss as lightly as did the Hon'ble the Finance Member, the silly and irresponsible suggestion that was made that this new and unfair tax should be levied on rice.

"Turning to the tea tax too, I want develop the position a little more fully. The tea industry has admittedly been prosperous for two or three years past, but, as has been pointed out to the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, the large dividends paid by certain gardens which are privately owned and capitalized are not to be mistaken for the prosperity of the industry, as a certain extent at least, has recently been noticed, as it has been due largely to freight difficulties, to the trouble about picketing tea houses, and to consequent speculation there as to a possible shortage of supplies. And then the tax is added, I think, to handicap India-grown tea to an appreciable extent in contrast with those exported from Java and China. Java is a particularly formidable rival, as will be seen from the fact that her annual exports of tea for the last six years have risen steadily, year by year, from 40 million pounds to 100 million pounds, and are increasing, especially rapidly, to Russia, our own best and most promising customer, and to Australia. The tea tax amounts to a further 5 per cent, in addition to which, it must be remembered, that there is already an import duty at home of one shilling a pound. I must own that I could not quite follow the Hon'ble the Finance Member when he seemed to argue that this rates 60½ shillings, as he put it, not to be paid by China or Java,

should not prove an appreciable burden to the Indian industry, for I have by me a statement showing that 60 Indian Tea Companies with a capital of 2½ crores of rupees in 1914, a good year for tea, made a profit on the cost of their production of 1.72 annas per pound. This would bring the tea out at about 14½ per cent; and it must be remembered too that the cost of production does not fall with a falling market, and that it will be increased, I think to a rather considerable extent by the new export duty on packing materials, &c. Therefore, I think, the tea industry are justified in claiming that this tax should be withdrawn as soon as it really is possible, and also that, if there is a surplus, part of it should be spent in the tea districts, where there is urgent need of money for improved communications and so forth. I think I am also in order in asking that the tax should not be levied on last season's tea, as I do not think that it was meant to have retrospective effect. Lastly, with regard to exports, I would say that a good deal of enterprise has been commenced by the Government in levying any export duty on cotton.

Turning to the import duties, I have had to say for I think most people recognised that there had to be a rise, and I thank the Hon'ble the Finance Member for his clear statement that tariff values will continue to be fixed from year to year as at present. But some of these import duties do seem likely to retard the industrial development of the country, and I trust that in such instances, exemption will be granted on the merits of each case. I allude particularly to the rise of kerosene and light railways, and to new industrial, electrical and chemical enterprises—I have an important group of such in my mind as I speak—and, I think, in the case of railways, it is particularly clear, where Government do the raising of capital which may be raised for them, for the rates which they may charge and guarantee a return secured. I am, therefore, that they may be exempted from the increased tax, or that, at any rate, no Government line very rightly decided in the case of forward money and rate commitments and of tea sold up in the end of February, it will not be levied on contracts entered into prior to the 1st of March.

With regard to the tax on jewels, people have been exempted from its operation at the instance of Bombay, and Calcutta, with whom Delhi will probably join, has asked that precious stones should be exempted also. With regard to dyestuffs, it has caused some surprise, in view of the great demand for these, that these are subjected to such a heavy penalty as 7½ per cent.

Then I come to the income-tax. An income-tax is generally regarded as a very fair one, and I entirely agree with the principle of production; but, with all due deference to my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, I would say that the Indian income-tax is generally and widely unpopular for the reason given by the Hon'ble Finance Member himself in his almost typically frank explanation of its incidence. How he really means that only 500,000 people in India are liable to pay this tax, and still more, that only 75,000 individuals are liable to pay it on the highest scale? How does he propose to remedy matters? Does he mean to remodel the entire Income-tax Collection Department? The Hon'ble the Finance Member also pointed out the marked difference even now in incidence between the English and the Indian income-tax, but he did not make any reference to the great injustice by which many people have to pay both. Can he do anything to help here? Possibly—I speak entirely for myself on this question—I would rather have seen the £200,000 which this improved income tax is expected to bring in levied by means of a small war surcharge on railway passenger fares or on railway freight rates, including even the operation of the former a million of, say, 20 million round our principal centres of population. Or again, by a very rough calculation of figures kindly furnished to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Harrison, I reckon that nearly half a million working could have been raised by a small war tax of, say, one anna on shared telegrams, and of 3 pice on letters. I deliberately excluded post-cards from my calculations—on these a tax of 3 pice again would have brought in nearly £200,000 more—because post-cards in India are the means of communication of the poor—and I am absolutely and whole-heartedly with all who desire to lighten their burdens.

The Hon'ble the Finance Member has not yet developed his improving programme for the coming year, and I therefore confine myself to saying that his reference to it in the Financial Statement caused perhaps a little uneasiness and a slight decline in Government paper. But I am sure that he will find plenty of money for his purposes in this country, if he is willing to pay for it. I am sure, too, that he will be guided by what is done at home, and by consultation with representative financial bodies in India. And I would congratulate him heartily on the success of his policy to promote our currency circulation.

I have now, my Lord, concluded the detailed remarks which I have thought it my duty to make with reference to the Budget. The Hon'ble Finance Member cannot of course consult us in advance, but it is not presumptuous to hope that our views will receive his consideration when budgeting time comes round again. I have, therefore, ventured to devote them at some length. Over the Budget as a whole, I cannot hesitatingly say that I do not think I am expected to do so, but I do honestly think that looking to the difficult circumstances, it is, on the whole, a fair one with the exception perhaps of the tax on dyestuffs, and such as has retrospective effect, and I take leave to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Member on the skill with which he has explained, and where necessary, defended it. And, while it is true that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has appeared to argue that it is not War Budget, with the idea presumably of avoiding having to promise that its impacts

shall be resumed after the war, he admits that this incident is directly due to circumstances coming out of the war. I, therefore, do consider it a 'War Budget' and, looking at it from that point of view, I should simply hate it—and as I am certain would all whom I represent—of one word that I have said could be construed as opposed to measures necessary for the administration of the country during these times. We in Bengal and Assam, with their great interests centring in Calcutta, are perfectly well aware what proportion of the new imposts we have to pay, and we note with appropriate feelings the Hon'ble Finance Member's recognition of the greatness of Calcutta. But, when one thinks of the drastic legislation which has been found necessary in India, in Canada and in the Dominions generally, and far above and beyond this of the glorious fact that millions from India and all over the world are giving their lives and the lives of those nearest and dearest to them for the Empire, one realises that there is no great burden, and we are proud and glad to lay it, such as it is. If there is not very much that we can do ourselves, we who cannot go and fight, we can pay.

My Lord, in this sequence I may conclude my remarks fittingly by saying, with your permission, that it must be a course of real and legitimate satisfaction to you that this, the last Budget of your Excellency's Administration, will fall so lightly on the really poor of this great land, in which you have devoted yourself so unsparingly and so unceasingly during the past few and a half eventful years.

The Hon'ble HARA BORO AND JAPAN OF PAPER.—"My Lord, it affords me genuine pleasure to welcome the Budget presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, and to express my gratitude of the excellent and wise manner in which he has prepared it. Unfortunately, we are confronted with an extraordinary situation of a world-wide conflict which has affected the financial and economic position throughout the civilized world. We were greatly surprised at finding the financial situation of our country last year as satisfactory as it is under the Hon'ble the Finance Member in ward preparing any new taxation in his last Budget. But what could be avoided last year, has had to be faced this year, and we have indeed narrowed taxation in several directions. But although such have been imposed owing to the estimated deficit in the Budget, I cannot help admitting that these taxes have been carefully thought out. The increase in tariff rates levied on imported foreign goods will not only provide additional revenue to the Government, but will also help, in my opinion, to give a kind of protection to some of our indigenous industries. The only item of taxation, with which I am unable to reconcile myself, is the increased tax on salt, because it is necessary ingredient of the food of the people. The burden of such a tax will be felt especially by the poorer classes, a fact which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has himself recognised in his Financial Statement. I earnestly hope that, as soon as the necessity for the tax levied this year diminishes, they will be abolished, and that the salt tax will be the first to go.

"We have heard, with great satisfaction, the announcement that the Government have appointed a representative Commission to survey the economic resources and industrial possibilities of India with a view to promote business enterprise after the war. I trust that the investigations and suggestions of this Commission will be extremely beneficial to our commerce and industry, and will open up fresh fields for industrial development. Coming from the United Provinces, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the vast scope for industrial enterprise in those provinces. The large amount of agricultural produce which the United Provinces grow on, with great advantage, is turned into manufactured articles. It has to be regretfully admitted that our Province is still very backward in this matter as compared with other major provinces. From the steps taken by the Local Government in recent years, it appears that it is also alive to this drawback, and is making serious efforts in this direction. I hope that the Commission will pay its special attention to the resources and possibilities of industrial development of the United Provinces, and that guided by its suggestions, we shall be in a position to manufacture a large portion of the agricultural produce which we are exporting at present as raw material and a part of which comes back to us, as manufactured goods.

"The establishment of a technological institution has been a great want of the United Provinces, and I earnestly trust that, in view of the great awakening in industrial matters, Government will be pleased to take the question into their favourable consideration, and help to provide it in the immediate future.

"There is only one more point to which I should like to refer, and that is in connection with the Suez Canal project. The scheme is at present under the consideration of the Government, and, if carried out, will prove of great advantage and benefit to our Province. It will lead to the fertility and prosperity of a considerable part of it. I trust that this project will receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government, and that it will soon be sanctioned to promote our agricultural activity.

"My Lord, before I conclude my remarks, I may be allowed to refer to the impending retirement of your Excellency from your exalted office in India. The people of India part with you with feelings of gratitude and sorrow. Your Excellency's benevolent and illustrious regime will remain as a glorious monument in the history of British rule in India. The people of this country will gratefully remember the many and varied services which you have rendered to the cause of India, and earnestly trust that you will give the benefit of your great gifts in promoting the best interests of this country in England."

The Hon'ble Sir GURMUSTAN BAKTA HARADON.—"My Lord, a year of deficit budget is as happy time for a Finance Minister, and this unfortunately is such a year. The people were, however, prepared for it, and it was only the details that they were in various respects to hear on the day the Financial Statement was introduced. The careful and painstaking way in which the Budget was prepared, and the judicious manner in which the new taxes were distributed, combined with the explanations that were lucidly given and the indications made as to how our discussions were to be guarded, should have left not much room for a lengthy or lively debate on it. We should, however, thank some of our Hon'ble colleagues for not letting the Budget go as dull a business as it appeared to be, and the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has only to be praised for the life that the debate now is the otherwise dull show. To say he debated whether the debate was suited to the occasion, or should be disposed to have had that educative effect on the people, which the voice that goes forth from this Council is expected to have; but as having given the Finance Minister an opportunity of further explaining himself, they served quite a good purpose. He should be gratified to find that the bulk of opinion was in his favour, and that many of us feel that, even if the Finance Minister were an Indian, he could not have made out a better Budget without committing a mistake. I do not say that Sir William Meyer's feeling for India and her people is as real as himself, and we shall be only doing him justice by appreciating it. It would be too much to expect that the dreadful war will come to an end so soon as it should sufficient years of peace to let William Meyer's feeling for India and her people be as real as himself, and alive; but I hope the Government will remember that the taxes imposed this year are emergency taxes, that the people treat them as such, and that as soon as possible after the war they will seek of reconsideration.

"I take this opportunity of pointing out a few words about the tea tax, and some remarks that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has made about it. The people groaned at the examples of Ceylon having been followed should have suffered for convenience the pleasure of their duty on the commission, and the pleasure of Assam will, I have no doubt, loyally accept the burden put on their trade in view of the situation explained by him; but I venture to think that some of the other grounds set forth may well be looked on again to connect. It has been said that tea should be taxed, because the tea business has an industrial character, and has enjoyed exemption from income-tax for 20 years.

"I submit that tea is essentially an agricultural produce, as much as rice or wheat, with the only difference that it requires a good deal more of extra expense than those staples to make it marketable. It has not even the transformation which sugar-cane, which is treated as an agricultural produce, undergoes in producing coarse sugar. The exemption of tea from income-tax as an agricultural produce is, therefore, only its due, and ought not, in justice, to be made a ground for taxation. The tea business has paid more in land-revenue than it would have paid in income-tax on profits, and the tea planter will perhaps be prepared to make an exchange with Government for paying the income-tax in lieu of land-revenue.

"The temporary prosperity of the business should also hardly be taken into account to put a permanent tax on it. It had its days of severe trial from time to time, and perhaps such days are in store for it to follow tea. Even in these prosperous days, I do not think the average planter may spare for much above 2 annas a pound for his net profit. The tax imposed is thus double the highest income-tax now proposed, and about five times the highest rates before. Here also an exchange of the taxes will be to their advantage. Tea is already taxed heavily at Home. And here, in addition to the land revenue of directly contributors, it is directly supplies a fruitful source of income-tax in the salaries and commissions paid to its employees. Over and above all these, the tea planter is meeting a permanent and ever expanding source of income in Government in the shape of land revenue from the emigrants settling down in the tea districts as permanent tenants of Government. I submit, therefore, that the tea business deserves very lenient treatment in the matter of taxation, and no income should be made of its landed share in the exemption from income-tax to put an extra tax on it. It requires no protection duty here, as it must seek a market abroad. I hope the tax will be treated only as a war tax, and removed as soon as normal conditions return, or even earlier, should any revenue occur to the extra prosperity it is having for these two years.

"It is, my Lord, very sad indeed to reflect that this is the last day on which this Council has the proud privilege of being under your wise and sympathetic guidance. From the beginning to the end of the term of your exalted office, even the meanest assembly, however weak or abused by the most trying of human calamities, to uplift India and elevate her people intellectually, morally and politically. Your Excellency's command in referring to your august predecessor in connection with the reformed Council that it was as brave a step as it was wise. I have little doubt from what I have seen during the short period, I have had the privilege of being associated with this Council, that India will be able to prove that wisdom was the greater part of it. Equally brave and wise, if not more, will prove many a step your Excellency has taken to work out the future of India. Be the services rendered to India by His Graceless Majesty at the Coronation. Doubtless, your Excellency conceived a sentiment of the political forces of India in a way that is calculated to immensely improve the political tone of India, and conduce to

by the Government of India towards meeting the people's wishes, and it would not be going too far to say that it has now proved itself to be the peoples' own Government and so practically a Secret.

"I may remind the Council that, ever since I became one of its Members, I have taken every possible opportunity, promissarily or not, before it matters relating to the Army, and have always appeared there who have advocated a reduction in it. In and out of the Council, I have been urging the Government for the past six years to raise Yeomanry and Volunteers, and to build warships and aircrafts, etc., and have since interested schemes depending upon the expediency of increasing the strength and efficiency of the Indian Army. I have also asked for increase of pensions and grants of leave to soldiers with or without service credentials, etc. Now, owing to the necessities of the present war and of what I have been asking has been provided for as a sheer necessity to meet the situation.

"But all this I had asked long before the hostilities broke out. I cannot say now anything publicly on the subject, because all that I have thought fit I have put before the authorities privately; and if any further suggestion occurs to me, it would go through the same channel as that used to be the best way possible at present. There is one matter, however, which I want to put before my country, and not so much before the Government, and before doing so, I want every one to clearly understand that India has done her part successfully well under the guidance of Lord Hardinge the Great, which has helped the Army in every possible way. It is not only his government which has done so well at the time of the present crisis, but the people too have nobly responded in the full of duty, and have not lagged behind in respect of money or coming forward as recruits. But things cannot rest here, and we ought to consider ahead for the future well-being of the country. And this is the point I now want to emphasize. It is common knowledge that executives of the warships proceed to the Republic Government the vital necessity of introducing compulsory service in the United Kingdom. When we know that we are one of its component parts, we should not lag behind, but make progress along with the whole. And now that conscription has been decided upon, no Indians, if not adopting the same principle, should at least go to the extent of registration, not in order to meet all the shielded men to fight, but with a view to know what we persons in the way of resources to men. If conscription may not be desirable in every province of India, it may be tried only among certain classes and in certain areas as a tentative measure, and then gradually extended. The position of India in men are so great that, even if this system is not enforced, the requirements of the present war may be secured, but it is for two reasons based on future precautions that I put this before the country firstly, that only the best of men, who know their duty and come forward, may not lose all the heart of this struggle while the others enjoy immunity at their expense. Secondly, by putting this forward, I contemplate future inevitability and adequacy. The reason of putting this now before the Council is, that the people who realize their responsibility should endorse the advisability of registration on the Government, and I appeal to all the leading associations and committees, and the press in India to give resolutions, or make representations in order to urge the Government in this direction. By this, I should not be understood to mean that I at once want a big standing army for aggressive or armed volunteers for defence; I want the people to rise to the need whenever wanted, and then take a step in the right direction. When this is done, many other schemes, regarding various problems from local self-help to general schemes and facilities up to the future defence of the Empire by the aid of over-riding numbers—the greatest asset in the present-day warfare—could be formulated, and thus the Empire could emerge out of the present struggle stronger and more united than ever to be able to face any reference peril. Why I put this scheme now and want its adoption during the war, is that the people will be more anxious to do things in this direction, whereas when the war successfully ends and the money is hoisted, they will get slack, and may then never have a suggestion to this effect.

"Another move, which has attracted me to take such a course, is the device approved in the press or on the platform, as also in this Council Chamber from leaders of various shades of opinions, of Hindus and Mohammedan communities, that India should be treated on a par with other self-governing Colonies. To ask is one thing and to achieve another. To reach this goal, hard exertions of it supreme necessity. It is an admitted fact that, as the matter stands, we are considered far more backward than the self-governing Colonies. Then to attain this objective, it will not only be necessary for us to take an equal part with other Colonies in helping the Empire, but we would have to be as good as we to make our race stronger in order to be able to put forward our claims on the Imperial Government when the time for so doing offers itself. I would have put before the Government the advisability of creating land in funds on military tenure, and leaving the people on Milford lands during the portion of the year when they have least work to do. But I feel that in this matter the people themselves should take the initiative and do the needful, as suggested above. Any Government action to induce people by financial incentives would entail heavy expenditure.

"While thinking the Government of India and the Dutch Government for granting land to soldiers, I only point out that the area decided to be given was allotted before the war broke out. I hope that during such a colossal conflict, the allotted area may be very much increased; if not, all the available land in the colonies be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The soldiers who have served the

Empire deserves more consideration at the hands of Government than ordinary agriculturists who have no claim whatever unless they help the administration by producing recruits, or assisting in the suppression of crimes. I think the Imperial Government, on behalf of Indian soldiers, for having increased their status and honour during the great historic Viceroyalty, as well as for the liberal treatment accorded to them in matters of pay and status while on service during the period of war, and the great consideration shown to them and to their families by Government and public alike. I am confident that, when the time comes to reward their services, their claims will receive foremost consideration by the Government, because they are fighting for loyalty to the Crown, and are true to the salt of the orders. The justice of the position which has done nothing but talk and ask for all sorts of things based on violence should not be allowed to benefit at their expense. After the soldiers have been satisfied, then if India is a group to be raised to a higher status as the Empire for the glorious deeds not of her soldiers alone, but also for various other acts of loyalty by her civil population, every attempt for the better will be welcome.

"My Lord, there is one point to which I draw your Excellency's attention, and that is the numerous and mischievously set about throughout the country by a set of irresponsible people. I believe the Government is in full knowledge of it, but I beg to submit that the measures are more numerous and far in excess than, I believe, is known to the Government. It requires not only drastic measures already adopted by the Government to check the evil, but also an organization, based on a systematic propaganda, composed of efficient and loyal Indians who should be going about testing and lecturing and speaking in order to convince ignorant people.

"And then a further addition to the existing Criminal Intelligence Department would be a wise policy. The Criminal Intelligence Department men should not only detect and bring the people to book, but they should also meet the evil propaganda by speaking and arguing with the ignorant. The ill-treatment accorded by the enemy to those ill-fated victims of small kingdoms recently overrun by him, should be emphasized and counteracted by efficient people who have no reason to learn facts except through evidence based reasons. The figures to them are of no avail, and so, the only course open is, that some intelligent men possessing sound information should go round and verbally speak to them on the subject.

"The terrible cruelties and cruelties of our enemies should be verbally impressed upon the uneducated, as it is they who form the masses, to enable them to comprehend the purposes of our aims.

"My Lord, as I have been representing the Prince Muhammedan as this Council during the current term of my office, I will not be doing my duty if I do not put in a word for them. They have not only been loyal during such a critical juncture, but have valiantly come forward to fight the battles of the Empire in such large numbers as is in able to easily see the list of recruitment, even if we ignore Army Service Corps or Cook Corps in which they have also enlisted. For their exceptional loyalty and zeal, reasonable treatment should be meted out to them, and I hope that their academic institutions, at the aid of Government or elsewhere where they educate their sons, may be supplemented by grants from the Provincial, as well as from the Imperial, funds. I also hope that, when money has been collected from a poor and a backward area like the Muhammedan community for the purpose of founding the Muhammedan University, the Government will bestow special consideration and special concessions upon the Muhammedan authority, so that the latter should make progress not only be more useful members of the Indian Empire, but be equal comrades of their advanced sister communities, and not be a drag on the wheel of their progress.

"In conclusion, I hope, I may be allowed to express my great regret at the decision already come to, namely,—that there should have been a change in the highest office of India at this time; but one has to submit to it as there is no other alternative. A specialist was wanted at a special time, and the great of the Viceroy was badly needed at the time of the most dreadful need in the history of the war the world has ever seen. I do not see it through my own glasses, when I see that your Lordship has so cordially the words of Indians that it will take time before they are ever separate. Indians are grateful people, and they will ever pour for your Lordship's bene life, and will follow your future course with the greatest interest."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dargah—My Lord, a deficit Budget with fresh taxation does not adversely affect attention upon the Member, but the present extraordinary situation and the skilled management of our finances by who is the Budget before us have testimony, have secured for the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's management practically from all quarters. Notwithstanding heavy expenditures of an unexpected nature during the year ending at the end, the revised deficit is less than the Budget Estimate by a figure over £250 lakhs of rupees. Several unforeseen causes have undoubtedly contributed to the result, but the Hon'ble Finance Member's skilful handling of a difficult situation accounts for each of it. The only item of expenditure upon is estimated is perhaps the deficit heavy capital outlay on unproductive works. The question of extra taxation to make up a comparatively small deficit in the coming year has already been debated in this Council. The subject, which I should like to turn upon the situation of Government in that connection, is that any surplus that may accrue should be applied towards the recovery of arrears and debts. As Lord Curzon pointed out, the surplus revenue from taxation must, as

principle, go back to the people. If reduction in taxation is feared immediately impracticable, the best use to which the money could be put is to support education and sanitation. The Hon'ble Mr. Williams always has himself justified additional taxation by a reference to the claims, among others, of education and sanitation, and I doubt not the principle will be adhered to in practice.

"My Lord, the admissions and rebuke just channelled to us by my gallant friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mulla Umar Ryst Khan will not prevent me from doing my duty, and placing before Your Excellency what I have to say on this occasion.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Member's intimation that—

'the expenses and losses of the war must also tell in some direction on our personal military charges.'

has given rise to some apprehensions which his reply to my question on the subject has not helped to dispel. A fuller statement would have been welcome. As it is, we can only hope that the imposition of these additional levies will be in strict conformity with the principle enunciated in your Excellency's notable speech in Delhi in September 1914, that—

'we should accept such portion of the cost of the expeditionary force as would have fallen upon India had our troops continued to be employed in this country under normal circumstances.'

"My Lord, in speaking in this Council on the 11th instant, I pointed out how a protective and expansion source of revenue had been unnecessarily abandoned by this Government. I felt, and feel strongly, that our export revenue has been steadily sacrificed in consequence. But whatever justification there may have been for the discontinuance of our export trade with China, it is difficult to imagine any for the present policy of placing on the market the Indian product at an upset price very much below the price at which it is in the consuming country. The price for opium fixed by this Government before January was Rs. 1,800, but the information to hand is that the retail price realised by the Hongkong Government varied to Rs. 22,000 per chest, which meant a clear profit to that Government of Rs. 20,000 per chest, or over 1,500 per cent upon the cost price. I do not see why we should not share in this large profit. The upset price at auction sales can be easily fixed at Rs. 3,000 per chest, which will bring us over a crore of rupees of additional revenue. The abandonment of this very valuable revenue would require some explanation.

"My Lord, the revised as also the budgeted railway expenditure is perhaps the largest in recent history. Adverse circumstances have prevented the Budget provisions being worked up to during the current year. But among the restraining causes by far the more important is the 'pressure from the Treasury at Home against undertaking new works.' The conversion of the Imperial Treasury with our railway expenditure is, however, not clear, but the altered railway policy coincides with Indian public opinion. At the same time, I would request Government attention to the urgent need for a larger capital and improvement as open lines. We need to be prepared beforehand for handling quickly and efficiently the enormous trade that is sure to follow the present spell of restricted movement. Efforts should be made, in addition to the long condition our railways as regards locomotives, rolling stock and permanent way.

"My Lord, the war, among other things, has produced a complete change in the Government loan policy. Even in the pre-war period, the Hon'ble Mr. William Meyer adopted the bold and more sensible idea of raising in India bigger loans for capital outlay than for railways and irrigation works. What was then an experiment went on firm, from the recognition of the situation, the settled policy of Government. Henceforward, we need have none and more of the open loans, relying to that extent on annual progress of sterling borrowings. This is certainly a sound policy, but every effort should be made to support the Indian market for the existing 3½ per cent stock. With a view to have an opportunity of discussing the whole question, I gave notice of a Resolution on the subject in December last, but for reasons that appeared to me correct, it was put off till after the presentation of the Financial Statement. In view, however, of the conversion scheme of Government, I decided to delay the discussion somewhat longer. We should await developments, and watch the loan operations next autumn. Meanwhile, I shall satisfy myself with throwing out the suggestions that the conditions and the terms of conversions should be as liberal and attractive as possible, and, further, that the details should be settled in consultation, not only with bankers, but with reliable landlords and large dealers in Government Paper of the different services.

"My Lord, it is somewhat regrettable that the educational policy of Government should be stereotyped, and the suggestion of a new department is not worthy of much consideration. I will deal only with one point by way of illustration. Take India. India is an agricultural country, essentially, about three-quarters of the total population derive their subsistence from land. The supreme importance of agriculture to a country like India is recognised in the maintenance of a combined portfolio of agriculture and revenue. But what about the spread of agricultural education? There is no attempt at a general spread of agricultural education. We have here, perhaps, at the wrong end. The Institute at Poona and the Provincial Colleges are excellent institutions in their way, but we require, more than anything else, an adequate number of special schools of an elementary and secondary nature. The better and more successful means would be to include agriculture as a subject of study in the general elementary schools and in connect a large percentage of the existing secondary schools too, what in Germany are called,

"rail" schools in introduction to the gymnasia or the grammar schools, with agriculture occupying a position of some importance in the curriculum. When we have got in this country some such system of widespread agricultural education, the college will become far more useful. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Claude BELL, whose association with the department has given public satisfaction, will take up the matter soon with his usual energy, tact and thoroughness.

My Lord, the re-awakening of violent crime all over the country in spite of the most conscientious repressive legislation, forces into prominence once more the question of Police reorganisation. Making every allowance for difficulties, it must be admitted that the force is working in efficiency and trained detective ability. The need for reform is a very great indeed. Government is certainly alive to this, and is making efforts to improve the Department. But, in my humble opinion, something more radical and comprehensive is necessary. The recruiting and inspecting staff should be thoroughly reorganised, and the graduates of our Universities must be appointed in larger and larger numbers. And this must be learned in detective work under foot-note men from England. This means a very much larger expense, but it should be incurred in the interests of good government.

One other suggestion. Opinion in India is gratifying towards the ideal of her direct representation in the House of Commons by her trusted leaders. The European war will perhaps introduce important changes in the political relations of the suffering units of the Empire to the United Kingdom, and there is more than a possibility of the bonds of union between them being drawn closer. May we Indians not hope to be heard more freely in England by this great concession also?

My Lord, I share the general regret at the Hon'ble Sir William Clark's approaching departure from India, but we are heartened up with all the positive aspects on the subject. But may God spare you long, and give you strength and opportunity to employ your talent and power and authority in the great cause of Indian representation which has been apparent in your mind through trial and tribulation during your illustrious Indian career!

My Lord, the termination of Your Excellency's Tenorship is viewed by the people with poignant grief. I also associate myself with all the positive aspects on the subject. But may God spare you long, and give you strength and opportunity to employ your talent and power and authority in the great cause of Indian representation which has been apparent in your mind through trial and tribulation during your illustrious Indian career!

The Hon'ble Mr. Beaumont:—"My Lord, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister on his Budget, and to say a few words therein. The approval which has been accorded to it by all communities throughout India must be a source of great satisfaction to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer. For myself, I can only hope that the surplus he has budgeted for will be realised, as in these days of war when large payments must certainly have to be made, it is most important that the balances of the Government of India should be maintained at a substantial figure.

"With regard to ports, I think we are all sorry that the duty on these imports could not be maintained. As it is, I thank the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer for so promptly accepting these from duty, so otherwise a large and valuable trade would, I think, have been lost to India.

"With regard to the new rupee loan, it should be possible, I think, to raise all the amount budgeted for, but until the terms of conversion and the rate of currency of the new loan are known, it is impossible to say what measure of support these proposals will attract. I am confident, however, that our able Finance Minister will be able to satisfy investors, and that the loan will be a success. It, however, the public are going to be placed in a position to take full advantage of the conversion scheme, the utmost consideration will have to be given to intending investors by the Bank, and to the House, by Government.

"The Hon'ble Finance Minister has allowed an allotment of only 3 millions to railways, which will be almost entirely spent on open lines. Taking into consideration all present commitments, this figure must be taken on a reasonable view, but particularly so as, owing to the difficulty of obtaining material from Home, more could not be spent, and, even if material could be obtained, the very high cost would prove a too prohibitive loss on permanent capital. In this connection, I would, however, like to say this. It is of supreme importance that the trade in this country is carried on, not only the internal trade, but also the foreign trade, which at present is of such consequence to Great Britain and her Allies. We in Bombay are faced at present with a coal famine, and are feeling great difficulty in getting down sufficient supplies, not only of coal, but of soapstone ore, the latter of which is so badly needed at Home. One of the reasons for the difficulty is that the doubling of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway has only been completed to Bombay. The Bombay-Nagpur section still remains to be done. There is no doubt this very important work would greatly facilitate the carriage of coal and soapstone to Bombay, the former of which is so urgently required, if the rails are to be kept going, and steamers are allowed to sail, and the latter is no less required, as I have said in England. I would, therefore, venture to suggest the advisability of completing the doubling of the existing line, even if the cost is high, and it is found necessary to tarp out the necessary funds at the expense of sacrifices.

"With regard to the subject of the Income-tax, I have not yet any one who is not willing to shoulder the burden. There is, however, a widespread belief that it falls on the

shoulden of a very few, and that many, who should pay, escape. This, my Lord, is one of the main causes of the irregularity of the tax. I hope, therefore, the Government of India will readily sanction any increase in expenditure asked for by Provincial Governments to improve or extend the personnel required for the collection. It is only by these means that the tax can be more efficiently collected.

"I was very glad to hear from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill that Government were conducting, despite the war, a special investigation in agricultural research, and that the research work at Pusa had resulted in the selection of a new variety of wheat known as Pusa No. 12, which promises to give better results than any of the local varieties, and that Government were trying not only to arrange that the farmer who went in for this variety received a higher price, but that the buyers also got the benefit by having a special quotation for this variety secured in the Home markets. It is only by means such as these that we can expect the peasant to venture into new varieties of seeds.

"I congratulate the Finance Minister on his policy, since the war started, of arranging for the enrichment of national notes whenever and wherever possible. The result of this assurance of enrichment is seen in the figures of note circulation supplied in the Financial Statement. I also congratulate the Finance Minister for amending the Paper Currency Act, whereby the large sums of gold the Government of India would otherwise be compelled to hold in London, can now be converted in January India, on a scale realisable and safe security, our Indian trade requirements thereby being adequately met without prejudice to the interests of the Empire.

"In conclusion, I desire to express, on behalf of the mercantile community that I have the honour to represent, our grateful thanks for the measures your Lordship has promoted throughout your tenure of office to bring the relations of Government into closer touch with commercial interests. Bombay particularly, owes a great debt of gratitude to Your Excellency, and you will see, when Your Excellency comes to us on the 6th of next month, how all classes and communities of the City to which I have the honour to belong appreciate your great services."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CROMBIE:—"My Lord, the most important point in the Budget has been discussed in Council in connection with the two Bills providing additional income, and I have already supported the financial arrangements of which that taxation is the principal feature. I may add that the present Budget has increased our confidence in the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer. It is not to be expected that it would satisfy all, but it ought to be, and it has been, welcome to Indians who, Government will be pleased to note, take a broad and sane view of the responsibilities and the difficulties of the present situation. We have trusted Government, and we are glad to find our trust has been justified. The people are with Government on this great occasion; they are active in the hands of Government should be strengthened. The Budget, accordingly, has been received by them with satisfaction. I would, however, submit for the consideration of Government, that the actual expenditure for fadder concerns under the special head 'Famine Relief' might be considerably reduced, if not altogether avoided, by arranging a better system of fadder storage throughout areas which are affected periodically with famine. The difficulties of storage are not great, and there is hardly any reason why a scheme of storage should not work well. Since we are not unknown in India, the Department of Agriculture and Revenue might well take up the subject, and the Provincial Committees of Co-operative Credit Societies might, with advantage, devote a part of their time to it. The economic gain to the country will be great, and Government would be able to employ the current saved in consequence on other useful works of a permanent nature. The importance of the subject will appear from the fact that, in the current year, the actual expenditure for fadder concerns has come up to £40,000, or £6 lakhs as against, and the same amount is followed in the Budget provision for the coming year under this head, and all this at a period when famine is limited both in scope and intensity.

"My Lord, my remarks at this stage on the concession scheme might embarrass Government, but Bombay financial opinion is that the rate at which the conversion of 24 per cent Government Treasury Notes into four per cent is allowed, and the currency of the new loan must be so attractive as to create a brisk demand for Government paper. Since the announcement by the Hon'ble Finance Member, a week before the outbreak of the strike, in my humble opinion, an early decision followed by an early announcement about the terms and conditions of conversion and the budgeted loan is absolutely necessary. I am glad the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer proposes to consult shortly the Secretary of the President Bank at Bombay.

"My Lord, a most dual of interest attaches to the reference in the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's speech on the 1st instant to the determination of large fiscal issues in the future of this country. A number of questions are outstanding for long years. For instance, the question of fiscal autonomy for India. The question of foreign-exchange treatment for India in foreign countries is equally important. It is imperatively necessary for our best interests, therefore, that we should have in them, what is known as the most favoured nation treatment. This point should be considered and determined after the war, along with the question of fiscal autonomy. We had reassured the Secretary

of State for India has promised consideration of fiscal issues after the war. The Government of India has been with us all along, and I have no doubt all outstanding fiscal questions will be satisfactorily settled in consultation with the representatives of that Government.

"My Lord, Your Excellency has done a great act of justice to India by recommending to the Secretary of State for India the abolition of the indenture system of emigration. But there is another point. We still want facilities for free emigration abroad. The whole of this important question will have to be settled with due regard to Indian veterans after the war, in consultation and cordial co-operation with the Imperial Government and the Colonies. It would perhaps satisfy all interests better if, while regulating Indian emigration to the self-governing Colonies on the basis of 'complete responsibility', sufficiently large areas overseas with advantages of climate, soil, proximity and facilities of communication are reserved for our emigrants. And these large questions can only be satisfactorily discussed at a post-war Conference of representatives from all the units of the British Empire, including of India.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's observations about the acute duty upon India to take goods have been welcome to the people. The Government of India have never approved of this duty, but it was reserved for Your Excellency's Government to make a determined effort for its repeal. The public announcement of the action taken by Government in this matter is of itself an agreeable and significant departure in policy which we are not slow to appreciate. The incident gives us an insight into the great services Your Excellency has rendered to India as her most devoted advocate, work of which must be hidden from the public eye.

"My Lord, we are indebted to Your Excellency for the sympathetic with which Government, in response to the public appeal, has exempted wool from the new 15 per cent import duty. The industry has now been saved, and it is just that we should acknowledge also the Hon'ble Finance Minister's and the Hon'ble Sir William Clark's share in the exemption. Indeed, the Hon'ble Sir William Clark has during his tenure of office ever been ready to help in the industrial development of India. We in Bombay feel ever closely he has been in touch with us, and how ardently we have received encouragement and guidance at his hands. It is a matter of sincere regret to us that in a few days he will retire from an office which he has held with conspicuous success at an important period of Indian history. My Lord, our good wishes will follow him in his retirement, and we here India will still share his sympathy and attention.

"My Lord, I beg to invite, with all the earnestness I can command, the attention of Government to the need for a thorough inquiry into the present extraordinary rate of mortality among infants in India. It is only a very recent question on the subject, that I earnestly disputed the correctness of the statement that the mortality was 48 per cent, but admitted that in 1913 it was 35.9 per cent among infants under one year. If the percentage of mortality among infants between the ages of one year and five years is taken into account, the total of the infants' mortality would not be very much below the figure suggested by me. Even as it is, 35.9 per cent is extraordinarily heavy in all conscience, and the position requires careful examination. We should not rest satisfied until the cause has been thoroughly investigated, and proper remedial measures adopted. May we expect that Government will undertake a sifting inquiry at an early date?

"My Lord, the great war is still on. It would have been well for us if peace had been concluded before Your Excellency retired from this country. From the very commencement, Your Excellency has striven to use the occasion as a lever to raise India beyond the darkness of the most ardent enthusiasm. The employment of Indian troops in the war has vindicated our honour before the world; has solved many a difficult political problem for us, and has produced such a wholesome change in the temper of the rest of the Empire towards India as provides the best augury for our future. It is Your Excellency who has broken through the standing prejudice against Indian troops, and who, with the vision of justice, has sought the right moment to advance India's cause. Your Excellency's advocacy at the end of the war would have been a great gain to us.

"My Lord, the brilliant record of Your Excellency's Viscountcy and your deep appreciation of your great services to the country, would naturally make us desire that Your Excellency should continue in office until at least the termination of hostilities. But we are disappointed. Your Excellency's agreeable retirement has filled us with profound sorrow. We only hope the noble path indicated by Your Excellency will proceed to advance British India's advancement, and will receive further development at the hands of your successors. My Lord, we wish Your Excellency most sincerely all happiness in your future life, and we hope Your Excellency will never forget India."

The Hon'ble Members KANAY BHATT of Nagpur.—"My Lord, this year's Budget may be one some be called a 'War Budget', not because we are making any very large contribution to His Majesty's Government for the successful termination of the war, but for the decrease in our income under certain heads of receipts, and the increase in expenditure under other heads. Notwithstanding the present retrenchment in all heads of expenditure, there has been an Imperial deficit which has to be met by taxation. My Lord, since the last two years there has been a deficit, and Your Excellency's Government avoided to impose any fresh taxation as long as it was possible to do so; but

when there was no other alternative, the Finance Minister was obliged to impose new imposts. The people of India have implicit confidence in Your Excellency, and so the Budget, in spite of the new taxation, has generally been well received, and we congratulate the Finance Minister for the same.

"My Lord, as regards the new taxation, I would say that there has been a keen disappointment in some quarters, because no duty has been imposed upon cotton. We understood from the speech of the Finance Minister that the Government of India recommended a material increase of the import duties on 'cotton,' but the Secretary of State thought that it was not desirable to raise a controversial matter on this occasion, and as we have to let cotton and hope that, when the entire fiscal policy of India is considered, it will be considered to her advantage.

"My Lord, in India, I think the indirect taxation is more available. I quite agree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart that, if there would have been little increase in the railway freight, we might have, to a certain extent, avoided this taxation. I mean the iron-road. But, my Lord, the difficulty is that, with the approval and sanction of the Secretary of State, the tax has been imposed, and though we are privileged to move Resolutions, it is of no use as even if we could actually Your Excellency's Government as to the alternate proposal, I am afraid the Finance Minister could not accept the Resolution without the consent of the Secretary of State. My Lord, as regards income-tax, I find that, in the case of 14,000 persons only, it has been once thus levied, and the majority of these are our European Indian subjects, who either belong to some mercantile firms, or are high officials, and these classes of His Majesty's subjects are in some ways thus are contributing to the success of the war. At the same time, we find that the salt tax falls upon the shoulders of the majority of Indian population, the greater number of which are poor. So, in fact from the highest to the lowest, and from the richest to the poorest, everyone has to bear the burden of the war.

"My Lord, I have noticed in some papers that there is jealousy in certain quarters that the loads have been exempted from this taxation. Perhaps my friends do not know that the loads have already been assessed in some places in the form of roads and public works cesses, and in others in the form of land-tax. And we can assure Your Excellency's Government that, if such an emergency arose, the Government of the Empire and for the interest of the British army. My Lord, I was disappointed to find that there is an error in the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that this taxation will last only till the war lasts as sometimes after it. In the latter portion of his speech, one is led to think that it will last till the war but it can mean another passage in his speech—paragraph 34—one is constrained to think otherwise. There is a general impression in our country that, if a tax is once imposed, it is going to last for ever; and I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Minister will clear this impression by giving an assurance in the matter.

"Then, my Lord, with regard to military expenditure, in some quarters an attack is launched against the Finance Minister that India's proper share of contribution is not budgeted towards the expenses of the war. Underneath, we are not contributing directly anything to His Majesty's Government, but we find from the Budget that India is meeting all the several seasons of the troops who are fighting side by side with the troops of the Allies and Colonies, and that India is covering the necessities and helping the cause of the war in some other ways also. But I think that if it is necessary, India, which forms an integral part of the British Empire, should not hesitate to contribute her mite towards the expenses of the war, however insignificant and small it may be. Though, we must fall well that, when millions and millions are being spent, India's contribution, whatever it may be, will be a drop in the ocean.

"My Lord, I find also that there has been an increase of expenditure under the head 'Military.' I would not grudge this at this time of crisis, because it is essentially necessary to increase the efficiency of our Army, to strengthen our naval force, and to spend more money annually for the proper defence of the Empire. But I hope that, when normal conditions return, the expenditure under this head will be cut down.

"Then, my Lord, as regards sanitation, I think it is not prudent on my part to ask the Government to set aside any large sum for this purpose at a time when there is no likelihood in every direction either to war, and so we are specially thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the provision made in the improvement of the sanitation of the pilgrimage routes to Dabhoi and Rodermath.

"My Lord, I have one suggestion to make that sanitation is the most important subject and there a good deal of interest is taken by the people at large in it. So, instead of putting it under the head 'Medical,' I suggest to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to put it under a separate head altogether, so that the people may, at one place, find out what amount has been expended, and what is being spent for this important purpose.

"Now, as regards education, my Lord, during Your Excellency's Viceroyalty education has expanded by leaps and bounds, and though it may not have reached its goal, no one could deny that since the last five years the expenditure for education has enormously increased. But, my Lord, I regret to find that female education has not made as material progress notwithstanding the assistance of Government in this matter. The reason is obvious. Owing to the painful custom and early marriage of girls in some provinces, the girls are taken away from the schools at a very early age. I would suggest, therefore,

to Your Excellency's Government that the system of education should be encouraged and unless that system is placed on a sound footing, female education cannot make a rapid advance as we could expect.

"My Lord, then as regards police, we find that for the last five years there is a gradual increase under this head. The Government of India in 1941 appointed a Commission under Sir Andrew Fraser to inquire into, and report on, the matter. The recommendations were received and acted upon; but it is a fact that there has been no material improvement in that direction. The people look on the police with suspicion, and have no confidence in them; at the same time, the police do not get help from the people. I do not say that either the police or the people are *jealous* but I think it is desirable that there should be a co-operation and help between the police and the public. This is the most important matter, and I should like to invite the attention of Government in this respect, and I hope that, when the annual Session commences, Government will give its careful consideration to the matter.

"My Lord, I cannot conclude without expressing my deep regret for the approaching retirement of Your Excellency. This is the last occasion when we would see Your Excellency addressing the presidential chair in this Council. My Lord, by your sympathetic and statesmanlike policy, you have endeared yourself to the people of the country, and your name has been immortalized in the heart and 'mouth of the people. Your Excellency has inspired the loyalty of India, and by various acts have placed the whole country under a deep debt of gratitude. I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell at any great length on the various honours you have conferred upon the people of India during Your Vice-regality. In one word, my Lord, I can say that, in you, India will lose her great friend and benefactor. But we are confident that in whatever position your Excellency may be placed, India will always find a place in your heart. May the Providence grant unto Your Excellency long life, health and strength to continue to be useful to the Empire and to the country which you are so fond of! I take this opportunity, my Lord, to offer my most respectful and hearty congratulations to Your Excellency for your services being appreciated by His Majesty, the King-Emperor, by appointing you to a Knight of the Order."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur Sir Anand Ashwani—: "My Lord, if ever a Financial Statement called for little criticism, it is the one presented to the Council by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, one of our ablest financiers. The presentation, under exceptional circumstances, of a Budget so satisfactory, could not have been done without considerable labour, circumspection, and forethought. I join, therefore, my Hon'ble colleagues in heartily congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Member upon his strenuously and successful Budget. When the fluctuations of prices average filled us with apprehensions during the closing period of the last Finance Member, it was supposed that our import tariff should be revised with a view to enhancement of customs duties. I am glad to find that, in this year of difficulties caused by war conditions, he has seen fit to lay this source of revenue without facing it necessary to impose any burdensome taxation upon the people. Not only does he provide thereby, and by an increase under income-tax, for making up an estimated Imperial deficit of £2.6 millions, but by an increase under income-tax and an enhancement of the duty on salt, one of the bare necessities of life, he has created a surplus of over £1 million against what he calls possible contingencies. While I do not take exception to the provision of a surplus, I venture to think that the same might have been done in any other way than raising salt duty by twenty-five per cent. While the raising of salt duty may not really affect the poorer classes as the increase would amount to 3 pice per lb. I hold, as a matter of principle, that little or no taxation should be imposed upon the bare necessities of life, such as salt. However, I am willing to allow that India people, at this crisis, will gladly bear all such taxation.

"In view of the probable continuation of the war for yet another year, and its after-effects, it is highly desirable to maintain the *equilibrium* of our financial position by adopting a policy of strict economy in the administration of the country, and avoiding even avoid the failures of our financial mechanism. It must, perhaps, be denied that our public expenditures, both civil and military, are even in peaceful times, going on increasing yearly in a greater proportion than that of our public revenue. While there may be justification at present for an increase in public expenditure, there could be no justification for such increase during normal times. For instance, expenditures under 'Salaries and other Expenses of Civil Departments,' has increased by about 34 crores of rupees within the last fifteen years. 'Miscellaneous charges' too, have increased by about 14 crores during the same period. There has altogether been a total increase of expenditure by about 151 crores. If ever there is need for strict economy in public expenditure, the present is an auspicious moment. That there has been a little economy here and there I do not deny. But that is not the kind of economy one would expect to see. What is really wanted is retrenchment in the administrative machinery. Glance through the statement of expenditure charged to the revenues of India, I find that there has been, except in a few cases, a tendency towards increasing expenditure, notwithstanding instructions towards practising economy. Especially in the two heads 'Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments,' and 'Miscellaneous Charges.' Several items under these heads badly need revision.

"For instance, public expenditure budgeted for 1946-47 shows a large increase of about 15 lakhs of rupees, as compared with Revised Estimate for 1945-46, while educational

that protected by her powerful Navy and Army, we are co-operatively enjoying both the security of life and property, and that our successes are not less due to our bonds of taxation as not less due to us, it is therefore all the more incumbent upon us that we should cheerfully accept the new schemes of taxation, and offer our sincere co-operation to the Government, more particularly, to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, for shaping them in a manner generally acceptable to the public and the country. But at such, at the same time, be it to the lasting credit of India that her people, rising above all other classes and conditions of people down to the poorest peasant, have cheerfully placed their humble services, their life and property at the disposal of the Government, that her princes and ruling chiefs and other classes of people, besides offering their services and taking an active part in the Glorious warfare, have been cheerfully contributing in different ways to the war funds, and to the funds started for the relief and comforts of the wounded; it is a source of great pride and satisfaction to India that her youth have not shrunk from shedding their life blood on the battle-fields of Europe and Asia, fighting side by side, shoulder to shoulder with their British comrades in arms. While we desire to share in the responsibilities, rights and privileges of British citizenship, it is no wonder that our youth should volunteer their services and sacrifice their lives in the cause of the Empire in the cause of liberty and righteousness, and we are confident that a righteous cause will ultimately triumph.

"With the Empire involved in this mighty struggle which is taxing her resources to the utmost, when every riper and might is ardently enlisted in the prosecution of this great war, there is no room for murmur, and this is hardly the time to ask for the extraordinary doses of charity for the Local Governments. Now, with your Excellency's permission, I beg to offer a few remarks regarding the scheme of raising a new loan for the next year, with the conditions attached, of converting the 3½ per cent and 3 per cent Government stocks into the same. This is, indeed, a novel idea based on the Home model. If liberal terms are offered, that is, if the conversion is allowed not on the basis of arithmetic of properties, but on terms sufficiently attractive, and the rate of interest be somewhat higher, I believe the proposed loan may be sufficiently subscribed. I may add that, in the present state of the money-market and of financial stringency, it is not possible to re-invest the present 3½ per cent and 3 per cent Government stocks in the confidence of the investing public, unless attractive terms are offered for their conversion. My Lord, I may remark, in passing, that several times have been proposed to purchase Government in the Government papers, which it is useless to dilate upon. Now, whatever names might have been offered to bring us this determination in Government papers, there is this outstanding fact that, with 3½ per cent paper now selling at Rs. 80, and this coupled with the fact that the English sterling one-pound note much better returns, it is doubtful whether the proposed rupee loan at par even with the scheme of conversion attached to it, will be sufficiently attractive, if the rate of interest be fixed at 4 per cent. I may add that a purchaser of 3½ per cent paper at Rs. 80 will be a greater gainer than a subscriber to the 4 per cent loan at par even with the attached tempting condition of being able to get his 3½ per cent paper converted into a 4 per cent paper. The question is best with difficulties, and require careful handling and deliberation, especially in a country like India, where it is so difficult to raise money; another question which requires careful consideration is how to appreciate the present stocks, or otherwise, on the announcement of the new loan, they would go further down. The amount of 3½ per cent loan is nearly 22 million pounds, and the conversion scheme can only touch a fringe of it; what becomes of the great majority? Would your Excellency's Government allow it to go further down? The two principal questions which require deliberate consideration and solution are these:—The first is as what rate the proposed new rupee loan should be raised, that is, should the rate of interest here be less than the interest offered by the Home Government? Second, what measures should be taken to avert the further decline of 3½ per cent paper, and what should be the terms of subscription, that is, on what terms should Government allow 3½ per cent paper to be converted into the new loan arrangement? My Lord, my submission is that, in coming to a satisfactory solution of these difficult questions, your Excellency's Government will be pleased to consider, as on the last occasion, an Imperial Committee but on a somewhat wider basis, to which the representatives of the commercial and banking interests should be invited."

"With these few words, I would have concluded my speech, but, my Lord, considering that this is the last occasion on which we shall have the pleasure and the proud privilege of speaking in this Council Chamber, under your Excellency's presidency, I must say, as a result of my ten years' experience of this august assembly, that during this long period, we have had nothing but very kind and courteous treatment at your Excellency's hands. My Lord, this is not the time or place for dilating upon the debts of your Excellency's administration, but I cannot altogether refrain from referring to one or two outstanding features of it, which will leave permanent foot-prints in the minds of time. The noble and magnanimous, but at the same time, firm and bold attitude your Excellency was pleased to display in the matter of the treatment of the Indian emigrants to South Africa and that in the face of such strong opposition from the anti-independent advocates there, we cannot too sufficiently admire and be sufficiently thankful to your Lordship for the same. It would not be saying too much, when I say that we Indians owe a deep debt of gratitude to your Excellency for your persistent efforts and whole-hearted sympathy in the cause of the Indian emigrants, and it is due to your Excellency's recommendation and powerful

advocacy that we shall at last have the education of the indigenous Indians, which, I assure you my Lord, will relieve your name in the grateful hearts of a grateful nation.

"My Lord, sanitation and education have been the watch-words of your administration, and by words, and by deeds, and by the liberal and substantial grants, they have created an unprecedented impetus wherever, under the direct supervision of responsible authorities, have received such encouragements accompanied by liberal grants, that it may be said that there is now no college or institution in Bengal without a hostel being attached to it. And yet the several noble deeds of your administration, the place of honour would certainly be assigned to the Act passed by your Excellency's Government creating the Hindu University, which will go to combine the hallowed and sacred culture of India with the culture of the Western world—the crowning art of glory which will perpetuate your Excellency's name for ever.

"Before concluding, I must say a few words about the seed and noble, eye and thinking experiment of organizing and creating a very large expeditious force from this country to fight on the battle-fields of Europe, side by side and shoulder to shoulder, with their British and French comrades-in-arms in a foreign land amid new environments and surroundings. The whole result of this experiment, which aroused a keen sense of pride, a glow of enthusiasm in every Indian breast, which has been, on the whole, so successful, belongs to your Excellency. I need not dilate on its knowledge effect, but I must say that its prospective effect would be very great.

"Lastly, I must say that your Excellency deserves our humble thanks, our special gratitude, for having sanctioned the formation of the Bengal Ambalambore Corps who have covered themselves with lasting glory, have elicited high praise from the Commanding Officer, and thereby more than justified your Excellency's kind experiment. In this connection, I may say that, in spite of isolated acts of wickedness, the heart of the race is sound and beholds in fire of deep-seated loyalty, devotion and gratitude to the throne and person of His Imperial Majesty, our King-Emperor.

"With these few words, I must respectfully beg leave to bid a respectful farewell to your Excellency."

The Hon'ble Mr. MEMBERS, KARU BOKSARAI:—"My Lord, I feel that I should not be doing justice to myself or to this Council if I did not say that the Budget has been received with mixed feelings—feelings of thankfulness that the poor man's interests have been largely considered, feelings of regret that the poor man has been left in the matter of the salt tax. My Lord, the debates in this Council, the statements which have appeared in the columns of our newspapers, have made it abundantly clear that the trend of public opinion is practically unanimous in the condemnation of the enhanced duty on salt. My Lord, I ventured to suggest from my place in this Council that perhaps the crisis might have been tilted over and traction avoided by a loan. My friend the Hon'ble the Finance Minister ridiculed the suggestion, and appealed for illustration to a character in a well known work of fiction. My Lord, in this Council we tread upon the same ground of fact and not of fiction, and when I found my Hon'ble friend leaving this care passed and wondering what the rogues of commerce, I felt within myself that he must have been convinced that his cause was hopeless, and that he had no arguments but an appeal to fiction to meet the difficulty.

"My Lord, regret has been expressed and uniformly expressed in the Indian Press that while the customs duties have been raised all round, the duties on imported cotton goods have remained unaltered. The Government of India have done their best in the matter, but the fact points to the conclusion that it is eventually necessary that India should speedily pursue fiscal reform. It is a matter of regret that this question has not been referred to the Industrial Committee that has recently been appointed. But, my Lord, it seems to me that it will be impossible for that Committee to avoid this question, for it would be open to them in connection with any industry to say that for the purpose of that industry protection would be necessary. An accumulation of instances of that kind would surely strengthen the hands of the protectionists.

"My Lord, closely associated with the question of fiscal reform, is the problem of the financial independence of the Provinces. Upon the financial independence of the Provinces rests the superstructure of provincial autonomy. We have been promised that soon by the great Despatch of 22nd August, 1911, and, my Lord, I hope and trust that before long—at any rate, in the limit of the readjustments that are inevitable after the war—this issue will be referred upon us. My Lord, in this connection, I may point to a statement made in the 88th paragraph of the Financial Statement in which my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister says that a scheme of devolution in respect of Provincial finance is now under the consideration of the Government. My Hon'ble friend has not given us the details. Doubtless he will be in a position to answer them next year, but I do trust and trust that it is not merely a measure of administrative convenience, but that it will be attended with a large accession of popular control. Devolution as such is more or less the devolution of power from officials to the officials. What we are anxious about is not so much administrative convenience as an increase of popular authority over Provincial finance.

"My Lord, some of my friends in this Council and around this table here said that our Budget is a War Budget, and that the losses we have to pay are due to the war. I thoroughly associate myself with the observations that have been made by Hon'ble Members

that the loans which have been levied ought to be declared as war taxes, and I hope that Mr. Hanley himself, when he rises from his place and takes the Council into his confidence, will be so positive to give us that assurance. They have been levied for war purposes, and it seems to me those purposes have been satisfied and the war has been won, these loans should be discontinued. My Lord, every now and then we read articles in the press about Japanese contributions made by war publicans, to the effect that loans have not been made to adequate contribution to the war, or that their sacrifices have not been commensurate to the needs of the Empire or to her position in the Imperial system. The Hon'ble Mr. Member expresses that position. He points out that our Armies are even now suffering very considerable distresses in the theatre of war; and also adds that very considerable sums have been paid by India as war contributions. For instance, for the years 1914-15 the sum has been paid by India as war contributions. For instance, for the years 1914-15 the sum has been paid by India as war contributions. For instance, for the years 1914-15 the sum has been paid by India as war contributions. For instance, for the years 1914-15 the sum has been paid by India as war contributions.

"Sir, my name, my friend the Hon'ble Shri Sitanshu Ray Bhattacharya has referred to the American Corps in Bengal. I think no people of Bengal and of India, ought to be present at the work of that Corps and the gallantry they showed under fire. The first destination of the staff that is in the people of Bengal and in the people of India. This is a place to visit the staff that is in the military material which I appeal to the military authorities and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to make the fullest use of it. We must get men—men with quality stuff in them; officers first at the present moment in the service of the Empire by forming a National Militia, by sending them as volunteers, by enrolling those as members of the Indian Corps. The needs of the Empire call for more men. Our people are so confident as the stars of heaven. Why not enlist them for a purpose which will be beneficial to the Empire and add to their own credit? I desire to make an earnest appeal to your Excellency and also to the Minister of Indian Home Affairs, for the formation of a National Militia, and the enlistment of Indians as volunteers. I hope and trust that this appeal will set hearts ablaze and have been a vast. Do not let a moment's doubt creep into the mind of the community in all parts of the world. But the heart of India is moved and all hearts are in the same. Off that we have attached abundant evidence. Trust India: trust her ability and loyalty; trust her honour and devotion to the Empire, and you will obtain a force before which even the great power of Germany will quail. I speak with some little emotion on this matter, because I see in the mothers of my countrymen."

"My Lord, to pass from this somewhat vexatious subject to a matter nearer home, I desire to appeal to you. You have friend the Finance Minister to consider the case of the large number of poor holders of Government stock who are made by pay increases which afterwards is refunded to them. I have in view the case of widows and poor holders of Government stock ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. What happens, my lord, is this. When a Rs. 500 Government security is purchased at a public debt office for interest, the interest is paid after 10 or 12 days, but a deduction is made for income-tax. Income-tax is not due upon that security, but the public debt office assumes that it is, and the burden of proof is thrown upon the individual to show that he or she is not liable to taxation from income-tax. I do not think this is fair. In many cases no application is made for refund. To get back the money requires care and incurs a lot of expense. I have mentioned this matter to pay Mr. D. B. J. friend the Finance Minister, and I hope next time he will give a somewhat better hearing."

"My Lord, I come back to that question which is before you in my heart, and I assure it must be very near to the heart of all Bengalis. I am sure my two friends on my right and on my left, the Maharaja of Kanchi and the Maharaja of Mysore, must feel the same. For their families are the greatest sufferers. I refer to the question of malaria. My Lord, I moved a Resolution in this Council which was accepted, directing the Local Governments to take vigorous measures for the prevention of malaria. My Lord, I then moved another Resolution for the grant of 5 lakhs of rupees to Bengal for the prevention of malaria. My honorable friend the Member in charge did not see his way to accept the Resolution, but gave me the assurance that if the Government of Bengal applied, the matter would be considered. My Lord, money is not our very difficulty. Our difficulty lies in the proper management of the money. I am sure that the Government of Bengal are not so stupid as to waste the money. But the difference of views between Dr. Beattie and the members of the other side, and the result is that little or nothing is done. My Lord, let not our energies be paralyzed by this disagreement among experts. Something has to be done, and I hope and trust that something will be done. The prevention of malaria is intimately connected with the improvement of rural sanitation, and surely, as regards rural sanitation, there can be no difference of opinion as to the methods that should be employed. In India, they treat the system of Bonifantism. It is a double system of sanitation and disinfection. The central idea is to disinfect the channels of water to cleanse the soil. It is the system of sanitation and disinfection combined with results that are extremely satisfactory. Why should not something of the same kind be tried here?"

"My Lord, it is getting late, and I have no desire to take up more of your Excellency's time. I thought I associate myself with the observations that have fallen from His/His Highness's Members in regard to your approaching departure from this country. My Lord, this is the

last meeting of this Council when you will preside over my deliberations. To-day's lesson over and this Council will leave you no more. Your Excellency's administration has been rich in measures that will place you in the forefront among Indian Viceroy's, in the side of a Daulat, a Gwalior and a Rajah. My Lord, this is not the place nor is it the time, nor is it for us to review the events of your administration. That must be reserved for the future historians of India. But, my Lord, contemporary opinion has followed the new material upon which history bases its judgment, and contemporary opinion has pronounced its verdict with unerring emphasis. Contemporary opinion declares that you are one of the greatest of Indian Viceroy's, and that is the master-roll of Viceroy's who will always continue to be one of the greatest. The pacification of the partition of Bengal, the settlement of the Cawnpore Mungoo controversy, the abolition of indurated labour, the vindication of our rights as equal subjects of the Crown of which no more striking illustration can be found than the despatch of Indian troops to fight on European battle-fields, are measures which have strengthened and deepened his foundations of British rule in India, and have broadened it upon the gratitude, the affection and the happiness of the people. My Lord, if today India is loyal and peaceful, restored as one man to light and day, if need be, for the Empire, it is largely due to your Excellency's wise and far-sighted statesmanship, to your faithfulness in the every-day policy of your administration, the practical statesmanship, to your faithfulness to your Excellency and to the people of India by our constant messages of hope and faith delivered to your Excellency and to the people of India by our constant messages.

"My Lord, we bid you farewell. We know that India will occupy a place, a very large place, in your thoughts, and that you will continue to feel an ever-growing and an abiding interest in the welfare of that land whose people you have loved so well. My Lord, the greatest honour which a subject of the Crown can have has just been bestowed upon you by our august Sovereign. But, My Lord, what are crowns, what are diadems, what are earthly honours and possessions, comparable to the profound and spontaneous love of a great people. That love is yours as the reward, the precious reward of your devoted service to the people of India, services rendered under trials and tribulations which have deepened their values and have enhanced the love of my countrymen for the great Viceroy who is now about to retire from his exalted office."

The Hon'ble Mr. GURRAMU:—"My Lord, apart from the few observations which, with your Excellency's permission, I desire to make with regard to the Budget, the thought which is apparent in my mind to-day is, that this is the last occasion on which your Excellency will preside over the deliberations of the Council in this historic city of Delhi, which fortune has again named to Imperial Importance. It would, therefore, have been unpardonable on my part if I had missed this opportunity of giving public expression to our gratitude for the manifold benefits which my community has derived during your Excellency's regime."

"For a long time past the Mussulman employees of Government had been offering the greatest inconvenience, if not actual hardship, in the performance of their June prayers. The leave to say their prayers between the hours of 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Fridays depended in all Government offices on the sweet will and pleasure of the officers in charge. Your Excellency, however, has shown the utmost consideration for the religious feelings and politeness of all the different communities connected to your charge, and when I had the honour of bringing this matter to the notice of your Excellency's Government, as this was but in reference to this last grievance."

"The list of public holidays under the Negligible Indemnity Act was conspicuous in certain provinces, notably in Bengal, for the absence of any Muslim holidays, such as 'Id-ul-Fitr, Id-ul-Zaka, Muharram and Bar-i-Walid.' This question affected not only the Mussulman merchants, but millions of Mussulman who are employed as clerks in offices, banks, mills, factories, docks and all such business centres. Furthermore, the very fact of the total absence of Muslim days of religious festivals from the list of public holidays is certain provinces, affected the prestige and status of the Mussulman community."

"It has been during your Excellency's regime that the first three days have now been included in the list of public holidays of Bengal, and I trust our prayer for the inclusion of the 4th, viz., 'Bar-i-Walid' will not be heard."

"Since the establishment of British Raj in this country religious instruction available to Mussulman boys has been divorced from all educational institutions patronised by Government. When I approached the late Member for Education on this subject it was under your Excellency's guidance that Sir Harcourt Butler issued the circular letter dated April 3rd, 1913, to all Provincial Governments, on the subject of education in general and religious instruction in particular which will now bear fruit inasmuch as facilities for religious instruction will now long be provided in all schools receiving Government grants."

"Your Excellency has bestowed no less sympathetic thought on the question of the removal as far as possible of the hardships which pilgrims to the Hajj have to undergo in the performance of their sacred Hajj, and had there not been this unfortunate war, I am quite sure this question too would have been solved to a great extent under your Excellency's care."

"During the commencement of the war when solicitude for the welfare of Indian pilgrims, generally, prompted His Majesty's Government, on hearing that there was a shortage of food-stuffs at Mecca and Mena, to arrange for the supply of 30,000 sacks of barley destined for the pilgrims, the Turkish authorities in spite of the protest sent the same for military purpose. Yet such has been the magnanimity of the British Indian Government that on learning that the Indian pilgrims have been recently refused to great

amounts on account of scarcity of foodstuffs at Mecca, that permission has again been given for the shipment of 60,000 bags of rice, 3,000 bags of oil and 2,000 bags of sugar from Aden, for which the entire Muscatine community have reason to be deeply grateful.

"When Mecca feeling ran high over the respectable European market incident, it was your Excellency who as great personal inconvenience himself went down to Comoros and brought about a happy solution, which otherwise would have afforded Meccan justice to a dangerous degree from the Hiviyas to Cape Comorin.

"Thus, indeed, my Lord, are but a few amongst the numerous benefits that the Muscatine community in particular have derived at your Excellency's hands. I am sure, I am only touching the general opinion of the people of India as a whole when I say how greatly we appreciate, and how deeply we are gratified for your Excellency's liberal instincts, and how responsive Indians are to good work done and a generous policy adopted. It is only men of strong individuality and liberal instincts such as your Excellency, who can overcome narrow obstructive to progress and advance the real and permanent well-being of the people. Your name will be reckoned in our hearts and will go down in posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of India.

"Before going on with my observations on the Budget, I should just like to say one word more with regard to the late Mr. James Fergusson. Although this privilege has now been extended to all the provinces of India and Burma, yet in some places, such as Calcutta, the highest public is some of the highest offices are withheld from exercising this privilege and discharging their religious obligation simply on account of the circumstances at some of the presiding offices. I trust, however, Government will take steps to see that this privilege may not thus be withheld.

"My Lord, I desire to congratulate my friend the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer on his continued financial policy and the Budget which he has prepared. The situation brought about by this unprecedented war is beyond doubt, most distressing and quite unprecedented. India under the circumstances could not possibly escape such taxation. Last year when a smaller deficit was budgeted, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister resorted to the temporary expedient of borrowing and did not wish to add taxation to any outside this Council were clamouring for. The circumstances, accounting this deficit were peculiar and temporary. It was expected then that the war would not last so long, and therefore temporary taxes and means were preferred to additional taxation. The situation to-day has completely altered, hence temporary borrowing is even the deficit cannot solve the difficulty. Borrowing therefore is not the question. Hence additional taxation is this indispensable. India has to provide for her own requirements without external assistance, and it is indeed a great relief that my Hon'ble friend is devising his ways and means has just sent his act where it ought to have been thrown. The only extra taxation to which the country can take exception, is the new salt tax which is likely to bring in £600,000. As the estimated Budget is calculated to produce a surplus of a million, the increase of salt tax would scarcely mean necessity; particularly so in view of the more work of obtaining a surplus is hardly fair. But we must bear in mind that the situation brought about by the war is really extraordinary, and there is no knowing that an unusually heavy demand will not fall all on a sudden on the shoulders of the State. I am, therefore, disposed to agree with my Hon'ble friend that, in the present condition of things, a reasonable surplus must be provided for. I would however ask my Hon'ble friend to give us no assurance that, in case as the extraordinary condition comes to exist, this extra tax or salt would be repealed.

"My Lord, in the course of my Budget speech last year, I ventured to say that we all hoped that no contingency would arise that would make fresh taxation necessary. Should it arise at any time, I trusted my Hon'ble friend would allow me to make some suggestion as to the direction such additional taxation might take, and I added that the only additional taxation that might be imposed without affecting very much the farming millions of the country would be an additional tax on income. I am, therefore, very glad to find that my friend has after all adopted my suggestion.

"Last year after the Budget meeting was over, my Hon'ble friend came in for a round of abuse from certain quarters for his lack of patriotism and so forth in not imposing additional taxation. It is not therefore a little humorous to find that millions have been thrown at my unfortunate friend from the same quarters this year for imposing additional tax on income, too and late. But I am sure my friend has provided himself with a coat of mail so that these remarks will do him no harm. The additional income tax will only affect 37,000 incomes out of a total of 532,000. Of these, 24,000 will pay only one extra pice on the rupee, and the 13,000 extra six pice. Surely time who occupy positions of responsible ease and affluence have to right to grumble if they have to pay a few rupees in the scheme of an Empire which assures them peace, comfort, internal tranquillity and freedom from external aggression.

"My Lord, I would again urge this year as I did last year the claims of my community for a preferential treatment in matters of education. War, although considerable progress has of late years been made, my community is still hopelessly and woefully backward. It is impossible to exaggerate the extent to which education of the right sort is needed for the development of the mind and material prosperity of India. It is pre-eminently the chief work to be done by the State. Education was indeed the starting point of each and every enterprise to be taken in India. The late Mr. Goldie made it a cardinal point in his public life to urge for the adoption of free and compulsory education in India, and if,

as a result of the new awakening after the war to which we all look forward, a policy of free and compulsory education was gradually adopted by Government, Government would be laying a very solid foundation for future progress in all directions and would win our lasting gratitude.

My Lord, I would now more draw the attention of this Council to the alarming spread of the drug and drink habit in India. This evil has been steadily growing during the last few years, and has now reached an enormous magnitude. During recent times the evils between his race up by drugs and brands. During the last decade some nations has more than doubled itself. Roughly speaking, it has risen from 6 and odd cases to nearly 15 cases. In Bengal, although there are signs of a slight falling off in the crime recently since the outbreak of the war, yet it is usually to be expected that this falling off would continue. So long as the licensing facilities remain with the revenue authority and the principle of local option is not largely given to the people, no tangible result can be expected.

My Lord, it is a genuine pleasure to me to find present amongst us to-day our gallant Colleagues the Hon'ble Captain Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the premier Moslem soldier who, in conjunction with another Colleagues of ours, has maintained our reputation on the battlefields of Europe. The spontaneous outburst of Indian loyalty during this unparalleled crisis has been no less a source of gratification to us as a surprise to our enemies. The great withdrawal of troops from India was proof of the general trust and confidence which could safely be reposed in the loyalty of the Indian people. France is striving might and main to rouse the enthusiasm of her Indian colonies by offering to arm them in the Volunteer Corps on equal terms with France in Paris. Her efforts in this direction are also believed to have proved fruitful and stimulated the enthusiasm of classes hitherto regarded as timid and semi-barbaric. Since we all fervently look forward to the time when such disability as we suffer under the Arms Act would no longer exist. That at least as preferential treatment in matter of gun licenses would be asked out by European States; if the Arms Act were still to remain on our Statute-book, then it should be made also applicable to Europeans and Indians.

My Lord, one word more and I have done. When your Excellency is away from these shores—the shores you have loved so well and to the people of which you have endeared yourself so much—I trust we shall still accept a large portion of your Excellency's thoughts, and that you will still interest yourself in our welfare, and that it will not be a case of "*Loin des yeux loin du cœur*" but "*Loin des yeux mais près du cœur*."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finance Minister:—Your Excellency, I agree with those speakers who have stated that the Budget for the coming year is a War Budget. Anyone who glances at the military expenditure during the last ten to fifteen years will find that the increase in the military expenditure is consequence of the war has been one of the principal factors in producing a deficit in the Budget. In 1900-01, the net military expenditure was well under £18,000,000; in 1903-04, it was a little more than that figure. In 1904-05, it rose to £28,500,000; it was still within £30,000,000 from 1905-06 to 1913-14; in 1914-15, it was £30,500,000. Since the outbreak of the war, it has risen to £32,500,000. If I mistake not in the Financial Statements the figure was £32,500,000, but it has now been increased in the Revised Estimates to £32,500,000; so that there has been an increase of from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 in the net military expenditure in consequence of the war. In drawing your Excellency's attention to these figures, it is not my intention to offer any criticism against this increased expenditure. As I stated on previous occasions when the Budget was under the consideration of this Council, I wish to give the Government carte blanche in the matter of the expenditure which they consider necessary to carry on the administration of this country. The reason why I have referred to the subject is to express the hope that, when the war has been carried to a successful conclusion and peace is restored, the increased military expenditure will not form a permanent addition to our expenditure. My Lord, in connection with this I should like to point out that the manner in which India has behaved during the war furnishes us with a strong reason why our permanent military expenditure should not be increased to any higher standard than what existed before the war. The Government of India's administration of this country has proved that, while a large part of our permanent Army in fighting the battles of the Empire in various parts of the world, and the number of soldiers in India has been considerably reduced, peace and order have been well maintained. My Lord, I think that it is one of the highest compliments that can be paid to your Excellency's administration, that at a time like this, India has shown unwavering loyalty to the British Cause. I earnestly trust, therefore, my Lord, that when peace is restored this question will be carefully considered and no additional burden will be imposed upon the resources of the country in the direction of military expenditure.

My Lord, it is the fashion now-a-days to suggest to the Hon'ble the Finance Member—some of my Colleagues have taken the opportunity of doing so—various directions in which additional taxation should be imposed. I will only say that when the Hon'ble the Finance Member is considering next year the various suggestions which have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart, he will not forget, what curiously the Hon'ble Member himself has forgotten, the huge war profits which the jute manufacturing industry has made. In England, my Lord—and we are always provoked to follow the English example—where have I named a duty of 20 per cent on war profits. The jute manufacturing industry has made huge profits, some of their Rs. 100 shares are now quoted at over Rs. 500. If any industry has prospered enormously in consequence of the war, and

from which a profit should be taken as war profits, it is the joint industry. My Lord, I am correcting the mistakes which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stewart made in indicating a source of revenue which may well be tapped instead of raising rates on passengers or goods carried by our railways. In spite of what has been said about trade profits, I must be understood and still hold that railway revenue is indirect taxation. The additional charge of extra tea duty, which appears very insignificant in the eyes of some people, is a heavy burden on the poor third-class passengers. If extra revenue is needed, surely there can be no justification for not initiating the policy adopted in England of taking a share of the huge profits which have been made in consequence of the war.

"My Lord, in conclusion, I will only say that this country prays with regret for your Excellency. I do not wish to the present occasion to add anything beyond saying that I entirely associate myself with the sentiments of appreciation to which my Hon'ble Colleagues have given expression."

The Hon'ble Khos Behader MAHARAJA SAKUM:—"My Lord, with the capitalised world-wide depression still abating and its disastrous effects still continuing to cripple international trade and general development, it was inevitable that this year's Indian Budget should bear the impress of abnormal financial conditions. In fact, it speaks well of our country's resources and of the care and vigilance with which they have been handled that the total Imperial and Provincial deficit, as itself set very large in view of the extraordinary circumstances, is, according to the certified figures for the current year, much less than it was originally apprehended. Your Excellency's Government have decided to make up this deficit by the imposition of an enhanced income-tax on the wealthier classes, European and Indian, and by the introduction of certain fiscal changes consisting mainly of substantial modifications in our import and export duties. This scheme of additional taxation, though by no means entirely free from objection, is, on the whole, so discreetly conceived and its incidence is so well and equitably distributed as to have won, more or less, general satisfaction. And in the adoption of these extraordinary measures your Excellency's Government have been loyally supported by the Non-official Members of this Council who have, in no grudging spirit, fully recognised that in this grave world-wide crisis with which we are face to face, it is the paramount duty of our countrymen not only to share, in every possible manner, the burdens of the Empire, the citizenship of which we regard as our greatest privilege, but also to contribute all that lies in their power towards bringing this terrible war to a successful conclusion.

"My Lord, right royal hon'ble India responded to the trumpet-call of duty at this most critical juncture in the Empire's history by securing willing sacrifice of blood and money—sacrifices which are bound to bear their indelible mark on the future history of the British Empire, and are calculated to vastly strengthen the bonds of union which link its various parts together, removing misunderstandings, dispelling clouds of distrust, and creating a new spirit of fellow citizenship which will, in the end, redound to the glory of the Empire and prove, in the highest degree, beneficial to mankind in general. We in the Punjab feel what cannot but be regarded as a perfectly legitimate pride that our martial races, as well as the other classes of our people, have borne the lion's share of Indian efforts in upholding the honour and glory of the Empire, and in vindicating the sacred cause of righteousness and civilisation. Our province has provided more than one-half of the Indian forces who have written their country's name in letters of blood on the battle-fields of three Continents. More than 50 per cent of the active members of recruits who have enlisted in our Indian Armies since the outbreak of this unprovoked war have been drawn from the land of Five Rivers. It was, indeed, in the fitness of things that the province came distinct of which, i.e., Jhalam alone, has given to the Indian Army a larger number of brave and heroic soldiers than the entire Presidency either of Madras or Bombay, should, on this critical occasion, have come forward, cheerfully and loyally to bear the brunt of the Empire's battles and to add to the unending files of its martial sons under new and modified conditions of modern warfare. And our civil population have not lagged behind in proving to an unswerving world how deep is the love and attachment which binds them for all time to their King-Emperor. They have freely given of their blood to the various Relief Funds, Imperial and Provincial, started since the outbreak of the War, and have set a noble example to the rest of India by presenting to the military authorities a fleet of aeroplanes, the fund for which already exceeds in amount the whole of the Four Aris Aeroplane Fund.

"My Lord, even in the darkest cloud has its own silver-lining, this terrible world war has demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt, the wonderful solidarity of the British Empire, in the utter abandonment of our bosom and the profound delight of our friends. A new spirit of comradeship born on the European, African and Asiatic battlefields, a new feeling of brotherhood arising out of common efforts and common sufferings has begun to pervade throughout the different parts of Greater Britain, which will prove a source of increased strength and abiding vitality to itself. And in India, it has kindled the flame of a new era of official and non-official co-operation which has filled the hearts of all sincere well-wishers of the country with bright hopes for her future. I see above the darkest horizon signs of the complete break up of those dark clouds of distrust and misunderstanding which have hitherto ever laid the two shores of our length from each other, and remember the glorious rays of mutual understanding and good-will shall break through the dark clouds, flooding the high peaks of the Himalayas range and the broad valleys of the Indus and the Ganges with the bright effulgence of a common Imperial

subjection which will raise India to her legitimate and proper position in the greatest Empire the world has ever known.

"My Lord, with the close of the current financial year will terminate the period of your Excellency's high office as the august representative of our King-Emperor in this country. By your far-sighted statesmanship, your heroic championship of India's claim as a partner in the glorious Empire of Greater Britain, your noble support of the cause of education and sanitation; your successful advocacy of the right of our Indian Army to defend the honour and uphold the glory of the Empire along with their British and Colonial comrades on the battlefields of Europe, and your loving solicitude for the welfare of 310 millions of your fellow-subjects whom a wise Providence has placed under the fostering care of the British Raj, you have not only won for yourself a unique place in the hearts of our people, but have also greatly strengthened the political connection between England and India. And the prospect of India's representation on the Imperial Conference, the thin end of the wedge driven into the western barometre of Free Trade by the Indian Tariff Act, the appointment of the Public Services Commission and now of the Imperial Comptroller, the noble and inspiring ideal, however distant its realisation, cherished by your Excellency's Government in the famous Despatch of 25th August 1884, and above all the new political consciousness created by your sympathetic regime have set our heartstrings vibrating with hope and confidence for the future of our country. In my province of the Punjab, we are deeply grateful to your Excellency and to His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer for the recent expansion of our Provincial Legislative Council, to almost its full statutory limit. And though in spite of its great political importance as the backbone of the British Raj in India and of its phenomenal intellectual and material progress, the stigma, absolutely undeserved, of being a non-regulation province with an inferior Judicial and Executive machinery still attaches to the Punjab, it is not far won't of effort on your Excellency's part to remove this glaring injustice at least in respect of the elevation of our highest Judicial Tribunal to the status of a High Court.

"My Lord, on your return to England, your Excellency is destined to play a leading part in Imperial affairs. Whatever the exalted position in which it may please God to place you, your Excellency will carry with you the prayers of His Imperial Majesty's grateful Indian subjects for a happy and prosperous life. May we express a hope that in the midst of whatever high and responsible duties may occupy your time and energies, your Excellency will continue to take some interest in the future welfare of India and of her people, and to plead their cause in the lower Imperial Councils where your opinion and counsel is every weight and your voice listened to with respect and attention."

The Hon'ble Mr. AGNEW.—"My Lord, I beg to be allowed to associate myself with my Colleagues in congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Member on the clear and able Budget he has presented to this Council. My Lord, your Lordship's impending departure from India will be a sad blow to us, but we hope your Excellency will find in your retirement that rest and comfort which your many duties of office and private cares have denied you. It will also be a source of great satisfaction that under your rule India has made steady and very considerable advances as so many branches of human utility.

"My Lord, the Budget, I am gratified to see, provides for the necessary enhancement of taxation, and neither the public nor the press has expressed any serious complaint against the previous mode. In fact, it is so all hands welcomed it as 'poor man's budget.' Notwithstanding that, much has been said and written against the enhanced tax on salt, but if the objection had gone into the question at all, it would have been obvious that the slight enhancement works out to an incidence on the poor of about half a pie or one-sixth of a farthing per seer. Now, my Lord, that will not be an insupportable burden and will be a mere bagatelle compared with the taxation on the poor in the Home Country. Even the very poor welcome the enhancement as enabling them to give their little something towards the needs of the Empire, and my information leads me to believe that even a greater enhancement would have been received cheerfully. My Lord, I regret the taxation on tea is not so free from complaint. The feeling is that the tax will lead to the capture of our market by foreign tea. It is felt that the larger revenue required, instead of being provided for by the increased taxation on tea, could have been easily secured by a small death-rate levied on the estates of the rich, just as the death rate of British provides an important contribution in the Home Exchequer.

"My Lord, turning from a very incomplete survey of the Budget, I beg to avail myself of the time-honoured privilege afforded on this day to Members of this Council, and to speak of the needs and legitimate aspirations of the Honourable Anglo-Indian community whom I have the honour to represent. To begin with, my Lord, I beg to offer a most anxious expression of the deep sense of gratitude felt by me and the Anglo-Indian community towards your Excellency, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and all the Members and Secretaries in charge of the Departments of your Excellency's Government for the many acts of kindness and sympathy extended to the representatives of the community's needs. My Lord, in the times through which we are passing it is not my intention to bring forward all our grievances, but I feel that I would be betraying the best interest in me were I to remain dumb regarding our most pressing needs—that there is no representative of the community in the Presidency and Provincial Councils. In granting for the early consideration of this question, the Anglo-Indian community feels that it is not asking for anything exceptional or illusive, but only for that which is granted to all other communities, and for that which the Anglo-Indian community, having its home here,

has fully maintained in the Budget under discussion that high standard of finance administration your Excellency's Government will take up the inevitable consideration of this question.

"My Lord, when I entered this Council three years ago, I felt that the chief difficulty under which the Anglo-Indian community laboured was the bar to the enlistment of Anglo-Indians in the British regular army. I felt that, however else the community might progress, this disability was acting like a cancer, because the community felt that if not actually kept from rendering military service—the heritage of British blood in its veins. My aim was to ask for the removal of this bar sooner. I was told on all sides, even by some Anglo-Indians that it was impossible, and that my ideas on this subject were doomed to dismal failure. In spite of these discouragements, but with the sympathy of your Excellency's Government, I have worked incessantly towards the realisation of my hopes. Two days ago, my Lord, the Adjutant-General handed me a copy of the pamphlet I have here in my hand which contains the conditions upon which the Anglo-Indian force recently sanctioned may be raised. The bar sooner has been lifted, and we have been given our Mages Choets. For this and other favours I have already tendered to your Excellency's Government the most grateful thanks of the community, which is determined to prove further that such quantities of good services are better than ones of profusion. As an instance, I may submit the case of my own employé. One of my secretaries has informed me today that all my Anglo-Indian managers and assistants, 30 in number, have applied urgently to be allowed to join the new force as privates. This is in addition to the 7 who have already joined the army or gone to the front, and I shall submit their request. This will simplify my business and in any case reduce it to a state of things for a considerable time. But what does that matter? I am the happiest man in India today. Complete success, however, appears to be questionable owing to the inherent deficiency in the scheme that recruits have to await the promotion of their superior officers to recruit. This leaves a loophole for chipping by swarming through side-hatted men, who, I trust, will be in a small minority, and for employers of willing men who may stand in the way of their employes for personal reasons and not in the public interests. In conclusion, I would urge, therefore, that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to issue a circular to all concerned, including railway, police and other administrations, enjoining the necessity for promptly setting free all men serving under them who may desire to join the Anglo-Indian force."

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHUPATHI:—"Your Excellency, on this occasion we are supposed to discuss the Budget, but by some time-hallowed tradition of this Council Hon'ble Members speak on most matters absolutely unconnected with the Budget, not excluding questions like infant mortality and Mohammedan holidays. I could have indulged, your Excellency, in a great many matters unconnected with the Budget, as various Hon'ble Members have done; I could also have debated on matters more intimately connected with the Budget. But the hour is late, and we are all very anxious to hear the pronouncement of your Excellency. I will not therefore detain the Council beyond associating myself with what has fallen from various Hon'ble Members about your Excellency's approaching departure, and I beg most respectfully to wish your Excellency all prosperity and happiness in your entire life."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has fully maintained in the Budget under discussion that high standard of finance administration for which he has earned so good a reputation. He is alert to the exigencies of an uncertain and trying situation. His arrangements are dictated by great prudence, and it will be unfair to deny him all praise for their soundness. I am glad that the Hon'ble Finance Member acted with satisfaction the curtailment of expenditure in Madras. I am also glad that special attention has been made for the provision of village establishment in that province."

"My Lord, provision must have been made for the bifurcation of Ganjam and the Agency tracts of the Madras Presidency into Orissa and Telugu districts. The Orissa speaking people of the Madras Presidency form a race with distinct language and noble traditions. They are now mixed in a Telugu tract where they have no chance of development. They complain they are greatly handicapped by the predominance of the Telugus. The complaint is well founded and long standing. Sooner or later the bifurcation must take place. The sooner it does the better for the Orissa people."

"My Lord, there is one significant note in the Budget which might create some uneasiness in the public mind. The Hon'ble Finance Member states that one of the results of the war will be that our military expenditure will be increased in future. This is a point upon which a clear expression of public opinion is necessary. In connection with the war, there is a perfect unanimity among the people that a reasonable proportion of the cost should be charged to India. The temporary burden we are all willing to bear. But when it comes to the question of a permanent addition to our military charges, the matter is different. There can be no question of the most careful examination. The military arrangements are certainly to be made by the military authorities, but the people have a right to have their say about the broad features of the situation. As pointed out by Lord Salisbury military efficiency could be relative. In other words it must be determined according to the military requirements as warranted by the fiscal position of the country."

"The war, my Lord, must have made it clear, that a change in the military policy of this Government is necessary. The people have so long been excluded from all association with the defence of the country both internal and external, and the result is that

in this hour of trial of the British Empire, in spite of her teeming millions and her earnest desire to share in the load and the burden of the day, India is unable to put on the field an army in proportion to the magnitude of the aggression. We have an soldier: the Hindus and Mohammedans cannot serve as volunteers; recruitment to existing and whole classes are left out. The cumulative effect of these causes is that the martial spirit of the general population is dead; it is dragging away among families innovations connected with the military profession. This is a condition in which cannot be remedied in the time of the Administration. We earnestly hope the lessons of the present war will produce a change of policy. My Lord, some scheme of national militia on the lines suggested by my friend the Hon'ble Malik Sahib should be formulated. Will not Government find it expedient to admit Indians freely into Volunteer Corps, and to organize such a proper safeguards a national militia to be called up in the hour of need?

"My Lord, the suggestion of throwing upon the Government the task of the army to Indians of proved merit and respectability, shows the sympathetic consideration of Government. Government values in the service of the Empire the dominant martial spirit of the great aristocratic houses? The younger members of these families spend their time in idleness. That there is good material in abundance among the landed classes will hardly be disputed. Why then commissions in the army should be withheld from them? These are difficult problems. But it cannot be that the high-minded British citizenship will be unable to find solutions for them. The defects of the present system of exclusion on the ground of caste and race distinctions in appointments and promotions. Are not armies efficiently maintained by the ruling princes? Are the people of those States free from caste and race distinctions? It is time, my Lord, a department should be taken in the suggested direction. Through your Lordship's benevolent policy and noble initiative, a substantial improvement is perceptible in most of the departments of the Administration. Your Lordship has taken throughout your Viceroyalty a keen personal interest in the matter of education and sanitation, new schools and colleges, new universities are coming into existence. More dispensaries and hospitals are being opened. Improvement of the indigenous system of medicine is receiving Government attention. Larger grants have been made for the advancement of education, sanitation and the other local needs. These departments have been made the portfolio of the Indian Member of the Imperial Government. Their financial affairs have been placed in the Hon'ble Finance Member's recent statement in connection with his proposal for reviving the rate of interest on higher security loans.

"After the war further funds will have to be provided for such benevolent purposes as the improvement of education and sanitation."

The Agricultural Department is doing excellent work, and with larger employment of qualified Indians in the service its metabolism will appreciably increase. The railway policy of Government has been liberalized and the nationalization of railways is being considered. The grants for irrigation works have been increased. Protection has been afforded to some of our industries by successive amendments of the Indian Tariff Act. Through the Finance and Commerce Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the recently appointed Industrial Commission your Lordship has sought to place Indian finance on a sound basis, to enlarge the scope for employment of Indian talent and to secure a good development of our manufacturing industries. To facilitate the supply of labour for the development of indigenous industries, and more than that to save India's honour of race, your Lordship has set your eye upon the abolition of indentured labour. In the midst of all this many-sided improvement, in the Military Department alone the organization continues conservative and unaltered. It is necessary that the military policy, too, should be liberalized to bring about an all-round development in the economic progress of the country.

"As has been observed by my friend the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chelmsford, my Lord, it is highly desirable that Government should undertake a thorough inquiry into the present economic condition of the people. The importance of the subject cannot be over-stated. There is a sharp conflict of opinion between Government and the public about that condition. It is for better we know where we really are, and it is time that the question should be set at rest by conclusions based upon the result of an unprejudiced public inquiry."

"My Lord, after the experience of the Revolution recommending the appointment of a Jail Commission, we naturally expected Government would take immediate action; but full two years have passed without any steps being taken to hold the necessary investigations. It would be believed that, but for the war and the competition that it would come to an end shortly. Government would not have realized inactive. But since the war progress to lead much longer, it would be disappointing to have this very important matter of Jail reform held up indefinitely. The Civil Administration has to go on in spite of the war. It is Government to delay reform of an urgent character. The cost of the Jail Commission will not be large. Even if it were the extra expenditure would have the support of public opinion. We are budgeting for a large surplus. A portion of that could certainly be applied to this very useful and necessary purpose. I, therefore, earnestly hope Government will be pleased to appoint the promised commission at an early date. It will be a fitting sequel to your Excellency's enlightened administration."

"My Lord, today for the first time your Lordship presides over this Council. And what a useful idea that is to me! My Lord, you have really been helped as. You felt with us. You fought for us. You spared no pains to better our interests at home and abroad, and to secure for us a dignified place in the Empire."

'A Government's attitude is spent though foreign in personnel—was the late His Majesty's ideal—a Government which administered all other considerations to the welfare of the Indian people, which treats the indignities offered to Indians abroad as though they were offered to Englishmen, and which endeavours by all means in its power to further the moral and material interests of the people in India.' was his dream. My Lord, in your Viceroyalty the dream of the departed patriot was well nigh fulfilled. You have rendered a great and glorious service to our country, and you have secured for yourself an abiding place in the hearts of our people. It is a source of immense gratification to us to learn that His Imperial Majesty has recognised your Lordship's great and glorious services by conferring upon you the highest honour, the Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Garter, while yet you are in the midst of your labours. We most respectfully congratulate you. May God bless you, my Lord."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA:—"My Lord, the Budget has been called a Taxation Budget and also a War Budget. To what Budget it certainly is, but I doubt very much whether it is a War Budget, except perhaps for a superficial female frayed and bedewed upon the Government of India from Whitehall which takes away more treasure from us and gives us none, during the crisis, in return. The Budget itself, I must say, embodies sound principles of justice and impartiality. I do not believe that the new fiscal provisions heretofore adopted as temporary measures, and they ought not to be a temporary measure in my opinion, except in so far as they relate to the salt tax."

"Although it is considered a political heresy to take the country and the Non-official Members into confidence in advance in preparing Budgets, a Retrenchment Committee might have been appointed before the present Budget proposals had been formulated. If such a Retrenchment Committee had been appointed, it could have shown in what way public money could be saved more. I can point out three directions in which this could be done."

"One has relation to the expenditure in the Telegraph Department. I believe that part of the expenditure in the Telegraph Department is both illegal and unjustifiable in public interests. Enter to his own name, and I have reasons to believe, under an alias, in drawing enormous sums of money from the public treasury, Imperial and Provincial, without being entitled to the same. I venture to submit that a most capacity investigation would disclose that the practice obtaining in this connection is clearly illegal. It is illegal because it violates the International Convention, and it is in defiance of the law and rules existing in the country on the subject. And I could point out that in this connection one imported article growing in volume and circulation, so in the first instance at the expense of the taxpayer. Local speeches are telegraphed by the agency at the taxpayer's expense under the name of 'Press correspondence.' I really cannot see any reason why all these speeches should be sent by wire and not by post. Occasionally newspaper speeches are telegraphed too, and the lines are worked up to the serious injury of the interests of the mercantile world and of the general public. Now the one article which is exempt from taxation, i.e., namely—ought to be made to pay for this. I venture to think that, if the concession for the press telegrams relating to speeches are withdrawn being not quite legal always, the utility of the speech-makers or their adherents would be taxed to the relief of the taxpayer and also of the press. If a Retrenchment Committee had been appointed, it would have shown how newspapers it is to continue the whole of the expenditure in this department. Throughout the country officials are now receiving subsidised private telegrams, absolutely unnecessary, only a few hours before the public see them in the Press. Unless they are called upon to take immediate action as to which State telegrams would be more suitable, it is of no great use to them except to bore their clock in the clock the previous evening. I see no reason why this practice should be continued. Very often it makes only a difference of a few hours, and for the sake of a few hours, Enter gets actually money he is entitled to, but he also gets money he is not entitled to, in my opinion. In this way he makes enormous profits at our expense."

"Then I come to the expenditure in the Postal Department. The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart said it is better to tax third class railway passengers as a war measure. I would rather that you taxed the whole public by means of postal rates. It is useless to give us 10 talas for one anna for letters. I think it ought to be reduced at once. In England, I believe—I do not know if it has been actually done—but I believe a proposal has been made to raise postal rates recently. I think the allowance of ten talas for one anna for letters is not called for in public interests, and it ought to be reduced to two talas as the best."

"Then we have grants for Universities which are needless at present for the proposed Patna University, the Dacca University and the Rangpur University. Why these kinds of expenses should be allowed to be idle long before the schemes can be matured I do not understand. If these things had been carefully considered, my humble opinion is that the salt tax would have been unnecessary, and the production of the income-tax could have been made gentler and more satisfactory."

"My Lord, it is unnecessary for me to make any suggestions for reform to-day as it is well on such occasions. I believe most of those suggestions are at this juncture premature; but I do expect and hope that what is freely mentioned now in the papers, namely, that there is to be a Council—by whatever name it is called—for the whole of the Empire, will, so soon after the peace is reached, be considered. It will be impossible for the House of Commons to add in its present number of members from the entire parts of

the Empire. In my humble opinion, it is undesirable to have regard to numbers or functions. If the number is over 500 for Great Britain, what should it be for the whole Empire? Not less than 5,000 I should say. Then what about the functions? Will it continue to discuss the health of dogs, ewes, fowls and what not all of provincial interest, and are all the members of the Empire to take part in the discussion of such questions? My belief is that there should be no assembly who should be charged with functions relating to the defence of the Empire and with commercial relations and fiscal policy there as and with the rest of the world and to questions connected with international law. If such a Council is constructed by Statute, electing members from all parts of the Empire, with a small Cabinet constructed partly out of it and partly outside, by nomination by His Imperial Majesty, then we can take more satisfactorily consider all other reforms which will be eventually necessary for the various States of the Empire according to their local conditions and requirements separately.

"Then, my Lord, I join in the expression of mutual gratefulness to your leadership in person. It would be exceedingly embarrassing to you and to me to dwell on this matter of any length. The achievements alluded to by my Hon'ble Colleagues who have spoken before me here to-day, are, I think, tangible and visible, recorded achievements only. There are intangible and unrecorded achievements which have to be placed to your credit. The history of India, in appraising the value of a Viceroy, should take into account not only what he has done, but also the very special conditions and limitations under which he did it. There are at least two limitations—to which, if I may, I shall allude to just at present, one from above and another from the side. First, as to the limitation from above. I beg pardon of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister when I say that I believe it is wrong to call the Government of India the subordinate of the Secretary of State. The relations subsisting between the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India are of such complex and delicate, but the Government are not, as the ordinary sense, responsibilities of the Secretary of State. But still I admit that in a manner this Government is obliged to take instructions which are in reality mandates from the Secretary of State. Then there is the other limitation—rising from the Executive Council. This Council has rendered very great service both by law and by tradition. It must be remembered that the Executive Council of Madras (which was then the premier Province before accident made Bengal the Government of India) once upon a time deposed the Governor, expelled and imprisoned him, and before all I could read to him the Executive from Madras, he died. Now, the Executive Councils of India are quite conscious of their powers. My belief is that in achieving what you did, my Lord, you have educated your Hon'ble Colleagues of the Executive Council and instilled these into more solid and higher principles and into better ideals, both by precept and by example. I consider this achievement of much more national importance than specific instances of policy and measures connected with education and sanitation.

"For all these reasons, my Lord, and if it is true that—

"From both her victories no less resumed than war"

I venture to think that you will take your place, not in the obscure pages of Indian history, supplemented by the incredible stories, but in the world's roll of honours."

The Hon'ble PATTAR HANAN MOWAT HANAWAY:—"My Lord, at this late hour I will not take up much time by dwelling on the many aspects of the Budget which has been discussed to-day; but there are some points to which I wish to draw attention. There has been a great deal of opinion expressed that if a more earnest effort had been made to reduce expenditure than has actually been made, we might have avoided some at least of the extra taxation. I submit that that is a perfectly fair and just view, and I join my friends who have passed this matter upon the attention of Government, expressing an earnest hope that Government will seriously consider the question of appointing a Committee to go thoroughly into the matter. No doubt, my Lord, the present Budget is an exceptional Budget dealing with exceptional circumstances. As such it has received the loyal support of all sections of the community, but if it is due to the present tax-payers that the question of a reduction of expenditure should be more thoroughly gone into. In England, a few months ago, a committee was appointed to inquire into our expenditure, and I understood that it has recommended retrenchment to the extent of 2 millions. Here, too, some retrenchment has no doubt been brought about, but the public is not satisfied that if the retrenchment that could be brought about has been effected. And the feeling is, it is up to the Government and officials of this Council to go into the matter. I do not want a large committee, much less do I want a commission which should go all over the country. I only want a committee of Official and Non-Official Members of this Council to examine our civil expenditure, and to suggest reductions which the Government may see fit to adopt. The second aspect of the Budget which has been introduced relates to the taxes that have been imposed. We need not repeat all that we have said before on this subject. There need be no fear that it will be repeated that we endorse all that has been done, if we do not repeat all that we have said before with regard to the increase of the salt tax, or any other matter. But I wish to notice some points which have been urged for the first time to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart. He has urged that the amount required should have been raised by means of loans rather than those that the amount required should have been raised by means of loans rather than those that have been imposed. I submit, my Lord, that his suggestions are not at all supported by Indian public opinion. For instance, his proposal to increase railway rates and postal charges would be generally regarded as an unjust addition to the burden of the general

tax-payer. On the other hand, the higher incomes, which he is right perhaps in saying to be superior to a certain extent to those who have to pay it, is a tax which is repaid by the general public as an equitable tax. Its principle is undeniably sound. Those who are able to pay ought ungrudgingly to pay when they are called upon to do so in the public interest.

"Then, it has been urged by some that one Hon'ble Member that these taxes should be temporary, that they should be taken off after the war. With due deference to these Members, I submit that it is not fair to the general taxpayer to say that all the taxes which have been imposed at present should be taken off after the war. When the time comes when the question of a remission of taxation can be taken up, it will be proper to consider which of the taxes ought to be taken off and which should be retained. As I have said once before, I hope that when that time comes, the principle that the burden of taxes should be distributed according to the capacity of those who are called upon to bear it, will be steadily kept in view, and that the general taxpayer's burden will be made lighter than it is at present.

"Then, my Lord, the question has been raised of the tax that might be made of the additional proceeds derived from these taxes if they are retained. I hold that when prices are reduced and Government Exchequer funds sold in normal conditions, the retention of the present taxes will not be justified unless the Government will commit itself to a programme of stamp-duty, education, and a large programme of sanitation and the promotion of self-government industries. I have such a programme in my mind, but it is not, then certainly there will be very great force in the contention that these taxes should be taken off. My Lord, I have the budget with these few observations. I had a desire to go into certain constitutional questions, but time does not permit of my doing so. I am certain that your Excellency's experience of the work of this Council during the last five years and more has fully impressed you with the need for a great constitutional change, both as regards the constitution and powers of the Council. I hope, my Lord, that when the time comes for considering such a change, your experience of the work of this Council will support my demands that there should be greater powers conferred on the Non-official Members of this Council, and that they should have a substantial voice in the determination of questions, both of policy and of executive administration, with which the Government of India have to deal. But I will leave the matter here for the present.

"There is only one other matter, my Lord, to which I wish to refer, and that is your impending departure from our midst. I will not moderate the regret that we all feel at it, it is unnecessary to do so. I will address myself, if I may, to a different task. In a few short days your Lordship will be leaving us; you will soon find yourself back again in your home in England. I request your Lordship to kindly carry from the people of India a humble message to His Majesty, the King-Empereur, and another to our brethren in England. To His Majesty, the King-Empereur, I beg Your Excellency to convey our deep and dutiful devotion and unwavering loyalty, to his person and throne. To our brethren in England, I request Your Excellency to convey our message of deep and abiding sympathy with them in the magnificent effort which they have put forward in the righteous war in which the Empire is engaged. My Lord, English patriotism and the English sense of duty stood high enough before the war, but they have reached their climax in the present mighty struggle. We all know that England was unopposed for the war when she had to enter upon it against one of the deadliest of enemies who had been preparing for a whole century for it, and yet we know how, though so unprepared, England has risen to the height of the occasion; how she has baffled her opponents and helped her Allies, and that mainly by the voluntary system of military service. In doing so, she has shown to the world what English patriotism and English sense of duty to one's Country and Crown can accomplish! My Lord, several Hon'ble Members have referred to our humble contributions to the war. I am thankful that these contributions have been generously appreciated and acknowledged both in this country and in England; but when I think of them alongside of the colossal sacrifices which England has made, which our English brethren have made and are making, I really wish we were able to render far greater aid to them. But if we cannot, we yet sincerely admire our fellow-subjects, Englishmen and Englishwomen, for the sacrifices they have been making. We deeply sympathize with them in the loss of birth and kin they have suffered, in the hardships they have sustained, we admire their determination to spare neither life nor treasure to uphold the banner of the Empire and the cause of righteousness throughout the civilized world. I beg Your Excellency to assure our brethren of our deep sympathy with them and of our deep admiration for them; of our readiness to offer them every cooperation which it is in our power to offer, and of our earnest hope and prayer that their great sacrifices will soon be rewarded by glorious results. I request you, my Lord, further to tell them that we hope and trust that when the noble principles for which they have been fighting, the principles of liberty, of justice, of the unqualified independent sovereignty of free nations, have been vindicated and re-established, they will see that these principles will be applied equally and impartially to every portion of the British Empire, and that India and her children will be treated and dealt with on equal terms with wherever the British flag flies. My Lord, I have done. I hope and trust that whenever you may be, you will continue to take an active and sympathetic interest in the affairs of my country and my people."

The Hon'ble Karna Varu Manasawar Bhatta Bhattacharya:—"My Lord, I am sure that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has already perceived with gratification that the recap-

line of his clear and well-thought-out Budget has been so sympathetic and thorough as he had a right to expect. I may say that 'it is great concern' which he said the Government of India have felt that the last Budget of Your Excellency's regime should involve additional taxation, would by this time have been alleviated by the manner in which the country has accepted his Budget proposals, however, much in some respects they were open to objection. The country has realized the impact of the ungenious resolution of the Government of India last year of the unwavering resolve of Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifices it may entail on them. In Sir William Meyer and in Your Excellency they possess, in the realms of Finance, their staunch supporters against any undue demands of the British Treasury or the War Office on the one hand and the citizens and extravagant demands of the critics of India's contribution to the war on the other. It is unnecessary for me to speak of the deeds of our fellow-citizens in the field, or of the voluntary contributions of the princes and peasant alike for the conduct of the war to a successful issue. Nor need we point to the manner, in which additional financial burdens are borne by the people, along with the privations and hardships which the war has entailed on this country so much as on other parts of the Empire. If we then say anything about the policies of the policy adopted by the Government it is not with a view to reduce any legitimate sacrifices required of us, but with a view to have a just and equitable distribution of the burden of the war in which we should equally share with other parts of the Empire. It is in this view that I venture to join my Hon'ble Colleagues in expressing the disapproval of His Majesty's Government in England to refuse their consent to an increase in the cotton duties recommended by a council of the counter-vailing cotton duties. I for no reason know, and I believe my constituents also do not desire, that Your Excellency's Government should be embarrassed at this time by any agitation in this connection, but we all do hope that the moment the pressure of the war ceases, India will get her rights in respect of the removal of this burden, and that no protest will be found to abate the matter.

"I have to urge the same plea in respect of a more drastic financial matter pertaining to the interests of the Provinces which my Non-official Members, represent. The enhancement of the Income-tax which has now been made in no doubt proved a war measure,—though with a view to merely strengthening the financial position of the Government of India. But it is to be borne in mind that the taking away of the whole of this extra taxation is a violation of the Permanent Financial Settlement made with the Provinces by which the revenue derived from the Income-tax is to be shared equally between the Provincial and the Imperial Governments. It is no doubt the right of the Government of India, under special and extraordinary circumstances, to call upon the Provincial Governments to contribute to the needs of the Imperial Government, and I presume that this extra taxation is wholly appropriated by the Imperial Government by means of such a call on their part. If so we all generally hope, the increase in the Income-tax is not resented as such at the war pressure it may, the Government of India, I am confident, will repair and restore the breach in the settlement which they are now making and give to the Provincial Governments their just share of whatever increase by way of expansion of additional taxation, may be left in the Income-tax imposed upon this country.

"There is one other matter pertaining to my own Presidency which, perhaps, I may be permitted to call attention to, and that is in connection with the construction of the Beach Railway lines in our Presidency. It is well known that Madras was the first Presidency which began the policy of having branch and feeder lines constructed by the District Boards out of special loans levied for the purpose, and it is only recently that the Government of India recommended this enterprise as the part of the Boards in Madras for other Provinces to follow, while the terms of Branch line constructions have also been recently revised. It has, therefore, been a matter of special regret to us that in respect of certain recent proposals for the expansion of District Board enterprise in the Madras Presidency in this direction, the Government of India have accepted the offer of a private firm to supersede the claims of the District Boards concerned, though neither is in a position immediately to begin work. The Government of India, according to a recent Madras Government order, entirely accept the principle that the District Boards should generally have a preferential right to construct branch lines at special private firms offering to do the same, but in the particular case under discussion, the Government of India, it seems to me for very reasonable reasons, have decided that the private firm's offer may be accepted. I understand that neither private firms nor the District Boards will be in a position to raise money in the open market until the Government's loan operations are over; and there is no necessity to have this question decided immediately. There is now another Railway project which two District Boards are willing to undertake, namely, Rameswaram and Thiruvallur, but, owing to the unfavourable financial situation, the Bank of Madras has expressed its inability to find the finance for them at the present time. I trust that the District Board's offer in this case will be considered to be pending on account that of other private offers to finance, and the principle of preference in favour of a public body will, be duly given effect to.

"My Lord, as one of the oldest members of this Council, I hope you will allow me the privilege of giving a little expression to the feelings which are now apparent in our minds. You have guided the destinies of this country during one of the most eventful and critical periods of its history; but more than that you have guided the destinies of

this country at a time when a terrible and an unparalleled struggle is going on with all the resources of science, resources which should have been used for the improvement of humanity instead of its destruction. Our Empire has intervened in this struggle for the cause of humanity, and not for the aggrandizement of Mohammed or Napoleon. England has lighted this torch not for safety of race or of State, but for liberty, and whatever might be the fortunes of the war in particular theatres or at particular points, its final outcome can only be one and that is the victory of right over might and of liberty over bondage. If your Lordship has not fought this war of liberty on the field of battle, you have fought it in the strongest in India himself not only in organizing the assistance which his great country is rendering in the conduct of the war, but also in the far greater work of sustaining the confidence of millions of His Majesty's subjects whose Victory you have been striking the past five years. You hardly time to this country pledged in a course of pacific progress in foreign as in home affairs, as the one best calculated to promote the honour and interests of Great Britain and the welfare and progress of the people of India. But we became a spectator, and we did not flinch from taking necessary steps in assisting the Indian people in the good struggle which is going on in Europe. Not less encouraging, however, did your Lordship champion the cause of liberty against autocracy when the people of this country were in danger of such a state in South Africa under the British flag itself. The services you have rendered to the country at that time not only led to the peaceful settlement of an acute Imperial problem, but it has also alerted the states and the spirits of the Indians in the anticipation of their fellow sufferers of the Empire, a position which subsequent events in the war have led us nearly to strengthen. It would hardly be necessary on the present occasion to speak of the principles that uniformly guided you in the internal policy of the country. Though there have been occasions when differences arose on specific measures, still I do not think there was any time at which either the people or their representatives in this Council felt that Your Excellency, both as your official and in your own personal capacity, has not striven your utmost for helping and pushing forward the Indian cause. Of the many measures by which you demonstrated this attachment to the cause of the people and the placing of their interests above considerations of section or other racial interests, or in scarcely some every for me to speak, but what is a matter of the broadest regard with us now is that it has not been possible for you to stay longer—until after the great decision which, we hope, will arrive on the conclusion of the war for placing India and her people on their true relationship with the Empire as an equal and integral part thereof, with the same status and rights as are enjoyed by the colonies themselves. We would only also say to India at that time, but we hope to have at least the consolation of having you in England, in your place, at the time when the Imperial Settlement may be made, to voice the claims of India, to use your knowledge, your wisdom and influence for the millions that are holding your name in such great love and regard, and that you will eventually succeed in obtaining for this country those measures of political reform and a much larger share in the government which would insure peace for its peoples, as well as Imperial greatness and national progress. In wishing Your Excellency a safe voyage home, I fear that you may be called upon in the near future to fill offices greater than the one you are leaving down, and take a larger share in shaping the destinies of the Empire. I have only to mention two of Your Excellency's last acts to justify this remark. The announcement made by Your Excellency the other day about the decision of your Government to abolish the system of indirect taxes has been received with universal gratitude, as it will put an end to a form of bribery, to use Your Excellency's own word, which has long been resented by the Indian public opinion. I may also take this opportunity of mentioning with what feelings of gratification we have heard of the announcement of the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the question of Indian industries and consider possibilities of their development."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAURICE RENARD BULLOCK:—"My Lord, it is very late, but I want to say just a few words. I thoroughly associate myself with the words of congratulation which have been offered to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. I should like to add that we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we have even an able Finance Minister at the present anxious time. It was our highest aspiration to see to the same level as the other parts of the British Empire. Your Lordship's Vice-regency has been distinguished by this that you have tried to raise us. Whatever other Viceroy may have done to improve the condition of our class or to give appointments to certain classes, you, my Lord, have tried to raise India to the same level as other parts of the British Empire. Fortunate or unfortunate I am inclined to look upon the way as providential. Just at this time war has come, and India has been put to the test. There are many critics who do not believe that India is a test, but India loyalty has been put to the test. We have a Finance Minister who is more anxious to raise and protect the honour of India. He is more valuable to us than a person who is only concerned with the pocket of India. The last time in this Council when one of the Hon'ble Members made some remarks which went to show that India did not do her duty to the Empire at this critical time, Sir William Meyer defended India and added the words 'I love the people of India.' I think we should congratulate ourselves that we have such a lover of India as the Hon'ble the Finance Minister at this time. As some remarks have been made with regard to the salt tax, it should be remembered that the British is a salt area, not in England, a sea-girl land—and it is a matter of no great wonder if it should attract saltwater there, you may know as hard as you like you cannot melt it, eternally it remains there."

"My Lord, I should not be doing my duty if I did not on an occasion like this express the feelings of the people of Bihar and Orissa to your Excellency. When you landed in India as Viceroy, with the rest of India, Bihar and Orissa welcomed your Lordship as a Viceroy, but your special attention to that holy province, to the needs of the province and all that has tended to give it a proper status with the rest of India, has thrown a tenderness around the feelings of the people which I shall not attempt to describe for fear that I might destroy that tenderness. At the commencement of your Lordship's regime the city of India was onerous, but you almost of your Lordship's statesmanship, India was soon brought to regions of serenity and brightness. Your Lordship's offerings and sacrifices have been enormous; you also knew the extent and intensity of them. I shall not attempt to describe them, for you say now; the gratitude of India is written in tears of sympathy on the words of a nation's heart and it may be some satisfaction to your Excellency to know that the people of your Lordship's sacrifices have not been lost as losses upon the nation; they have been India, province and livable on the Empire, that India is India's consolation, at my service, to uphold the dignity, the honour and the prestige of the British Empire. It is the unshaken hope of the province from which I come and of the whole of India that God may grant your Lordship robust health, long life and prosperity, and may fortify and sustain them in your future course in the world to which you are proceeding. When the sun the brightness of the day has done its duty in the east and goes down the horizon to the west to see its glimmer come there, it does not leave the sun in darkness. Your Lordship's sympathetic tone and progress today will be left behind, and we shall share them in the future and politics of those Members who were associated with your Lordship in leaving the harbor of the Empire. Just as, when the sun sets, we get the reflected light of the sun in the moon, so we shall have the reflected light of the policy of your Lordship in the Hon'ble Members of your Lordship's Executive Council."

The Hon'ble Lieut. Col. Raja Jai Chandra—My Lord, while negotiating the Hon'ble Finance Member on his remarkable the difficulties confronting this year's Budget owing to adverse circumstances consequent on drought and the greatest war in the history of the world, I can confidently say that the Budget has been prepared with admirable care and foresight.

"My Lord, representing on this Council the Panchajali-holders who constitute the backbone of the country, and are already sufficiently burdened by land-revenue, allow me to thank your Excellency's Government on their behalf for very kindly avoiding the imposition of taxes on them at such a critical time.

"Last year I had put some interpellations regarding the maximum and minimum amount of pensions for disabled Indian soldiers, and I am very glad to say that a great deal has been done in that direction. The Indian soldiers have been seeking immortality and brave sacrifices by side with Allied forces, in defence of the Empire. It is rather more pleasing and a source of pride as well to recall from papers the vivid and glowing descriptions, given every now and then, of the conspicuous gallantry displayed in Dugan Regiments by some British soldiers also of whose name I have the honour to be a head. It is hoped that a further help would be extended to them by more grant of land. The high class Rajput warriors of my part of the country cannot plough for themselves, and have their own ancestral holdings, which are quite inadequate, as I once pointed out, to meet their demands made for all this year round. It will, therefore, be only fair if more land were to be reserved for distribution among them.

"I may be allowed to make another suggestion, viz., about the Indian Army Bandmaster who almost all are old soldiers. These soldiers, of course, a very great success in the Indian Army—has of the non-recognition of the Indian Army Bandmaster by the Government at India. I wish that the Indian Army Bandmaster be placed on the same footing with his brethren of the British Army by giving him honorary worked rank as the Indian. Granted that, when they would even enter the same rules for pay, clothing, pensions, etc., as other warlike officers. The result would be that on our land every an Indian Army officer, capable to be off in the front, would be set free from the monotony of Depot work, and on the other, there would be lots of work with the field army at the present time, either in or out of India, in which an Indian Army Bandmaster could be usefully employed, according to his position based on having to live and at all at his regimental depot.

"I hope I will be allowed to put in a word for the Indian soldier, and that is, that allowances granted to them in our theatre of war should be on a par with those granted to the other, so that the soldier may not feel the difference, and I also trust that the co-operation of members of the soldier fighting in the battle-field shall receive the favorable consideration of the Government in due course.

"One word more, my Lord, and I am done. My family owes a deep and an everlasting debt of gratitude to your Excellency's noble grandfather, in whose bequeathed Government we first got the Band of India of the Empire followed by the gift of the title of Raja. I warmly thank your Excellency on behalf of the Panchajali Association, of which I have the honour to be a member, and head-holders of the Panchajali, whose economic, social and educational welfare your Excellency has always been evincing keen interest. The idea that your Excellency is leaving India at a time when the badly needed your Lordship's thoughtful guidance and sound counsel, is heartily shocking and painful, but there is no other way but to yield implicit submission to the decision arrived at by His Majesty's Government. We wish your Excellency safe journey home, and fervently pray to the Almighty God to grant you long and peaceful life and prosperity."

The Hon'ble Mr. WATKINS MARK.—"My Lord, as my friend Mr. Herbert remarked in the course of a very kindly speech, it is a source of great gratification to me, as a Finance Member, that the Budget that you have been so well received. As your Lordship said this morning, in overruling the rest of my distinguished predecessor, the preparation of the Budget is, in any case, a difficult and arduous task; in fact, infinitely more so, of course, in a year in which ordinary conditions have been disturbed by war, and in which it was necessary to prepare a two-year scheme of taxation. My Lord, you, as head of the Government, knew with what care those taxation proposals were framed, and how anxious we all were to distribute the burden we had to impose evenly; and I think we have now reached in the reception that the Budget has received. There has been general appreciation of the fact that additional taxation had become necessary; general appreciation of the fact that we had put the burden on the right shoulders. I do not, of course, mean that there have not been criticisms on this point or on that; it would show an almost unhealthy state of vanity if there were none such; but I think we are entitled to congratulate ourselves on the reception that the Budget scheme, as a whole, has met with; and I in turn would like to congratulate my non-official colleagues of this Council on the business-like way in which they dealt with the legislation which I had to propose a little time ago."

"Well, time is short and Members are naturally wishing to hear your Lordship. I won't go again over ground which has been trodden so to whether we should or should not have imposed the tax now, whether we ought to have budgeted for a surplus and so on. All that has been discussed before. We had various criticisms, and I gave what I thought were adequate answers on the part of Government."

"I will just venture a few new points. Various members have shown themselves highly anxious, during the debate, as to what those now have not coming to an end; will they be purely war taxes, or will they go on? I can only repeat what I said on that subject in a debate here on the 17th March. I will read it out:—

"Then, I have been asked what I shall do later on if peace and prosperity return, and we feel ourselves in an era of surprise. I can give no pledge as to the repeal of any particular tax now imposed; when we are anxious to properly we shall have to consider the matter. My own personal view is, that when we come to consider the revision of taxation generally, the chance is first considered not those which specially affect the poor, and I say that then when we come to consider in prosperity, if I am still in office—or if I have gone, I can say the same of my successors—Government will take into consideration how far the taxes which have been imposed in times of adversity need to be continued, and if revisions are thought desirable, what particular form those revisions should take."

"I cannot add anything, my Lord, to what I said then. We have had various remarks about the positive form the taxation proposals in any forthcoming issue will take. I am fully aware of the importance of the issue to be offered, and with the difficulties of the situation. As I said in my speech introducing the Financial Statement, we have to try and hold the balance even between the general tax-payer and the bottom of Government Paper. We want, naturally, to help the bottom of Government Paper as far as possible, but we cannot do that entirely at the expense of the taxpayer. I shall be going down to Bombay presently, and shall take the opportunity of discussing these matters with representatives of Presidency Boards and others. My friend Mr. Stewart has, for instance, has spoken to me on the subject. I shall be only too happy if he will give me his views in a memorandum, and they shall be most carefully considered, as also those of any other Member of Council who feels inclined to write to me on the subject. There has been some suggestion as to a separate sub-head for Sanitation; at present we have a single head 'Municipal' which includes Medical and Sanitary expenditures. I shall be very glad to consider the desirability of that; and it is quite possible that by next year we may have accomplished it. I would remind the Council that we did something analogous last year when we separated agricultural expenditure from that of scientific and miscellaneous departments."

"Turning now to another individual criticism, I think the only real jarring note was that struck by the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart, somewhat to my astonishment, accused me of being afraid to touch the poor's pocket for the income-tax. He said it was cynical to tell the truth. Well, I would remind him when he laid stress on the small number of people who pay income-tax, that India is mainly an agricultural country, and that agricultural profits are exempt from income-tax. But if you want taxation gone and realty, take the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart's own case. He sat up in Council when we had the discussion on the Tariff Act and the Income-tax Act, and a word said by him, in answer to the day's debate, he proceeds to make a number of criticisms which, if they were valid at all, he ought to have made either by introducing amendments himself at the legislative stage, or by supporting the amendments of somebody else. He now says the income-tax was quite unnecessary, you could have got the money by raising railway fares, by raising postal charges. Well, the increased railway fares would be contributed mostly by the poor; the postal charges would be contributed largely by the relatively poor. If Mr. Stewart is cynical enough to suggest that he and his friends should get off income-tax in order that the poor may pay extra in the way of railway charges, etc., I certainly am not going to adopt such a proposal; and as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Franklin Robinson took occasion to remind him, if we once begin to consider new sources of taxation there are other possibilities."

"Then my friend the Honorable Pandit Mahab' Mohan Malaviya proposed a Water-ment Commission. That is a very good proposal when times are hard, but having had some considerable practical experience of Water-ment Commissions, I am sorry my Honorable

find that they generally act in the opposite direction. You have a Committee; you have a great number of suggestions for the demand of expenditure; the Departments all come up on their merits and say that the expenditure is of the most desirable description and then to carry the war into the enemy's camp they say that, so far from spending too much they have not been spending enough, and they propose additional schemes of expenditure. So that, as has been remarked at home, Entrenchment Commissions generally recommend an increase in expenditure. My friend referred to Lord Mallett's Committee at home. I believe we had Lord Mallett complaining in a pathetic way lately that they had made various suggestions for retrenchment which the Government had declined to accept. Again, even assuming that a Commission would be a good instrument critically it would certainly not be so, at present. We are all exceedingly busy during the war, not merely at Budget time, but throughout the year, and it would seem only a very poor economy to devote time at the Finance Department, the Army Department, the Commerce Department, and practically every Department in the Government taken up, when they ought to be doing special work by correspondence as to retrenchment. I must ask the Hon'ble Member to believe that, as Finance Minister, I save money where I can, but I also have come to learn, and I am now a middle-aged man, that there is in fact economy to save money, that you may save money and incur greater loss in the way of friction. However, I am sure that my Hon'ble Colleagues, Sir William Clark, will bear in mind the observations of my friend Mr. Vijayaraghavachari as to the expenditure of the Telegraph Department.

"Well, I will not detain the Council any longer, my Lord. There are various points which I must not allow me to gloss over, but I may assure my Hon'ble friends that I bear them in mind."

"I would thank the Council once more for the kind references they have made to myself; and anything that is said about myself I repeat to pass on to the officers of my department and to my Colleagues in the Government. I have been helped, if I may say so, in a very special way in the framing of this Budget by the Hon'ble Sir William Clark—when I am so pleased to have to say presently—and by his officers. I hope, my Lord, that next year, when we meet again, things will have turned out well, that the revenue will have behaved properly, and that I shall be able to give the Council a more cheerful Budget than on the present occasion."

The Hon'ble the Finance Minister:—Before I deal with the Budget and other matters, I wish to thank Hon'ble Members for the very kind and appreciative remarks that they have been pleased to make on me and my administration in their speeches to-day, and to assure them how highly I value their words, and how much I shall always treasure the remembrance of the very kindly sympathy of the Members of my Legislative Council at this last meeting over which I shall preside before I leave India. I am profoundly grateful to you all.

"I have to congratulate my Hon'ble Colleagues, Sir William Meyer, upon the complete success of his Budget. In the earlier years of my Viceroyalty it was our great fortune to be able to effect to give back money to the tax-payer. But on this occasion we have had to raise additional revenue on a considerable scale; and it is a remarkable circumstance that a Budget in which new taxation in the form of duties has been resorted to with more general approval than perhaps any Budget of my term. I attribute this to two causes—First, we have done our best to distribute the new burdens fairly, and this has been generally recognised. But chiefly, I think, we owe the easy passage of our fiscal proposals to a very general feeling of public spirit which desires to help the Empire at this time of need. In this respect, the Council has faithfully reflected the general body of public opinion outside, and I am grateful to you and to those you represent for their strengthening our hands. Any measure which defines our general financial position in a real service in the prosecution of the war, and though I am happy to say that, in many respects, our position is stronger than might have been expected, I can assure that such sincerity which will double the full necessity of the new taxation that our Budget dependencies take by no means an exaggerated view of the contingencies for which we ought to be prepared."

"I do not propose on this occasion, amid the pre-occupation of the war period, to embark on any full review of the financial history of my administration. Our policy before the war was one of development, material and social. Our productive capital expenditure had reached by 1914 a state practically unattained. For education, sanitation and other special purposes, we had secured the permanent resources of the Provincial Governments by one million a year, and to the extent of 27 million more in non-recurring grants. We had means to help for a gradually increasing outlay of India's available resources through the increasing policy pursued during Sir William Meyer's incumbency of the Finance Ministry. Generally, as I think I may claim, we had succeeded, in matters of banking, currency and the like, in getting into closer working association with the commercial community; and finally, our whole financial and currency system had recently been overhauled, and we had hoped, in some degree, to make a fresh start on more imaginative lines."

"These hopes and wishes have been disappointed and arrested by the war. India, however, cannot complain if the great success of her progress has been checked. Her financial system has well withstood the strain of the last 18 months, and she has not had to suffer the complete upheaval of her trade and the diversion of all her energies to other channels. The measures which we have taken this evening will, I hope, secure her financial position in the 12 months which lie before us, and she may hope to emerge from the war in a strong position. I think I may congratulate the Council and the country that the strength has been obtained with relatively so small an addition to her fiscal burdens."

"Mr. Wilfrid Meyer has explained the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the proposal made by the Government of India that, in the new location proposed in this Budget, the support duty on cotton should be added, leaving the entire duty on cotton at its present rate, an assurance being given by His Majesty's Government of the future abolition of the same. He has also explained that His Majesty's Government feel that the raising of this question at the present time would be unwise, since it would involve the revival of old controversies as to a measure which it is specially desired to avoid all contentious questions both in England and in India, and that it might produce the ultimate settlement of larger issues raised by the war. I need hardly say that the Government of India have no desire to create controversy here, in England, or anywhere else at the present time, by the discussion of questions affecting Indian interests, but they are glad to have had the opportunity of placing an official record of their view that the support duties on cotton fabrics should be merely read that the same duty should for the present remain at its actual figure, and no assurance given that it would be abolished as soon as financial considerations will permit.

"But His Majesty's Government, in expressing their desire that a conflict should not be raised at the present time over the cotton duties, have made a definite declaration which has already been quoted by the Finance Member in his speech introducing the Financial Statement, but which I now repeat as I regard it as of very great importance to India. It is as follows:—

"His Majesty's Government feel that the fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire and the rest of the world must be reconsidered after the war, and they desire to leave the question raised by the cotton duties to be considered at the same time in connection with the general fiscal policy of the Empire and with the share, military and financial, which by India in the struggle. His Majesty's Government are aware of the great interest taken in this question in India and of the impossibility of avoiding all allusion to it; when now therefore we are to be asked, but they are confident that their decision is in the best interests of India, and that premature discussion of this particular issue might only be harmful."

"Now I wish to be very careful in not reading into this declaration an interpretation that would not be justified, but I think that I am fully justified in saying that it contains an assurance that the fiscal relations of India to the Empire, towards the Empire and towards the rest of the world will be reconsidered after the war in connection with the general fiscal policy of the Empire, and that the best interests of India are being taken into account in postponing a decision about cotton duties which, after all, have only a small fraction of the fiscal revenue built upon India. We are all aware, I think, as to what the best interests of India in connection with the cotton duties may be, and I regard this declaration that I and my Government have been authorized to make in the name of His Majesty's Government as a far-reaching pronouncement of statesmanship and full of hope and promise, replying as it does the possibility or, I may even say, the probability of a broad reconsideration of the fiscal interests of India from a new 'angle of vision.' It seems to me to mark a new departure, that it places the future position of India much higher than would have been done by the simple acceptance of the proposals of the Government of India, and I think that the Government and people of India may, with this declaration before them, meet the future with patience and confidence."

"In closing the discussion on the Resolution of the 24th instant relating to the abolition of Indian indigenous currencies, the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya said that Government would, as an interim measure, take steps to mitigate certain losses and hardships in connection with the retirement of lakhs in India and its despatch to the Colonies."

"One of my rate of his proposals referred to a matter which was then under consideration, and I thought it best to take a little time for explaining it before I replied. I am happy to say I feel myself able to meet him on most of the points he brought forward. With reference to his first request, my Government propose to ask local Governments to examine carefully the conditions under which recruitment for the Colonies is carried out. In the next place, the Government of India will take as early opportunity of arranging for the insertion in the agreement of all customary provisions regarding the special provisions of the contract. With reference to the Hon'ble Pandit's third request, I think the best way of meeting it is by our asking the Secretary of State that the attention of the Colonial Governments should be drawn to the religious objections that are felt by many Hindu tribes in such forms of employment as those which he mentioned."

"Another six months have passed since I last addressed you in India on the subject of the terrible war now devastating Europe, and we seem to be still a long way from its close."

"In the Western theatre of war the British and French Allies steadily maintain their position, and are every day growing stronger in numbers, material and supplies. No very serious attack has been made on the British line that has not been easily defeated, and the French, with their usual bravery, have most gallantly repulsed and driven back, with tremendous losses, immense masses of German troops that had been gradually collected by the German Commanders in order to make a desperate effort for a decisive victory before the Russian armies that they anticipate and dread of a general advance on the part of the Allies. This advance will probably not be long deferred and, you may not wonder, that it is being deferred only in order to make it, when the time comes, the more deadly. On the Austro-Italian front the Austrians are being slowly but surely driven back by our gallant British Allies. The theatre of war, in which the most decisive results have recently been achieved, has been in the Caucasus and in Northern Persia, where the Russian Generals have gained some remarkable successes,

including the fall of the fortress of Kessow, situated in Constantinople as impregnable, and the storming of Baffa, less than 100 miles from the Tigris, together with the capture of immense quantities of guns, guns and material, while in North Western Persia the rebel governments and the Turks with them have been repeatedly defeated, so that the brave Persian troops have now, it may be hoped, finally destroyed the enemy's hopes of making Persia, as he has already made Turkey, the cat's paw of his secret ambitions.

There have been unfortunate developments in the Balkans owing to the treacherous intrusion of Bulgaria into the war against Russia, her Member in the past, and Rumania and France, her supporters and well-wishers in all her legitimate aspirations. Serbia and Montenegro have, after a glorious struggle against overwhelming forces, temporarily succeeded in saving the Kingdom, but the Allies are confident that the Serbian and Bulgarian forces will be ultimately expelled from the lands they have occupied and merged in the Balkan peninsula. Germany and Poland will witness at no distant time their deliverance from the cruel yoke that Germany has temporarily imposed upon them. There may be some who question upon what such confidence is based, and to these it may be suddenly replied that, while Germany and America surely but surely bleeding to death will struggle to compel by any device some of the peace which it is known that they now desire, England, France, Russia and Italy are daily growing stronger and by close and active co-operation, both military and economic, are exerting a pressure which will soon become irresistible. As I said before in Council last September, the deciding factor in this struggle will be British sea-power. It is the sea which carries and waits together in a common effort the widely distant territories of the Allies. It is sea-power that is protecting the shores of India and India's commerce from the ravages of the enemy, and it should not be forgotten that, even if—which God ever-disaster befall the shores of England and her Allies at land, British sea-power would still remain, rendering Great Britain and her possessions invulnerable, and placing England in the position of being able to impose terms upon the Central Powers before a single German or Austrian ship would be allowed to sail the open sea with impunity. Not that there can be any doubt as to the ultimate victory of the Allies upon land, but it is the British Navy that is gradually but surely strangling the enemy with a grip that will never be relaxed until peace has been secured on such terms that the weaker powers shall regain their full liberty and independence, and that civilization shall no longer be endangered by the dreams of conquest and the arbitrary despotism of a power which has repeatedly proclaimed to be right as it will absolute and uncontrollable victory has been achieved, there can be no flinching from our duty, and no peace without being satisfied in our hearts of truth and liberty and to our responsibilities to civilization and the future of the world. The Germans realize that has weighed so heavily on Europe for the past generation must be reduced to insignificance and permanently removed.

Turning to foreign affairs, many have it is pleased to be able to state that in Persia there has been a very distinct improvement in the situation. We are at the most friendly terms with the Persian Government, who have at last realized the danger to which their country was exposed by the machinations of German and Austrian bands and are doing their utmost to suppress them. I need hardly say that, in their efforts to restore order, the Persian Government will continue to have our hearty co-operation and assistance in any way that they may desire.

Our friend and ally, the Amir of Afghanistan, continues to maintain very friendly relations with the Government of India, and has recently renewed his assurance to observe an attitude of strict neutrality, and we have mutually implicit confidence in his royal word.

On the frontier perfect tranquillity has for some time prevailed, except for such by gangs of Mahads in the Dehra Dunal Khas district. The cup of their misdeeds is already overflowing, and the day of retribution is at hand. As soon as our pre-occupation elsewhere are relieved, and when trouble our senseless, it will be necessary for the Government of India to take drastic steps to put an end for ever to the campaign of murder and plunder that has despoiled the Mahad tribe during the past few years.

Except in Bengal where, I am sorry to say, there has been a regrettable number of murders and assaults, which dim the fair fame of that province, and which every effort should be made not only by the Government, but by the people themselves to suppress, the internal situation of India could hardly be more favourable, and there is no source of profound satisfaction for me as the one of my department to be able to say so. We do not feel the shock of battle here as the nations feel it in Europe, but we have had awful evidence of German designs to cause trouble in India which have so far proved abortive, based as they were on the theory that India would be disloyal to the Empire. During the past 15 months of war the people of this land have displayed a loyalty and patriotism, fully appreciated by the Empire at large, that have been beyond all praise, and have surely justified the confidence and trust that I reposed in them. Her Majesty's Government have told me that your father's experience have the relations between the Government and the people here, those of greater confidence, and I readily believe it. When I first postulated prophetic as apprehensions as to the future of India, I ask myself who 20 years ago, would have predicted the magnificent loyalty of the Indian Nation and the people of India which we have seen since the outbreak of war? None ever reckoned the value of the Indian Army, British and Indian. Had it a solid base and 20 years ago that it would be possible to weed out of India by the different theories of war and after long of hours and experienced soldiers? When it is remembered that the largest expedition that ever left the shores of India to face the greatest war numbered only 15,000 men, and that upon the outbreak of war, India has dispatched about 200,000 soldiers overseas, and has contributed several millions pounds worth of war material to the Empire, I think we have

every reason to be proud of the efforts that India has made, and of the situation, as, and inside one, features that have rendered such efforts possible. Many gallant men have, and I did for their country. Of these, the whole Empire is the debtor.

"As this is the last occasion upon which I shall have the privilege of addressing the Members of my Legislative Council, there are certain subjects of general interest, upon which I would like to say a few words.

"My stay in India is now fast drawing to a close, and as I look back upon the past 4½ years, they seem full of incident, and there is much of which India may well be proud, but I cannot help feeling how much there is also that is still left undone, that I would wish to have seen done, and that I am confident will be done in the not far distant future, to secure that peace, contentment, and progressive development which must be the end and in view of every far-sighted British statesman who conscientiously recognizes the duty of Great Britain towards this country, who remembers the engagements given to the people of this land by successive Sovereigns, and who realizes that it is only by the study of the wishes of the people, and by the remodelling of the administration with the awakening and legitimate expectations of the people that the foundations of British rule in India can be broadened and solidified. There can be no fairer ambition for my country than that the future history may be able to describe how a brazen but ancient country of old confusion and culture, whose centuries of invasion and conquest, had been unified and gradually strengthened till it could stand against all, and how the child had become a source of strength and glory to its mother country.

"It is difficult as yet to foresee what the results of the terrible war now in progress, will be upon the civilization of the world, but there can be no doubt that national pride and intense opposition will be purified by the knowledge of the purpose, effect that has been made to create a defined system of culture founded on the hypothesis that Right is Right. It is desirably to be hoped that this sense of unity may prevail long after this war has ended, and that it may be the prelude to the disappearance of all religious, race and racial discord which, I unfortunately say, was the product only of ignorance, and which leads to all healthy development and progress. In no country is unity more absolutely necessary than in India, but unfortunately, and I say it regretfully, we are still far from that ideal. It can only be achieved by a real effort on the part of all classes to understand each other better and to suppress one another with mutual sympathy.

"During the past few months I have seen various kinds of speeches at meetings in the country and in the press of self-government, Colonial self-government and Home Rule for India. I have often wondered whether these speeches and writers fully realize the conditions prevailing in Dominions, such as Canada, or Australia which render self-government possible. I wish that some of these would visit the Dominions and see for themselves. A study of the history of these Dominions would show that the development of their present self-governing institutions had been achieved, not by any sudden stroke of enlightenment, but by a process of steady and patient evolution which has gradually opened and raised all classes of the community to the level of their enhanced responsibilities. I do not for a moment wish to discourage self-government for India as a national ideal. It is a perfectly legitimate aspiration, and has the warm sympathy of all moderate men. But in the present position of India it is not wisdom that is needed, but practical politics and practical solutions to questions arising out of the social and political conditions in this country. We should look first squarely in the face and do our utmost to grapple with realities. To lightly raise extravagant hopes and to encourage unrealistic demands can only tend to delay and not to accelerate political progress. I know that this is the sentiment of many who are thoughtful Indians. In speaking thus frankly it is far from my intention to create a feeling of discouragement, for nobody is more sincere than I am to see the only realization of the just and legitimate aspirations of India, but I am equally conscious of avoiding all danger of romance from the birth of institutions which experience might prove to be premature. During the past 4½ years I have steadily kept this aim in view, and, as far as I am able, will do all in my power to help the course of Indian progress in the future.

"Nothing that has occurred during the past 4½ years has made me change by a hair-breadth my view as to the soundness of the policy declared in that much-disputed third paragraph of the despatch of the Government of India of August 22nd, 1858, the responsibility for which rests especially upon my noble colleague, with my late friend Sir John Jackson. The meaning of that paragraph has been much discussed, but as it is written in plain English, I see no necessity for explaining it. I only wish to emphasize the fact that it was not contemplated that the policy enounced should be fulfilled in its entirety in the immediate future, or within a specified period of time, but that the progress towards the foreshadowed goal should be steady and gradual. Speculation as to the regularity with which progress is to be made or the precise definition of the goal to be achieved would be profitless, but my strong opinion is apt to go too far, and to be sure that you can walk firmly before you try to run. This is very clearly expressed in the text of the paragraph, and I think that, during the 4½ years that have elapsed since that despatch was published, the Government of India have been true to the policy indicated, although they have not always been able to give full scope to their wishes. During that period Bengal has become a Presidency with a Governor in Council; Bihar and Orissa have become a province with a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and with a majority of elected Members in the Legislative Council; Legislative Councils, with equal official representation in each, have been given to the Central Provinces and Assam; Bihar and Orissa have received a High

Count; and I have no doubt whatever that in a very short time the recommendation of the Government of India on the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces and a High Court for the Punjab will be accepted. Surely this is a good record for past 44 years, and surely the pace has not been slow.

"A further change in the same direction that I regard as very desirable is greater decentralisation and less interference from the very top to the lowest rung of the administrative ladder, and the recognition that to endeavour to obtain a drab uniformity in this country, whose such wide variations in habits and thought exist, can only lead to local discontent and ultimate failure. While the Imperial Government retains, and must retain, the power of initiative in policy and control, it should steadily, and on broad lines, delegate more and more power to local Governments to dispose of matters of merely local or secondary importance. In pursuance of this view, it has been my policy to give as much freedom as possible to local Governments, and now is certainly that concept under the new, agreed assembly, bearing always in mind that it should be the part of the Government of India to control, and hence to subsidise.

"The fact that, at the conclusion of this great war, questions of far-reaching importance to India will arise, involving discussion and settling of important disputes, is patent to all. Many such questions have had my most earnest consideration and the House Government are in possession of my views as to how they should be solved in a proper manner, but this is neither the time nor the place for dwelling upon them. I was glad when I read the Statement Simha's speech at the National Congress last December in which he, strongly deprecated treating the satisfactory solution of such questions as a mere concession to India loyalty. Always has so policy, it is plain, it is not an object of exchange and barter. Whatever changes may in due course be made will be owing to the fact that they are justified by the undeniable history of our soldiers, by the patriotic attitude of the people of India during a period of difficulty and stress and by their political progress and moral development during the past few years. I will only say that, that the question of the improvement of the status, position and prospects of the Indian officers and men of the Indian Army is one that should have precedence over all others, for it is they who have borne the danger, heat and burden of the day, and have only maintained the honour and life force of India in the vanguard of the British and Colonial Armies in Flanders and other theatres of war. I would say further that special provision should be made by Government for those who have suffered permanent injuries, as well as for the education of the orphans of Indian soldiers who have perished during the war, and that the future prospects of such children should always be a matter of concern to the Government and people of India.

"As regards the position of India within the Empire, the announcement which I made in the Council last September to the effect that India's demand to be represented in future Imperial Conferences would be sympathetically considered by His Majesty's Government to, I think, likely to become history, for it marks the beginning of a new era, and the growth of more liberal ideas is rapid to India and previously unattained. At the same time the recognition by the Colonial Press of the resolution relating to the representation of India at the next Imperial Conference, proposed in the Council last September by the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and unanimously accepted, was most encouraging, and was a good indication of the change in the angle of vision of our fellow subjects in the Dominions towards India, and the pledge that India should hold in the Council of the Empire. I feel confident that the maintenance of the self-governing Dominions, recognising the splendid services rendered by India to the Empire during the war, will guarantee such a modification of the constitution of the Imperial Conference, so as to admit the properly warranted representatives of India to sit side by side with those at the Imperial Council table on terms of equality. I rejoice in this matter to have India with high opportunity before her to take her place, a just and great place, in the Empire.

"You may remember that a year and a half ago, I made suggestions for the consideration of Honorable Members for the settlement with Colonial Governments of certain migration questions, which had become acute in connection with the case of the *Kwanaqua* Mera. I have not pressed you for your answer to my suggestions during the course of this war, as I have been anxious to eliminate, as much as possible, all controversial questions from our midst. These questions will, however, inevitably arise when the war is over, and I feel sure that the Dominions Governments, realising more forcefully than ever before that India is a living unit of the Empire, will approach all such questions at issue in a broader and more generous spirit than heretofore. But even when I have, on certain occasions, both heard and read during the past year, I do feel that a word of caution is necessary, and that people in India should remember that however desirable the resolution may be of the great ideal of equal liberty for all those who may say *Quia* between men, the Dominions have also their own ideals of self-development, and the Dominions Governments see nations in their own homes. In matters such as these which are largely, but not altogether outside of settlement, they are sensibly only to persuasion and not to compulsion. I feel sure anxiety lest the people of India may actually confine the actual standpoint from which the Dominions should be approached, and last, in striving to grasp the shadow, they should lose the substance. Where nations are held to stand, the principle of reciprocity often affords a basis for a practical solution which would be rarely sought in the exercise of theoretical rights.

"I wish also to say a few words today on the subject of the new Capital. As you all know the building of the new city was initiated by the Royal and Imperial visit of our King-Emperor, in the presence of the Prince and representatives of the people of India at the Coronation Durbar of 1911. During the past 4 years, and in fulfillment of His Majesty's commands,

plans have been proposed, ground levelled, roads laid out and much necessary work has been done. Had the situation been normal, more could have been done during the past twelve months, but, in consequence of the war, I left it necessary to attach expenditures to the lowest possible level consistent with the avoidance of loss. Nevertheless the walls of the Government buildings are steadily rising, and I have no fear that the time that has been lost will not be easily made good hereafter. I may mention that the King-Empress takes the greatest interest in the progress of the new Capital, and has often referred to it in the letters with which His Majesty has honoured me. The lay-out of the new city and the designs for the Government buildings are on a noble scale befitting the importance and dignity of an Imperial Capital of India. For such an enterprise the estimated expenditure is not excessive, and I am so much wiser, with intelligent supervision, it should be exceeded. It may take longer to complete than at present anticipated, but what I would urge upon you and the people of India is that no carefully considered and partly ill-considered of parsimony should ever induce you to succumb to any temptation of the future glory and beauty of the new Capital of India, which I am convinced will some day be a source of pride to you and your children's children, and will stand forth in the future as a monument to the progress and national development of India. Sufficient time has now elapsed, and the cost of war has sufficed to prove that the move to Delhi has resulted in the loss of efficiency to the Government of India, with the advantage of having the Capital in a neutral position equally accessible to all, and in a position of detachment from provincial considerations, is beginning to be fully realised by all, and by some more than by the *British Princes and Chiefs*. It is to my mind an integral and essential part of a great national policy of political self-development which must command itself where all, in those who hope some day to see India hold a position of equality amongst the sister nations, of which the British Empire is composed. At the same time it is a source of pleasure to me to know that Calcutta, the present city in India, has never been more prosperous than it is today.

"It only remains for me now to take leave of my Council, and I do so with a pang of regret at the thought of how little more I can do to help and to serve the people of this land. Still I am full of hope and faith in the future, and it is with a deep sense of confidence that I shall in a few days' time relinquish the helm to my successor Lord Chelmsford, whom I regard as a man of noble ideals and of generous sympathy. India will, I know, trust him as India has trusted me.

"In arriving at the close of this session, we have arrived also at the end of the extended term of this Council. I remember well the occasion when I first presided over this Council in Calcutta on the 3rd January 1911. I then stated my hope and belief that a frank expression of opinion might assist us to understand each other and to appreciate each other's point of view. There have been many changes in my Council since then, but throughout those years my hope and belief have been more than justified, and I think I can say, from experience gained in different parts of the world, that this Council is second to none in the dignity of its presiding and the good feeling that animates its Members. We have been challenged in this Council for the past 24 years, and some of us for 24 years, and surely if anybody has a right to call you his friends it is I, for you have always treated me with inviolable friendship and respect, and I think I may say this, during those past years, although we may not always have been in full agreement, I have never known a disloyal note in my Council. Further, you and the people of India, whom you represent, have shared with me my joys and my sorrows, and, although the latter have been heavy, I have also had joy which has helped me to bear them. For I have felt that it has been a great joy and at the same time a precious privilege that I have been able to dole out many kindnesses and fair impressions, and to display and merely in England, but to the whole world the warm and patriotic loyalty not only of British India, but of all the *British Princes and Chiefs* to the British Crown and the Person of the King-Empress, and the devotion that leaders of all classes and kinds have been ready to make in defence of the Empire and of Right. Whatever the future may bring forth, this will always be a glorious page in the history of India.

"It would be idle for me to pretend that, in taking official leave of you today, I am not deeply affected by the thought that my days of co-operation have now almost closed, but I wish to express to you, Members of my Council and to the people of India whom you represent, my very warm appreciation of the confidence and trust that you have always displayed in me and my administration, and to thank you again for your ever friendly help. I wish also to acknowledge with gratitude the help that I have received from the Members of my Executive Council, the *Members of Government, Secretaries*, and the *Officers*, who have done so much in India in the past of which they may be justly proud, and who are now shaping themselves to meet the changed circumstances of advancing representative institutions. I was the second of my family to hold the highest office under the Crown, and I leave India with an inherited love unfeignedly met by personal experience of the sterling qualities, the kindness and the sympathy of the people of India. I can honestly say that I have given up my best for India, and that she will never be absent from my heart and my thoughts. I shall continually pray that the peoples of India may be blessed in all those things that make life brighter and better worth living.

"In making this Council steady progress and development to sets and sound lines, I now declare this session closed and bid you all farewell."

The Council adjourned sine die.

Done,
The 26th March 1925.

A. F. HUDGIMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in Answer to Question No. 8.)

Statement showing the number of pilgrims who went to, and returned from, the Hajj during the years 1914 and 1915.

Year.	(1) Total number of pilgrims to the Hajj.	(2) Number of returned pilgrims.	(3) Number of return pilgrims.	(4) Number of return pilgrims.
1914	12,110	4,648	---	---
1915	5,421	4,620	5,791	1,712

* Some of pilgrims returned to India during at least one or two years, and in 1915 due to severity of drought and return to India of pilgrims described in the Hajj.

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in Answer to Question No. 8.)

CIVILIAN No. 11.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department (Revenue), under date Delhi, the 1st May 1912.

Head—

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 1—21 to 70, dated the 25th January 1912, with enclosures, regarding the settlement for the reduction of the land revenue.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 914, dated the 15th June 1911, with enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1113, dated the 23rd February 1911, with enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 175 F, dated the 19th May 1911, with enclosures.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 428, dated the 26th March 1911.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2173—21, dated the 14th June 1911, with enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 4114—21-L, dated the 1st September 1911, with enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Orissa, No. 213—11, dated the 27th May 1911, with enclosures.

Resolution, under a recent Resolution No. 8—128 to 130, dated the 24th December 1911, regarding the institution of Agricultural Departments in India, the meeting and ways of the agricultural community should be maintained at the highest standard of efficiency possible under existing conditions, have been fully explained. With the view of illustrating and giving the practical application of this principle in one particular branch of revenue business, the Government of India have decided to give the early attention of Local Governments to the system under which landholders of land revenue payable by landholders to Government are distributed over the year.

5. In considering the subject, an attempt must be made to deal with the wider and more varied questions connected with the method of assessment and collection of land-revenue. Different proposals have been made from time to time with the view of relieving the strain on the agricultural community caused by fluctuations of season or otherwise due to variations in yield. Some authorities would, completely or partially, revert to the system of collecting a portion of the produce instead of cash harvest; others have advocated direct methods of assessment, involving the valuation of such payments with the character of the season. It is not at present proposed to enter upon any review, or derive any definition of these important and difficult questions. Reference has been made to them merely for the purpose of stating the conclusion that through all these various projects of reform, suggested or reported in many instances by high and weighty authority, there runs one leading idea, viz., that of aiming at a normal proportion between the amount of revenue collected and the amount of produce gathered at harvest.

6. It appears, therefore, to the Government of India that, whenever it is possible, without any serious alteration of existing administrative arrangements and without any material detriment to the efficiency of the revenue staff in the collection of land-revenue, to make any approach towards maintaining a proportion between the harvest and the cash demand, the opportunity should be taken to establish a close connection between current land-revenue and current crops.

7. As a first step in this direction it is to distribute the annual assessment as far as such arrangements as are made convenient to the revenue and out-payments of the season, with reference to the character and value of the crops which are cultivated in varying kinds or every district. It is necessary to deal on the well-known circumstance, that the amount and date of payment average for landholders

of rent are usually determined by the amount and date fixed for the payment of rents. The arrangement of persons to cultivate most convenient to a large proportion of the tenantry is therefore that which, by requiring payment when they have most cash in hand, allows them the simplest method for securing their money-lender, and the greatest means of avoiding the payment of heavy interest. Any measures which diminish the pressure upon the tenantry in respect to loans at heavy interest will tend to increase the capital at their disposal for investment in agricultural operations, and thus to maintain a better standard of efficiency in agriculture.

3. This principle has been well exemplified in the rules for the collection of land-revenue established by the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces in connection with the Revenue and Rent Acts promulgated for that Province in 1873. The Government General in Council entirely concurs in the general nature of these rules, which will be found in Annexure I attached to this Resolution.

Principles similar to those laid out in the North-Western Provinces rules have also been suggested by the Finance Commissioners, who have expressed their opinion in the subjoined passage:—

"*Report of the Finance Commissioners, Part II, Chapter III, section 3, paragraph 2.*—With regard to the number of the instalments, the amount payable on each instalment, and the date when they fall due, it is generally admitted that they should be adapted to the condition of the man engaged in such work, to the average date when these crops come to maturity, and to the relative weight and value of the harvest. But though these principles are generally admitted to be correct, we learn from the evidence we have received that there are great diverse Provinces, notably of Bengal and Bhojpur, in which they are not fully carried out, and we think the attention of the Local Government should be drawn to this subject. Where the crop is mostly reared for food and another would add, if the circumstances of the people require it, larger instalments should be made payable upon the crop which is raised for the market and smaller instalments upon that which is raised for food. The date of payment also should be so fixed as to allow of the product of the soil being harvested and sold before the instalment is collected, so as to avoid the losses which the landowner would suffer if he were compelled to raise money as he has to crop or to sell it hastily in an overbrought market. Where the relation of landlord and tenant exists, this principle should be applied so that the date of payment of the instalments of the land-revenue, on which the date of the payment of rents must have great effect, should fall a sufficient time after the period of harvest to enable the tenant to realize on his crop before his rent becomes due, and to enable the landlord to collect his rents before the season becomes dry."

The attention of Local Governments and Administrations was lately drawn to these remarks, and their replies are annexed in Annexure II attached to this Resolution.

4. The Government General in Council, after carefully examining the information afforded, both by the reports forwarded to the Assistant and by the reports of revenue administration which have been received from different Provinces, desires to record his satisfaction that the principles expressed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Resolution have been generally taken into consideration throughout India. At the same time, he agrees with the Finance Commissioners that the subject demands further investigation; and, without entering specially to any one Province, feels anxious to decide whether these principles are in all parts of all Provinces carried out to the fullest extent.

5. It is clear that in dealing with large tracts of tenantry general attention appears to have been paid to the character of the crops and harvests which are peculiar to each, and that instalments of revenue have been arranged in accordance with the seasons down from the general date of the sowing. But it is not equally clear that sufficient attention has everywhere been paid to the fact that agricultural communities may be subject to extraordinary calamities within each tract. To describe the meaning of these calamities, it may be mentioned that distress has lately been done in the case of three adjacent villages, in one of which the bulk of the agricultural community is generally situated from rice at the end of the rainy season; in the second, from a single harvest in January, and in the third, from crops in spring. Yet for all three villages the same date was fixed for the payment of rent and revenue. There is reason to believe that, especially in the north of India, similar cases of variation, though generally unnoted, are of constant occurrence, and are one of the greatest causes due to the inequitable distribution of surface drainage, which, more than anything else, destroys the homogeneity of agricultural land. But, in the opinion of the Government of India, the interests of the tenantry are not of the village or of the above distribution of the bulk of the revenue administration, equal consideration. It is a duty that the same distribution of rental demand would be equally convenient to each of the three adjoining communities; and so long as each case has its own, there can be no sufficient assurance that the seasons of demand have been properly adjusted to the needs of agriculture and the reasonable convenience of the people. It is clear, it should be mentioned, not only that the circumstances of each tract, but that the circumstances of each village, have been properly considered.

6. There is, however, another consideration, involved in the financial aspect of the question which should not be overlooked. As is mentioned, with much truth, by the Jointed Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the money-market may be greatly aided by requiring the date of instalments. When the collection of rent and revenue is, in any large section of a Province, made on one or two uniform dates, it is, at those periods, necessarily artificial, except the agricultural community, is large and irreducible demand for cash. Prices will therefore tend to fall in consequence of the withdrawal of silver; the rate of interest will rise; goods have to be thrown into a glutted market, and loans must be negotiated on ruinous terms. It is thus obvious that by adjusting the demands of the State to the different circumstances of villages or tracts, and by introducing into the distribution of payments on account of revenue and rent as great a variety as is consistent with agricultural welfare, the money-market may be relieved, to an appreciable degree, of the pressure which is one of periodical occurrence.

7. In recording the above observations, the intention has been to indicate the general character of the inquiries of the Government of India, not to lay down any fixed and unalterable rules, the principles to be adopted in each Province, or to require that any theoretical rule, however logical in appearance, shall be universally adopted. Thus, in many parts of Bengal, the system of periodically settled demand and the system of the sale law combine to give the question more importance in connection

with the payment of more than of land-revenue. The primary object, therefore, would be first to enable the Government to make sufficient provision for local variety of circumstances in fixing the instalments of rent rather than to consider the question in its relation to the payment of revenue. It may indeed be found elsewhere that landlords and even the tenants themselves, where they are properly advised, prefer some methodical system of fixed instalments derived without special advantage to the harvest yield; and although in dealing with proprietors and peasant tenants it must not be forgotten that their opinion may be guided by the fact that a system unworkable to the cultivator is applicable to themselves in their capacity as money-lenders, yet still consideration should be paid to the wishes or arguments of the agricultural community in such cases.

10. There may be little doubt that in temporarily settled Provinces the averageable best suited to the circumstances of individual villages can be decided to such advantage during the necessary of settlement operations; and it is desirable to ascertain how far the importance of this question has been recognized. In some cases suitable arrangements appear to have been made village by village, in others district by district, or trust by trust—sometimes with, but always without, a regard to the local conditions of each locality; while in many settlements agents the subject of rent and revenue instalments is not raised at all. In numerous cases it appears to have been left for the district officials in charge of current administrative duties to deal with the question, and it has, from cases of laxness and indifference, been particularly disposed of by the adoption of a uniform arrangement for large blocks of country, which are nevertheless known to exhibit great diversity of agricultural conditions.

11. Under these circumstances, the Government of India considers it necessary to require that an investigation may, as opportunity occurs, be set on foot in such districts, which may, at the same time, provide a perspective that the requirements of every village in every district have received full consideration. In doing this the *revenue*, the *Revenue Officer* in Charge takes the opportunity to declare that he has fully accepted the views of the Finance Commission as to the necessity for adopting in every Province some system (such as exists in the Bombay Presidency) under which revenue officials shall maintain a continuous acquaintance with the circumstances and conditions of every village in their charge; and he hopes that a suitable arrangement of revenue and rent instalments may prove one of the earliest fruits of that study of local conditions which the Finance Commission have urged.

12. It is accordingly desired that, in the annual reports of revenue administration received from each Province special notice may each year be taken of the measures adopted and of the progress made in the direction of effecting a suitable distribution of revenue instalments in each district in accordance with the principles indicated in this Resolution; and also that the subject shall receive the highest consideration by all settlement officers, in whose reports the arrangements which have been made should be clearly set forth.

Notes.
Buckley.
Bryant.
E. W. P. & Co. Ltd.
Fryer.

Central Provinces.
British India.
Bihar.
Chung.
Assam.
Hyderabad.

Order.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the design for information and guidance.

(True Extract)

E. O. BUCKLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE I.

Rules for fixing instalments of Rent and Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

The instructions which guide the Settlement Officer in determining instalments of revenue and rent in the North-Western Provinces are these:—

(1) *Revenue*.—The provisions on the subject of revenue collection are as follows:—

Where the Settlement Officer has not fixed the number and amount of the instalments of revenue and the date when they fall due, they shall be fixed by the Collector of the district.

The number of instalments of revenue shall be the same as the number of instalments of rent in such cases, being, however, three, viz., two for the kharif and one for the rabi. But when a special instalment of rent is taken, as for sugarcane, a special instalment of revenue shall also be fixed.

The amount of each instalment of revenue shall bear the same proportion to the whole revenue that the instalment of rent paid by the tenant at such period bears to the total rent paid by them.

The date of the instalments of revenue shall be as follows in all 31 days later than the date fixed for the payment of instalments of rent by temporary cultivators.

(2) *Rent*.—The instalments of rent shall ordinarily be three in number:—one for the autumn (kharif) and one for the spring (rabi) crops. But where any exceptionally valuable crop is grown, as sugarcane, a special instalment may be fixed to be paid out of that crop.

In determining the amounts of the instalments of rent, the following considerations should be taken into consideration:—

(1) The average amount and value of the produce at each harvest, according to the ordinary condition of crops produced by the tenant.

(2) The average amount and value of the produce which the tenant retains for his own consumption at each period.

(3) The average amount and value of the produce of which he disposes in the market at each period.

(4) The average expenditure in such or goods which he is obliged to borrow or use at each period.

And the amount of the instalment shall be proportioned to the sum which the tenant can conveniently pay, that is, to the difference between (3) and (4).

If the circumstances of any holding are so exceptional that the proportion of produce in it at different times of the year varies appreciably from the proportion in ordinary holdings, allowances may be made accordingly, e.g., in the case of a kharif field in which kharif or autumn crops are sown in June, the whole of the rental may be taken at the rate of spring harvest, and in the case of light sandy soil, in which only kharif crops can be grown, the whole rent of the field may be taken in the kharif.

The dates at which the instalments shall be fixed to fall due shall be regulated by the time of harvesting (1) the early kharif crops (wheat, bajra, early rice, and pulses); (2) the late kharif crops (pear and cotton); (3) the rabi crops (if any); (4) the rabi crop.

The dates shall differ for tenants with occupancy rights and for tenants without occupancy rights. For the former, the date on which the instalment falls due shall be 15 days after the average time of harvesting the crop out of which it is paid.

For the latter, the date on which the instalment falls due shall be the time when the crop of the year is usually ripe and ready for harvesting.

Provided that in the case of crops of the various districts in section 81 (c), Act XVIII of 1873, the date shall be for the instalment 30 days before the time when such crops are fit for reaping or gathering.

ANNEXURE II.

Sanction of the rules issued from Local Governments and Administrations by the Government of India on the subject of instalments of revenue.

(a) The Government of Bombay states that in that Presidency the instalments in force are those prescribed in several rules promulgated in 1878 under the Survey and Settlement Act. The chief rules are these:—

"(1) The revenue of the year will be payable at any time as or after the 1st of August; but under ordinary circumstances it will be allowed to be paid in two instalments. Government will, however, be prepared, on the recommendation of Collectors, to sanction the payment being made in three instalments where such a change may be considered advisable as a measure of relief.

"Is fixed the revenue is ultimately to be paid in three instalments, as follows, viz:—

Early or early crop villages.

1st January—15th February—1st April.

Sub or late crop villages.

15th May—15th June—15th July.

"(2) The dates on which the instalments, in the absence of special orders, are for the future to be paid are as follows:—

Class A.—Kharif or early crop villages in Ghaz districts and others in which special early payments may be necessary.

15th December—15th January

In villages in Ghazak and others not requiring special early payments.

15th January—15th March.

Class B.—Wheat or late crop villages.

15th February—15th April.

"(3) In Ratnagiri and Kanara the existing date for payment of instalments are to be retained until further orders. In Thane and Kolaba (excluding the Kharif villages) the revenue is to be collected in two equal instalments on 1st January and 15th February.

"(4) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in Rule 48, the Collectors shall, with the sanction of the Commissioner, classify the villages in the several taluqs under one or other of the three heads under Rule 47 in respect to the dates of instalments.

"(5) In districts or parts of districts where the above dates may be found to be unsuitable, the Collectors may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, fix such other dates as they may deem expedient according to the recommendations of the villages comprised in them and the character of the crops generally sown.

"(6) Whenever it is found necessary to fix different dates from those laid down, the Collectors shall severally forward a statement to the Government, through the Commissioner, not later than the 1st of July, lists showing the dates so fixed and the districts for which they have been fixed. These lists shall be published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

"In King the said lists shall be forwarded to the Commissioner, and published in the *Local Official Gazette*."

The Government of Bombay especially refers Rule 48, authorising Collectors of districts to vary the general rules fixed in the above rules whenever they are found to be reasonable. Collectors of districts were also, with the previous sanction of the Government, empowered to collect the revenue in instalments in which the crops are late in usually sowing or maturing. The revenue of the Presidency is said to be collected in ordinary seasons without any difficulty.

(7) The Government of Madras reports that the dates of instalments were revised in 1874, and that the principles mentioned by the Finance Commission were kept in view. In the instructions then given to Collectors by the Board of Revenue it was said:—

"The object of the instalments is not to secure the payment of assessment before the crop is reaped, nor is it intended to secure that no portion of the assessment shall be collected

until the land is actually cultivated and some crop raised thereon. Installments are only intended to render payment of assessments on the lands under cultivation easy to the ryots, and the object can be attained by granting the instalments over a number of months, the heavy instalment coming about the harvest of the chief crop.

These instructions related only to land held under ryotwari tenure. As regards the permanently settled, zamindari estates of the Presidency, the dates of the revenue instalments are fixed in the deeds, and to these the Government must conform in its collections.

(4) In the Lower Provinces of Bengal revised dates for instalments of revenue were fixed in 1915 after full inquiry and consideration. For the payment of revenue payments the districts of Bengal may be divided into three groups:—(1) the Bengal and Dhaka and districts, (2) the Feroz districts, and (3) the districts of Orissa. The first comprised Bengal Proper including Chota Nagpur. Here the chief crop is the rice in the winter rice crop, which comes into the market in January; the second is a winter rice crop and appropriate time for demanding a large portion of the Government revenue from the zamindars. March is also said to be a favorable month, and after March, September. The Feroz districts comprise the Province of Kohat. Here the chief winter crops are late in maturing and in coming into the market than in Bengal Proper. The harvest instalment is thus made payable in March, and the next instalment in June. In Orissa, the revenue is collectible in two nearly equal portions, the latest day for one instalment being the 30th April, and for the other on the 30th November. The chief rice-paying crop is rice, which is not generally cut until late in February or in March, and the latest date of payment at present fixed are said to be the best suited to the increased harvest. In regarding these facts, the Government has accordingly directed civil in the alterations in the practice of the province is required. In some districts or in some years more or less of the rice, might possibly be found. But there is no reason to believe that any serious grievance of the landholders by the Finance Commission exists, and it is important to have practical conformity in working the revenue rule law of Bengal.

(5) In British Burma the principal crop is rice, which is harvested from December to February. The revenue on all lands is collected only in March, by which time the cultivation is well to dispose of a good portion of their surplus profit to the market. As regards rice-lands, the mode of collecting the land revenue is the generally the conditions laid down by the Finance Commission. A limited area, however, is under cultivation as a crop, crops locally known as karing, for which the present date for collecting the land revenue is too early. The Chief Commissioner has accordingly directed civil in the case of being cultivated, the demand shall be postponed for a month. As the State in British India deals directly with the collector of the soil, the question of the order of interest in the date fixed for revenue payments has not yet required any legislation.

(6) The Government of the North Western Provinces and Delhi reports that, in the former territory, the dates of payment of land revenue have been fixed with reference to the dates on which such are payable by the ryots. Such dates have in most cases been fixed for each tahsil, either by the Settlement Officer at the time of settlement, or, in the absence of any special order, by agreement. In the case of the latter, the instalments are not always fixed in one of these two ways, they are held in full date at certain specified periods before the dates of the revenue instalments. Throughout the United Provinces the revenue instalments have been so fixed as to fall due in a short period after the dates on which the crops are sown, thus allowing landholders time to realize their profits before revenue is demanded. The working of the rule is said to be carefully watched, and changes are made from time to time as may be necessary. The Government has recently directed the attention of the Board to the large amount of revenue paid by landholders in advance, and has asked whether this does not indicate that in some districts the instalments for the instalments are unduly late. The fact seems to show that the rule has been followed from the income which they are thought possible when the revenue instalments were determined. As regards Orissa, it is reported that, on the date of the advances are taken at will, the revenue instalments must be fixed with reference to the fact at which the landholder collects his rents, rather than in any period at which he ought to collect them.

As the law stands, the landholder can demand his rent from a tenant-at-will, whenever he pleases. As the date of instalment has no security to offer except the crop, the landholder will naturally require at least a part of the rent to be paid before he allows the crop to be removed; and this being the case, there is no hardship in requiring the landholder to pay part of his revenue with the rent as received. To fix the dates for the revenue instalments late will not lead to the landholder postponing his demand for a part of his rent until the crop is out of his power, and to attempt to reduce the landholder from demanding rent until the crop, which is his security for that rent, has been removed, would be a source of very doubtful expediency.

(7) The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces states that throughout the Province there are two instalments; and that while no objection is made that the number of instalments should be increased, the Commissioners of Nagpur, Raipur, Jabalpur and Jabalpur have proposed slight alterations in the dates, which have been accepted by him. He refers to the opinion of the Public Revenue Commission, Mr. Griffiths, that the dates of payment should be varied as much as possible in order to ease the money market. This should be done not by multiplying the instalments, but by varying the dates for Provinces, and some districts. The Chief Commissioner has further requested all District Officers that the next of income is due, according to custom, one month in advance of the date fixed for the payment of revenue, and that it should be ascertained that landholders do not collect their rents before they actually are due.

(8) The Chief Commissioner of Oude reports that the principle maintained by the Finance Commission is already fully recognized in the collection of the land-revenue of Oude. The two instalments are monthly instalments between January and May are fixed, the crop being sown in December and fully harvested by the middle of March. Similar dates are fixed for revenue payments of the Ryotwari, as the ryots sow the wheat in October and February. In the case of zamindari, the revenue is collected in January, as giving zamindars in October and in May by the end of November.

APPENDIX C.

(Referred to in Article in Section No. 24.)

Statements showing the proposals of Local Governments and Administrations for the expansion of elementary education during the three years 1929-34, 1934-38 and 1938-42 referred to in the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Sastri's reply in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Gopalakrishna's Resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council Meeting held on the 25th February 1934.

Abstract of the various proposals for adoption as such proposals for the improvement of elementary education.

Provinces	Buildings	Improvement of existing schools	Expansion of education.	Extension of the principle of free education.	Enrolment.	Dissemination and Inspection.	Various other details.
Bombay	Buildings proposed for 1,200 existing and 1,400 new schools at Rs. 1,500 per school. Proposed for 1,000 new schools at Rs. 300 per school. School buildings, 1,500. Cost Rs. 1,500.	1,200 existing schools to be improved at Rs. 100 per school. 1,400 new schools to be improved at Rs. 100 per school. 1,500 new schools to be improved at Rs. 100 per school.	1,200 new schools to be opened annually, making a total of 1,200. These will be at Rs. 100 per school. 1,400 new schools to be opened between 1931 and 1934.	A large number of schools and classes have been opened up in Bombay and the Government are now in a position to extend the principle of free education to the whole of the province by opening up schools by the Government.	1,000 additional teachers to be employed in 1934-35. 1,000 additional teachers to be employed in 1935-36. 1,000 additional teachers to be employed in 1936-37.	To be added to the existing 1,000 teachers. To be added to the existing 1,000 teachers. To be added to the existing 1,000 teachers.	200 new primary schools to be opened annually in the highest elementary Government schools. 200 new primary schools to be opened annually in the highest elementary Government schools.
Madras	Buildings proposed for 1,000 existing and 1,000 new schools. The cost runs very much the same as in the other provinces.	The Government of the Madras Presidency have decided to open 1,000 new schools in 1934-35. The cost runs very much the same as in the other provinces.	1,000 new schools to be opened annually at an average cost of Rs. 100 per school. Between 1931 and 1934, 1,000 new schools have been opened.	Now to be extended to the whole of the province. The Government are now in a position to extend the principle of free education to the whole of the province by opening up schools by the Government.	1,000 additional teachers to be employed in 1934-35. 1,000 additional teachers to be employed in 1935-36. 1,000 additional teachers to be employed in 1936-37.	To be added to the existing 1,000 teachers. To be added to the existing 1,000 teachers. To be added to the existing 1,000 teachers.	The high primary schools, which are now in the Government schools, are to be opened in the Government schools.
United Provinces	1,100 buildings will be constructed for existing schools at Rs. 1,100 per school. 1,100 buildings will be constructed for new schools at Rs. 1,100 per school. 1,100 buildings will be constructed for new schools at Rs. 1,100 per school.	Existing schools to be improved at Rs. 100 per school. 1,100 new schools to be opened at Rs. 100 per school. 1,100 new schools to be opened at Rs. 100 per school.	1,100 schools to be established in each year for 1931 and 1932. 1,100 schools to be established in each year for 1933 and 1934. 1,100 schools to be established in each year for 1935 and 1936.	The Government of the United Provinces are now in a position to extend the principle of free education to the whole of the province by opening up schools by the Government.	1,100 additional teachers to be employed in 1934-35. 1,100 additional teachers to be employed in 1935-36. 1,100 additional teachers to be employed in 1936-37.	To be added to the existing 1,100 teachers. To be added to the existing 1,100 teachers. To be added to the existing 1,100 teachers.	It is proposed to improve the standard of the primary schools by opening up schools in the Government schools.

11149

Grand
Furniture.

Each school needs new or renewed building and 140 new schools are to be erected. The cost for new buildings is \$100,000,000, and for new furniture, \$10,000,000. The total cost for new furniture is \$10,000,000.

People ..

400 buildings for building schools and 140 new schools are to be erected. The cost for new buildings is \$100,000,000, and for new furniture, \$10,000,000. The total cost for new furniture is \$10,000,000.

Form ..

40 buildings to be erected for building and 140 new schools are to be erected. The cost for new buildings is \$100,000,000, and for new furniture, \$10,000,000. The total cost for new furniture is \$10,000,000.

Books and
Clothes.

500 buildings to be erected for building and 140 new schools are to be erected. The cost for new buildings is \$100,000,000, and for new furniture, \$10,000,000. The total cost for new furniture is \$10,000,000.

Each teacher in a year primary school to get \$100,000,000; in other schools, \$100,000,000; in other schools, \$100,000,000; in other schools, \$100,000,000.

The average cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000. The average cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000. The average cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000.

The average cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000. The average cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000. The average cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000.

The cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000. The cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000. The cost of a year primary school is \$100,000,000.

400 new schools to be opened annually. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

400 new schools to be opened annually. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

400 new schools to be opened annually. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

The number of schools required is 400. The number of schools required is 400. The number of schools required is 400.

Recommendations of the Commission will be considered.

Exclusive of construction already started, 50 per cent of the cost of the new schools is to be paid by the state. The cost of the new schools is \$100,000,000.

40 new schools to be opened annually. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

Completely new of the new schools, each school is to be opened in 1910. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

4 new school districts to be opened. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

4 new school districts to be opened. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

4 new school districts to be opened. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

There are 140 new schools to be opened. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

To be added: 1. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000.

To be added: 1. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000.

To be added: 1. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost of new schools is \$100,000,000.

The proposed plan is to open all schools in 1910. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

40 new schools to be opened. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

40 new schools to be opened. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

In addition to the 400 new schools, 140 new schools are to be opened. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

There are 140 new schools to be opened. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000. The cost for new schools is \$100,000,000.

April 19, 1911

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

341

Abstract of the measure proposed for adoption in each province for the improvement of elementary education—cont.

Facilities	Buildings	Improvement of existing facilities	Expansion of education	Extension of the principle of free education	Teaching	Duration and Disposition	Personal and Material Factors
Central, Parisian	804 buildings to be erected for a total cost of 250 million francs, at a rate of 25,000 francs per school.	The average pay is now Fr. 15. It is proposed to raise the average pay to Fr. 20 for teachers and 20 to 25 for assistant teachers. All insured teachers receive 50 francs or more on Fr. 15, all teachers on Fr. 15 or over to 20 must pay monthly contributions.	800 is the highest number of schools which can be opened annually. A survey is being carried out.	By law it is refused when there are too many at private. They are expelled by school authorities. No teachers stop at all university.	A second normal school to be opened in each circle.	7 inspectors and as many subinspectors change as may be required to give the system stability and keep inspectors for each 20 new schools.	Question of the schoolmaster.
Academy	600 semi-detached buildings to be erected for large existing schools at a cost of 20 million.	Minimum pay of assistant teachers raised to Fr. 15, of head teachers of lower primary schools to Fr. 20 per annum, leaving an average of between Fr. 15 and Fr. 20.	1,200 new schools to be opened within the three years at a working out of 400 to begin with.	Ministry has been made to keep to the limit of the middle secondary stage.	15 new secondary institutions to be established. This will give education of 200,000 new children annually, half of these schools to be substituted during the three year period.	It is proposed to increase the pay of children's teachers, to make a new class of appointments (for 100) for district inspectors and further to increase the staff by the appointment of ten additional subinspectors.	While there are no outstanding children in the development of primary secondary stage, the work will be done by the schools which are being constructed, to be in the secondary stage.
	1,200 one connected buildings to be erected for new schools by means of 1000 new schools at a working out of 20 million francs, a small initial cost of Fr. 20.	New scale of Fr. 20, Fr. 25 and Fr. 30 for three teachers' salaries, rate all upper primary schools and for existing lower primary schools which are working at development of building, material standard new scale to be introduced in a long period of 30 new schools annually.	Expansion in primary schools by extension of existing schools and construction of schools which are at large towns of secondary by keeping children larger at school.				
	Existing buildings to be extended at the rate of 100 a year and at a cost of Fr. 100 million to provide accommodation for 100,000 pupils and 100 teachers.	Number of teachers to be increased by 200 a year as to provide one teacher for every 20 to 25 children in average circumstances.					

[illegible]

Capital expenditure on elementary education including expenditure on middle schools.

Sl.	District	A brief note of a school building.	Number of buildings to be erected in this year.		Total additional amounts to be spent in these years on buildings, equipment, grants, etc., from (a) Provincial fund, (b) Imperial funds.		Total amount of Imperial grant expected in each of the three years.			Remarks
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
			For existing schools.	For new schools.	Provincial funds.	Imperial funds.	(a)	(b)	(c)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Madras .. ..	.. ..	Rs. 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,00,000	75,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
2	Madras	Local Board school .. 2,100	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
3	Madras	Madras school .. 1,100 Both together .. 100	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
4	Madras	Upper primary school .. 1,100 Lower primary school .. 100 Vernacular middle school .. 10,000	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
5	Madras	Vernacular middle school .. 1,100 Primary school .. 1,100 Average over .. 1,100	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
6	Madras	Madras school .. 1,100 Both together .. 100	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
7	Madras	Madras school .. 1,100 Both together .. 100	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
8	Madras	Madras school .. 1,100 Both together .. 100	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
9	Madras	Madras school .. 1,100 Both together .. 100	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000
10	Madras	Madras school .. 1,100 Both together .. 100	1,100	100	11,00,000	80,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	Columns (1) to (10) of Imperial grant mentioned in the annexed page. Buildings 1,00,000 Equipment 10,000 Grants 10,000

Capital expenditures on elementary education including vocational middle schools—see

[illegible]

Figure rounded off to the nearest hundred.

The average of Eqs. 26 gives support to Q and from the difference (3) spring up the ascending genera, and (3) yields the full generation (4); and (3) — The total of these relations is Eq. 7, 44, 290

14. In model by (13) —
 Exchange of substrate (C) and (C)

					am.
(a)	489 30	1,500	-	..	6,80,000
(d)	3,000 30	00	-	---	80,440
A totalized share					47,810

It was not controlled off in the present trial.

[illegible]

APPENDIX D.

(Refer to in Answer to Question No. 18.)

A.—Military.

L.—List of Practitioners who have been granted temporary exemption in the Indian Medical Service and at present employed on Military duty in India.

No.	Name.	Place of employment.	No.	Name.	Place of employment.
1. B. H. Kaplin	Peshawar	10. S. S. Mahanadi ..	..	Tanjavur.
2. N. V. Agate	Chandigarh	11. S. S. Fajinam ..	..	Do.
3. H. O. Gough	Rawalpora	12. S. S. Chalmers ..	..	Arum.
4. H. O. Malhotra	Peshawar	13. S. S. Kharab ..	..	Rawal.
5. S. B. Asch	Rawalpora	14. J. C. Chakravarti ..	..	Do.
6. J. Grier	Rawalpora	15. S. K. Puri ..	..	Calcutta.
7. W. N. E. Mack	Rawalpora	16. C. E. T. Norman ..	..	Rawalpora.
8. M. Subramanyam	Malabar	17. S. E. Wiley ..	..	Do.
9. N. H. Bhat	Rawalpora	18. F. H. Hensley ..	..	Rawal.
10. S. C. Dog	Rawalpora	19. H. O. Chakravarti ..	..	Rawal.
11. S. H. Kala	Rawalpora	20. M. A. Wagh ..	..	Rawal.
12. S. L. Mitter	Rawalpora	21. H. J. Wynn ..	..	Rawal.
13. S. C. Mitter	Rawalpora	22. T. V. Krishnaiah ..	..	Rawal.
14. S. S. Sanyal	Rawalpora			

L.—List of practitioners who have been granted temporary exemption in the Indian Medical Service and employed on medical service.

No.	Name.	Place.	No.	Name.	Place.
1. C. Stoddard	Rawalpora	23. L. E. Mahadevi ..	..	Rawalpora.
2. S. S. Basu	Rawalpora	24. A. C. Dutt ..	..	Rawalpora.
3. S. S. Mahony	Rawalpora	25. S. U. Sen ..	..	Rawalpora.
4. S. H. Choudhary	Rawalpora	26. S. H. Kapadia ..	..	Rawalpora.
5. J. V. Hill	Rawalpora	27. P. R. Vaid ..	..	Rawalpora.
6. J. K. Barman	Rawalpora	28. T. M. Nair ..	..	Rawalpora.
7. H. C. F. Sanyal	Rawalpora	29. S. H. Koff ..	..	Rawalpora.
8. J. M. Fajinam	Rawalpora	30. V. H. Gokhale ..	..	Rawalpora.
9. S. D. Kanga	Rawalpora	31. S. A. H. Puri ..	..	Rawalpora.
10. S. L. Saha	Rawalpora	32. S. G. V. Das ..	..	Rawalpora.
11. J. H. de W. Mahony	Rawalpora	33. J. S. H. Chakravarti ..	..	Rawalpora.
12. S. P. Mahadevi	Rawalpora	34. S. K. Chakravarti ..	..	Rawalpora.
13. D. Prasad	Rawalpora	35. F. E. Maiter ..	..	Rawalpora.
14. S. Ray	Rawalpora	36. S. S. K. Sanyal ..	..	Rawalpora.
15. J. M. D. Gupta	Rawalpora	37. S. D. Chakravarti ..	..	Rawalpora.
16. H. A. Yoo	Rawalpora	38. K. K. Mahan ..	..	Rawalpora.
17. T. Mahony	Rawalpora	39. S. V. Karmali ..	..	Rawalpora.
18. T. H. Dutt	Rawalpora	40. J. V. Chakravarti ..	..	Rawalpora.
19. S. S. Basu	Rawalpora	41. S. Chakravarti ..	..	Rawalpora.
20. J. D. Ghosh	Rawalpora	42. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
21. K. H. Choudhary	Rawalpora	43. A. S. Mahan ..	..	Rawalpora.
22. P. J. Kalyanadas	Rawalpora	44. S. S. Chakravarti ..	..	Rawalpora.
23. A. Basu	Rawalpora	45. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
24. H. R. Kapur	Rawalpora	46. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
25. D. P. Dutt	Rawalpora	47. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
26. G. M. Chakravarti	Rawalpora	48. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
27. M. G. Chakravarti	Rawalpora	49. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
28. J. P. H. Mahony	Rawalpora	50. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
29. P. M. Asch	Rawalpora	51. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
30. S. H. Vajjala	Rawalpora	52. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
31. A. Z. Spencer	Rawalpora	53. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
32. A. Das	Rawalpora	54. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
33. H. A. Sanyal	Rawalpora	55. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
34. M. M. Chakravarti	Rawalpora	56. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
35. H. R. Dutt	Rawalpora	57. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.
36. D. Chakravarti	Rawalpora	58. S. S. Basu ..	..	Rawalpora.

* Resident and assigned.

† That of service.

‡ Resident.

B.—Civil.

List of private medical practitioners employed on civil duties since the outbreak of war.

No.	Name.	Post held.	Pay and allowances.
		Messons.	
1. Dr. F. H. S. Mitter, M.B., B.S., (London).	Civil Surgeon, Cawnpore ..	..	Rs. 100.
2. Dr. W. Stokes, M.B.	..	..	..

No.	Name.	Post held.	Pay and Allowances.
3. G. T. Veighan, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
4. G. L. P. Phillips, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Second district, Madras.	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
5. L. S. Sengupta, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Koyari ...	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
6. K. Ramaswami, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Kanchi (Chingle district).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
7. P. K. Kurjan, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Arcot (Tamil Nadu).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
8. E. Narayana Rao, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Distapuram (Cochin district).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
9. A. Vachan Rao, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Mysore (Mysore district).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
10. A. Govinda Reddy, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Vayalar (Malabar).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
11. T. Venkatesha Rao, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Mattapally (Cochin district).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
12. G. Abbe, M.A. & M.C. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Trichy (South Arcot district).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
13. K. R. Subbappa, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Kollam (South Arcot district).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
14. P. A. Abraham, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Marayur (Idukki district).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
15. C. R. Venkateswaraiah, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
16. E. S. Gopalaswami, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Municipal Hospital, Mayavaram (Tamil Nadu).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
17. P. Subbanna Menon, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Municipal Hospital (Kerala).	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
18. T. S. Ramaswami Pillai, M.A. & M.C. ...	Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tamil Nadu.	Pay Rs. 100. I.A. Rs. 10.	
19. M. Appaswami, L.M.S. ...	Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chingle.	Pay Rs. 100. I.A. Rs. 10.	
20. A. Kallappa Pillai, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon attached to the Collector's establishment, Vinniyapuram.	Pay Rs. 100. O.A. Rs. 10.	
21. C. Sureshbabu, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon on special duty in connection with the Medical Inspection of Schools under the management of the Madras Corporation.	Pay Rs. 200. O.A. Rs. 10.	
22. D. P. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Dispensary, Pinar (Chingle district).	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
23. T. T. Venkatesa Pillai ...	Sub-Assistant Surgeon ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
24. R. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
25. P. L. Anjan Singh ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
26. P. Joseph ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
27. Sankar Dasgupta ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
28. P. W. Roberts ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
29. Venkateswaraiah ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
30. D. Sankar ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
31. M. R. Govinda Rao ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
32. K. Ramaswami ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
33. M. S. Narayana ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	
34. M. Gopal Rao ...	Do. ...	Pay Rs. 60. Allowance Rs. 10.	

No.	Name.	Post held.	Pay and allowances.
35. T. V. Rajagopal Achari ..	Sub-assistant surgeon ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 42. Allowance Rs. 15.
36. A. Leelamuri Narayana Rao ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
37. G. D. Jale ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 40. Pay Rs. 30.
38. K. Parashottam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Allowance Rs. 15. Pay Rs. 45. Allowance Rs. 15.
39. T. Uthayaswamy ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
40. G. Narayana Menon ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
41. A. Krishna Rao ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 40. Allowance Rs. 25.
42. V. Kandaswamy ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
43. A. Jagannatha Pillai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 45. Allowance Rs. 15.
44. V. Kanyasas ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
45. K. Sankaranthapada ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 40. Allowance Rs. 25.
46. T. V. Kandas ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 40. Allowance Rs. 15.
47. G. Palaniasubba Menon ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
48. P. C. Menon ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 40. Allowance Rs. 20.
49. Khan Jahar Khan ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 40. Allowance Rs. 10.
50. M. E. Landman ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
51. N. Sriniva Rao ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
52. G. M. Narayana Ayyar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 35. Allowance Rs. 15.
53. G. S. Vidyan Ayyar, M.B.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 45. Allowance Rs. 20.
54. R. Durayayalala Ayyangar.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 25.

SODRAT.

1. Gerald Thomas Hingston, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.	Civil Surgeon, Seikoo ..	Pay Rs. 265. Full allowance Rs. 125. Travelling charges, Jaipur, Rs. 100. North Western Railway allowance Rs. 105. Pay Rs. 105.
2. Gerald Elton Prabhakar, M.B.B.S., M.F.S.S.	Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay.	Pay Rs. 300 + Allowance Rs. 125. North Western Railway allowance Rs. 65.
3. H. L. Holland, M.B., B.S.	Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Medical School, Hyderabad, Superintending, Lunsar, Anyam, Hyderabad, Vastang Surgeon, Narsimhar, and Medical Officer, North Western Railway.	Pay Rs. 300 Local allowance Rs. 105. Allowance for impotence of wounds at sight Rs. 150. Pay Rs. 505. Full allowance Rs. 105. Allowance for attendance at Ambur Rs. 105.
4. H. J. C. Young, M.B.	Health Officer, Port of Aden, and Medical Officer, Karagam General Hospital, Aden.	
5. H. A. MacRae, M.B.	Civil Surgeon, Aden ..	

TAVOON.

1. Dr. Munsey, Chief Medical Officer, & L. Envoys.	Medical charge of Civil Surgeon in addition to his own duties, and full allowance Rs. 75.	Pay Rs. 105.
2. Bas Behari Mukerjee, M.B.	Medical Officer, Kattara Bungal Railway, Taloor.	Do. 105.
3. Ramadha Nethi Pakshi ..	Surgery Sub-divisions and Dispensary.	Allowance Rs. 45.
4. Akbar Saigun Mawmder, M.B.	Police Training College, Seikoo ..	Pay Rs. 105. Allowance Rs. 75.

No.	Name	Post held.	Pay and allowances
1. Upendra Nath Das, M.A.	..	Presidency General Hospital	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Local allowance Rs. 40. Houses rent Rs. 50.
2. Upendra Kumar Banerji, M.A.	..	Do.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Local allowance Rs. 40. Houses rent Rs. 50.
3. Upendra Sen	..	Additional Assistant Surgeon, Sambalpur South Peshwa Hospital.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Local allowance Rs. 40. Houses rent Rs. 50.
4. Upendra Nath Das	..	Assistant Apothecary, Medical College Hospital.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Local allowance Rs. 40.
5. Kanta Chandra Bhattacharya, M.A.	..	Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, Faridpur.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100.
6. Bimal Kishore Das, M.A.	..	Water Works Division and Dispensary.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Subsidy allowance Rs. 10.
7. Hari Chandra Das, M.A.	..	Presidency General Hospital	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Local allowance Rs. 40. Houses rent Rs. 50.
8. Kanta Chandra Das, M.A.	..	Emergency Officer, Medical College Hospital.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Local allowance Rs. 40.
9. Narendra Lal Das, M.A.	..	Dispensary, Anatomical Department.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100.
10. Sati Kumar Bhattacharya	..	Presidency General Hospital	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Local allowance Rs. 40. Houses rent Rs. 50.
11. Kanta Chandra Das, M.A.	..	Special duty, Fortmown Camp, Calcutta.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100.
12. Narendra Nath Das, M.A.	..	Presidency General Hospital.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100. Local allowance Rs. 40. Houses rent Rs. 50.
13. Keshab Chandra Das Gupta, M.A.	..	Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, Gollaguri.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 100.
14. Narendra Kumar Das	..	Shore Dispensary, Faridpur	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
15. Mr. Nandharan	..	Jail Hospital, Barisal	.. 7 Jail allowance Rs. 10.
16. Kanti Lal Das	..	Emergency Dispensary, Dargah	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Local allowance Rs. 20.
17. Narendra Chandra Chakrabarty	..	Police Hospital, Jessore	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
18. Purna Chandra Das	..	Second Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Alipore Central Jail.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 10.
19. Jyoti Ch. Ray Chakrabarty	..	Second Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Presidency Jail.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Local allowance Rs. 20.
20. Ramkrishna Das Chakrabarty	..	Presidency Dispensary, Dargah	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Local allowance Rs. 10.
21. Dhirendra Nath Das	..	Police Hospital, Midnapore	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
22. Jyoti Kumar Chakrabarty	..	Presidency Dispensary	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 10.
23. Mohanlal Kanti Das	..	On leave without pay	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
24. Narendra Lal Das	..	Jail Hospital, Barisal	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
25. Mahesh Lal Das	..	Shore Dispensary, Faridpur	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Local allowance Rs. 10.
26. Kanti Kumar Chakrabarty	..	Police Hospital, Calcutta	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 10.
27. Hariprasad Das	..	On leave without pay	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
28. Kanti Chandra Das	..	Presiding Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Tota.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 10.
29. Kanti Kumar Das	..	Shore Dispensary, Chittagong Jail.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 10.
30. Abdur Rasul	..	Police Lock-up, Calcutta	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
31. Narendra Chandra Das	..	Shore Dispensary, Kidderpore	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 10.
32. Upendra Nath Das	..	Shore Dispensary	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
33. Jail Subot Das	..	Superintending duty, Barisal	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50.
34. Jyoti Nath Das	..	Second Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Midnapore Central Jail.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 50. Allowance Rs. 10.
OTHER PERSONS.			
1. Dr. Edgar Bruce, M.B., B.S., & A.	..	Civil Surgeon	.. 7 Pay Rs. 250. Local allowance Rs. 50.
2. Dr. H. N. Davies, M.B., B.S., & A.	..	Do.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 250.
3. Dr. J. M. Das, M.A.	..	Do.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 250.
4. Dr. T. Das, M.B., B.S., & A.	..	Do.	.. 7 Pay Rs. 250. Local allowance Rs. 50.

No.	Name.	Post held.	Pay and allowances.
8.	Dr. J. M. Robinson, M.B.	Civil Surgeon	Pay Rs. 750. Jail allowances Rs. 100.
9.	Dr. S. N. Vora, M.D.	Do	Pay Rs. 750. Jail allowances Rs. 100.
10.	Dr. P. P. Datta, M.B., B.S. & A.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 750. Jail allowances Rs. 75.
11.	Dr. S. H. Tanna, M.B., B.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 750. Jail allowances Rs. 100.
12.	Dr. H. F. Goharia	Do	Pay Rs. 750.
13.	Md. Nighat-un-Nissa, M.B., B.S.	Assistant Surgeon	Pay Rs. 350.
14.	Hem Chakravarty, M.B., B.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 350.
15.	Azmi Lal, H. Fero, M.B., B.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 350.
16.	Kamal Narain Bhowmik, M.B., B.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 350.
17.	Dr. Das Dasgupta, M.B., B.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 350.
18.	Gandhi Ram, M.B., B.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 350.
19.	Mohammad Hussain, M.B., B.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 350.
20.	P. N. Das, M.B., B.S.	Do	Pay Rs. 350.
21.	Karimulla Naderun Sahai, M.B.	Do	Pay Rs. 350.
22.	Hari Chandra Bhowmik, M.B.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Pay Rs. 300.
23.	Gandhi Ram	Do	Pay Rs. 300.
24.	Chand Choudhary	Do	Pay Rs. 300.
25.	Abdullah Rahman	Do	Pay Rs. 300.
26.	M. D. Ahmad Hassan	Native Doctor	Pay Rs. 30.
27.	M. D. Mr. Khan Ali	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
28.	M. D. Mohammad Hassan Ahmad	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
29.	M. D. Mr. Baidya Singh	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
30.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
31.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
32.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
33.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
34.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
35.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
36.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
37.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
38.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
39.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
40.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
41.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
42.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
43.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
44.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
45.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
46.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
47.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
48.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
49.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.
50.	M. D. Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Do	Pay Rs. 30.

PUNJAB.

1. Dr. Lehmster Taylor (M.B.). Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, Lahore. Pay Rs. 700, Professional Rs. 500. allowances

BENGA.

JAL.

JAL AND GUWA.

1. Dr. Ghoshal " " Civil Surgeon, Muzaffarpur. Pay Rs. 350.
Jail allowances Rs. 100.
Pass allowances Rs. 100.
2. Dr. Lohani " " Civil Surgeon, Darranga. Pay Rs. 350.
Jail allowances Rs. 100.
3. Dr. Tanna " " Civil Surgeon, Champaran. Pay Rs. 350.
Jail allowances Rs. 100.

CENTRAL PROVINCES (NORTHERN DISTRICT).

1. W. G. White, M.B., B.S., L.D.S. Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, District Jail, Bhopal. Pay Rs. 400.
Jail allowances Rs. 50.
2. A. E. Taylor, M.B., B.S., L.D.S. Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, District Jail, Amritsar. Pay Rs. 500.
Jail allowances Rs. 75.
3. George de Silva, M.B., B.S., L.D.S. Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, District Jail, Alkha. Pay Rs. 400.
Jail allowances Rs. 75.
4. E. Corbridge, M.B., B.S., L.D.S. Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, District Jail, Kardinaghy. Pay Rs. 400.
Jail allowances Rs. 75.
5. J. C. Simpson, M.B., B.S., L.D.S. Civil Assistant Surgeon, Baggur. Pay Rs. 300.
Local allowances Rs. 30.
6. Purnath Nath Das, M.B., B.S., L.D.S. Do. Chanda. Pay Rs. 300.
7. Kameswar Lal Das, M.B., B.S., L.D.S. Do. Soni. Pay Rs. 300.
8. Han Gopal Singh, M.B., B.S., L.D.S. Do. Amritsar. Pay Rs. 300.

* Enrolled.

† Services suspended with.

‡ On military duty since Nov. 1914-1915.

